



# **National Park Service Community Involvement Plan**

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**Keane Wonder Mine  
Death Valley National Park  
California  
March 2021**



**Revision Log:**

Revision #	Revision Date	Revision Description



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CA	California
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CHF	Central Hazardous Materials Fund
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
DU	Decision Unit
DEVA	Death Valley National Park
DOI	Department of the Interior
DU	Decision Unit
ECM	Environmental Cost Management, Inc.
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation / Cost Analysis
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPS	National Park Service
NV	Nevada
PA	Preliminary Assessment
Site	Keane Wonder Mine and Mill
SI	Site Inspection
SSI	Supplemental Site Inspection
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
USDOJ	United States Department of the Interior
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency



USGS      United States Geological Survey

XRF      X-Ray Fluorescence



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Park Service (NPS) is issuing this *Community Involvement Plan* (CIP) as a resource to enable meaningful community involvement throughout its investigation, selection, and implementation of cleanup activities at the Keane Wonder Mine and Mill (Site). The NPS is conducting these cleanup activities at the Site pursuant to the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act* (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. §§9601, *et seq.*, and its implementing regulations under the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan* (NCP), 40 C.F.R., Part 300. NPS is committed to encouraging public participation and providing opportunities for communication between the NPS and the affected community, interested stakeholders, and community residents during the environmental investigation and cleanup activities at the Site.

CERCLA-related terms are defined in **Appendix A, Glossary**.

### 1.1 Purpose and Objectives of the CIP

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

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

The strategies to accomplish these objectives take into consideration the location of the Site and surrounding community. The Site is located in Death Valley National Park (DEVA) in Inyo County, California (CA) (**Figure 1**).

### 1.2 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

The NPS is investigating and cleaning up the Site pursuant to CERCLA and the NCP. Congress enacted CERCLA (also known as Superfund) in 1980 to address releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment. CERCLA gives the President broad powers to respond to hazardous substance releases and threatened releases as he/she deems necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment, including enforcement authority with respect to parties responsible for the releases. The President has delegated this authority to a number of federal departments and agencies, including the Department of the Interior (DOI). The NPS, an agency within the DOI, is the CERCLA lead agency for this Site.

To implement CERCLA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) created the NCP, which is a set of regulations that detail how CERCLA cleanups are to be conducted,



including requirements for community involvement activities. Different requirements apply to different types of response actions. The NPS has determined that a non-time-critical removal action (NTCRA) is appropriate for the Site.

A non-time-critical removal action is being conducted at the Site based on NPS's determination that a planning period of six months or more is available prior to the start of removal activities at the Site because no immediate threat to public health or welfare or the environment is present at the Site. As part of the non-time-critical removal action, NPS is conducting an engineering evaluation and cost analysis (EE/CA) to fully characterize the nature and extent of Site contamination, evaluate associated potential risks to human health and safety and the environment, identify relevant cleanup requirements, develop a range of cleanup alternatives, and identify a recommended response action alternative for the Site. As the lead agency for the site, NPS must involve the community during the engineering evaluation and cost analysis process in the manner detailed in the NCP, and this CIP is part of that community involvement process.





## 2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Site Description and History

This section describes the Site and its operational history.

#### 2.1.1 Site Description

The Site is an historic mine and mill on the eastern side of Death Valley National Park (DEVA), near the California-Nevada border (**Figure 1**). It is located in the northern Mojave Desert at the western base of the Funeral Mountains of the Amargosa Range, and is accessed via an unpaved road located approximately four miles southeast of the Hells Gate Junction (which is the intersection of the Beatty Cutoff road and Mud Canyon Road). The ghost town of Rhyolite is located approximately 16.7 miles north/northeast of the Site; the DEVA Furnace Creek Visitor Center is approximately 14.4 miles south/southeast of the Site. The Site and surrounding area consist of rock outcrops, talus piles/slopes and alluvial deposits (gravels with cobbles to boulders), and sparse desert scrub vegetation. The current and anticipated future land use is recreational. The Site is used by park visitors for hiking and for historical interest. Keane Wonder Mine and Mill has been determined to eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but has not been nominated. The Site is a registered California historic site.

Mining-related features occur in two clusters at the Site: one associated with the main mine development and the other associated with the mill. The two clusters are linked by a mile-long aerial tramway that used to lower ore from the mine roughly 1,200 vertical feet to the mill site. Although most of the buildings have been removed, remnants of mining activities are still visible in landscape features such as roadways/paths, a cyanide tank and processing area, a mercury processing area and mixing tank, gated mine openings, an abandoned water line, tailings, aerial tramway towers and terminal, concrete footings/foundations, a water storage tank, and building/structure rubble (**Figure 2**). The Site's history is interpreted by informational signs.





Figure 1. Area Map

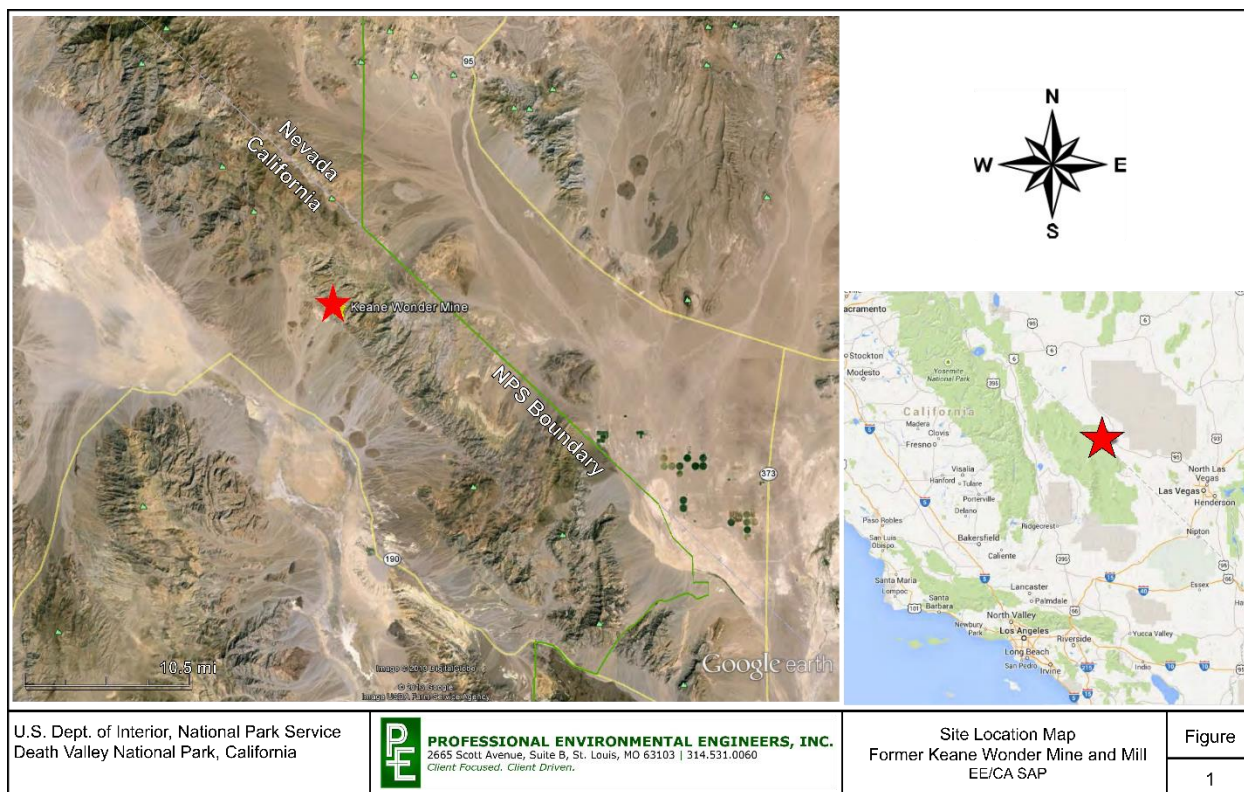
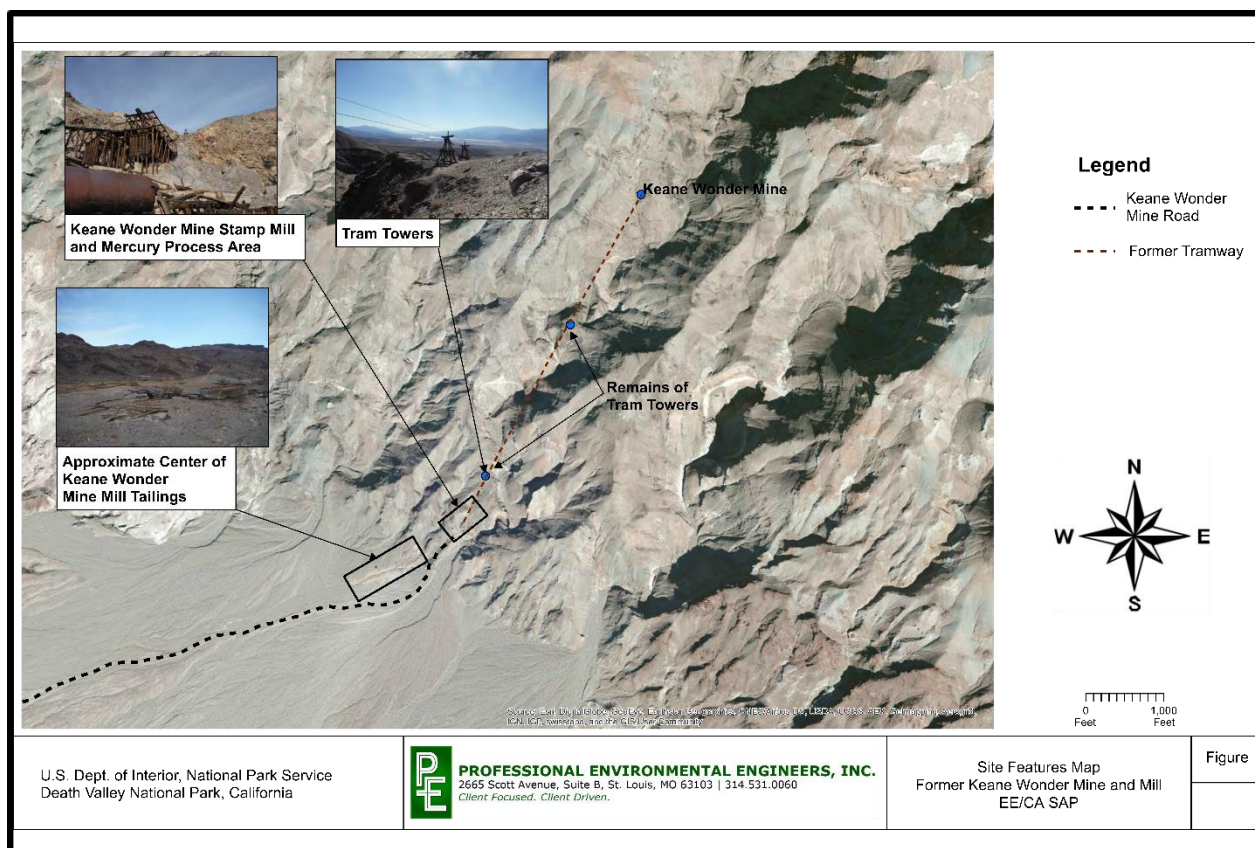




Figure 2. Site Map





## **2.1.2 Operational History**

Keane Wonder Mine was one of the most successful mines in Death Valley. Miners extracted a rich vein of gold deposited in fractures in the metamorphic rock. The mine produced at least \$872,000 in gold from 1907-1912, and an estimated \$1,100,000 over its entire operation.

Claims were staked in December of 1903. Initial construction included an assay office and a general office building, as well as an access road to the mill site. By 1907 the Keane Wonder Mine was in full operation, with twenty-two claims, two mining camps, the twenty-stamp mill, a mile-long waterline from Keane Wonder Spring, and a mile-long aerial tram. The aerial tram's ore buckets transported 70 tons of gold ore a day during peak production.

Ore was passed through stamps in the mill to physically break it into small particles, which were rolled over copper plates brushed with mercury to extract the gold. Tailings were impounded, and some were later reprocessed on-site using cyanide in tanks. Stockpiled tailings remain on site and wind and water have transported some of the material downgradient.

All mining-related activity at the Site ended in 1942. The National Park Service purchased the property in the early 1970s.

From 2008 to 2017, Keane Wonder Mine and Mill were closed to park visitors because of safety concerns: stability of structures, open mine adits and pits, and chemical contamination of soils. During that time, the aerial tram was stabilized and mine openings were closed with wire nets and metal gates. This CERCLA process is addressing the contaminated soils.

## **2.2 Previous Environmental Studies and Response Actions**

NPS conducted a site survey using an x-ray fluorescence (XRF) in 2008. This survey indicated the presence of mercury and elevated lead concentrations in tailings at the Site. No testing for other metals or cyanide was conducted. To ensure public safety, NPS closed the Keane Wonder Mine area to the public and non-essential employees that same year (NPS, 2008).

Environmental Cost Management, Inc. (ECM) conducted a preliminary assessment (PA) of the Site in 2014. The scope of the investigation included review of operational history, available local, state, and federal agency file information; a preliminary evaluation of potential impacts to site media; identification of potential migration routes, exposure pathways, and receptors; a site inspection/reconnaissance; and interviews with NPS personnel. The PA identified environmental hazards from elevated concentrations of lead, mercury, cyanide, and other metals. Exposure of people and wildlife to inhalation of windborne particulates were considered likely due to the arid climate, high winds, and the extent to which the mill tailings have been dispersed during flash flood events. The PA recommended additional investigation to determine whether metals and cyanide concentrations in soil and tailings from the mercury and cyanide processing areas exist at concentrations that could pose a risk to human health and the environment.

A 2015 site inspection (SI) sampled soils at a number of different locations throughout the Site. The investigation identified elevated levels of numerous contaminants of potential concern,





including: cyanide, antimony, cadmium, copper, cobalt, lead, mercury, zinc, chromium, nickel, selenium, silver, molybdenum, thallium, and vanadium. Lead was the only contaminant that potentially posed a threat to humans; all of the other screening values that were exceeded potentially posed a threat to ecological receptors.

Based on results of the SI, additional characterization was recommended to delineate the vertical and lateral extent of contamination. A supplemental site investigation (SSI) was completed in 2016 in four additional target areas. Results of the SSI indicated that antimony, cadmium, lead, mercury, selenium, and zinc concentrations in some areas sampled exceeded ecological screening levels.

These site inspections showed the extent of the contaminated tailings spread and after close monitoring and stabilization work, the Site reopened in 2017 to visitors.

### **2.3 Current and Future Site Activities**

NPS is conducting an engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA) as part of a non-time-critical removal action to gather additional information to fully characterize the nature and extent of Site contamination. The EE/CA process will include additional site sampling to further understand the impacts of the previous mining and milling activities at the Site. Risk assessments will be conducted to evaluate human health and ecological concerns, and cleanup goals will be established. If cleanup is required, the EE/CA will also develop, present, and evaluate cleanup alternatives.

The final draft EE/CA Report prepared during this process will be made available for public review and comment during a 30-day period. Following the review and comment period, the EE/CA Report will be revised as necessary and issued in final form. NPS will draft a responsiveness summary that summarizes and responds to significant public comments which will be issued along with the Final EE/CA Report. At this point, NPS will review the preferred response action according to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Following the release of those documents, NPS will issue an Action Memorandum formally selecting the response action alternative for the Site. Once those steps have been taken, NPS will seek funding to implement the selected response action for the Site. Once funding is secured, Site cleanup can proceed.



### 3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Community Profile

The Site is a historic mine and mill located in eastern Death Valley National Park and in Inyo County, CA. Death Valley is the largest U.S. National Park outside Alaska at 3.4 million acres. Approximately 1,678,660 visitors visited Death Valley in 2018. No data exists on the number of people visiting Keane Wonder Mine and Mill, but it is one of the most easily-accessed and impressive historic mining sites in the park.

The closest residents are all in Death Valley National Park. Cow Creek employee residences are about 11 miles south of the Site. Furnace Creek (14.5 miles south of the Site) includes employee housing, campgrounds, hotels, and the Timbisha Shoshone tribal village. Stovepipe Wells employee housing, campground, and hotel are about 13 miles west of the Site. According to the 2010 census, Death Valley, CA had 445 people living in 278 households. The racial makeup of Death Valley is 90.3% White, 1.6% African American, 3.6% Native American, 1.3% other races, and 1.3% two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 10.8% of the population.

Beatty, NV is located approximately 17 miles northeast of the Site. Beatty is home to the Beatty Museum and Historical Society and to businesses catering to tourist travel. According to the 2010 Census, Beatty had a population of 1,154 people in 535 households. The racial makeup in Beatty is 90.9% White, 0.1% African American, 1.5% Native American, 4.3 % from other races, and 3.2% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 8.9% of the population.

#### 3.2 Community Involvement History

Information about the Site has been posted at <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/Keane>.

#### 3.3 Community Concerns and Needs

To identify community concerns and needs and to identify how and when citizens would like to be involved in the cleanup process, NPS invites public feedback via the following website: <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/Keane>.

NPS may conduct community interviews with local officials, community residents, and various environmental and special interest groups who represent a range of opinions and backgrounds. NPS may ask interviewees for suggestions of additional groups or individuals the NPS should interview, and NPS will contact those suggested additional groups and individuals and may revise this CIP accordingly.



#### 4.0 PLANNED COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

As noted earlier, the key objectives of the community involvement program are to establish and encourage communication between NPS and the community and provide opportunities for the public to provide input throughout the course of CERCLA response activities at the Site. The following methods will be used to promote public participation and establish steps to provide timely information to interested citizens, agency staff, government officials, the media, and the community at large.

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

##### 4.1 Communication Methods and Community Involvement Activities

- **Site Spokesperson**

Abby Wines is the designated NPS spokesperson who will inform the community of actions taken, respond to inquiries, provide information concerning the Site, and act as liaison between the NPS and community members, environmental groups, government officials, the media, and other interested parties.

Abby Wines  
Public Information Officer, Death Valley National Park  
PO Box 579, Death Valley, CA 92328  
Phone: 760-786-3221  
Email: [abby\\_wines@nps.gov](mailto:abby_wines@nps.gov)

- **Administrative Record File and Information Repository**

The administrative record contains the information used by the lead agency (in this case, NPS) to make its decision on the selection of a response action. It includes environmental investigation reports, decision documents, and other related information. NPS will update the administrative record file at key points during the response action process, such as when important investigations and reports are completed.

The general public may view and copy the administrative record at either of the two information repositories. The information repositories are located at:

**Furnace Creek Visitor Center**  
P.O. Box 579  
Death Valley, CA 92328  
8 am to 5 pm daily  
Phone: (760) 786-3200



### **Stovepipe Wells Ranger Station**

Stovepipe Wells, CA 92328

Open most days, 9 am – 3:30 pm

Phone: (760) 786-2342

- **Interested Parties Mailing List**

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

Efforts are ongoing to expand the mailing list. Individuals can be added to the mailing list by contacting the Site spokesperson (See above).

- **Public Comment Periods**

There will be a 30-day public comment period when the draft final EE/CA Report is issued, which will propose specific actions or decisions. Upon timely written request sent to the Site spokesperson, the NPS will extend the public comment period by a minimum of 15 days.

Following the close of a formal public comment period, the NPS will prepare written responses to significant public comments *received during the public comment period* (called a “responsiveness summary”); the responsiveness summary will be added to the administrative record file.

- **Public Notices**

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

NPS will use one or more of the following methods to distribute public notices about the Site:

- Press release
- Social media
- [parkplanning.nps.gov/Keane](https://parkplanning.nps.gov/Keane)
- Notice sent to the Interested Parties Mailing List
- Postings at the Death Valley Post Office





- **Public Meetings**

Given the remote location of the Site, and minimal public interest, NPS does not intend to schedule public meetings or open houses relating to this project. As noted above, there will be public notice when the draft final EE/CA Report is made available for public review and comment.

- **Park Visitor Communication**

The NPS has determined that the most effective ways to provide Site information to Park visitors will be to use the following methods:

- [parkplanning.nps.gov/Keane](https://parkplanning.nps.gov/Keane)
- Informed Park staff at visitor center information desks (with sufficient information to address visitor questions)

- **Community Updates**

Community Updates are brief documents to inform the community about the Site and the environmental investigation and cleanup process.

The NPS will prepare a Community Update upon completion of the draft final EE/CA Report, and possibly at other key milestones in the cleanup process.

- **Site Website**

NPS has established a Site website at [parkplanning.nps.gov/Keane](https://parkplanning.nps.gov/Keane) on which it will post general Site information as well as key cleanup and community involvement documents.

- **Community Involvement Plan Revision**

To remain flexible and able to respond to the evolving needs of the community and changes to the Site, the CIP will be reviewed and revised as needed.



## 5.0 REFERENCES

- ECM, 2014. Preliminary Assessment for Keane Wonder Mine, Death Valley National Park, Inyo and Can Bernardino Counties, California, March 2014.
- ECM, 2015. Site Inspection Report, Keane Wonder Mine, Death Valley National Park, Inyo County, California, April 2015.
- ECM, 2016. Site Inspection and Supplemental Site Inspection Report, Keane Wonder Mine, Death Valley National Park, Inyo County, California, April 2016.
- Green, Linda W. and Latschar, John A. 1981. *Death Valley National Monument Historic Resource Study: A History of Mining*. Available at [https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online\\_books/deva/index.htm](https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/deva/index.htm).
- NPS, 2014. Community Involvement Requirements and Best Practices. Available at <https://connect.doi.gov/nps/csportal>.
- United States Department of the Interior (USDOI), 2014. Environmental Compliance Memorandum No. ECM 14-2: Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Process for CHF Projects. May 2014. Available at <http://www.doi.gov/pmb/oepc/upload/ECM-14-2-CERCLA-Process-for-CHF-Projects.pdf>.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Superfund Community Involvement Handbook. Apr. 2005. Available at [http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/cag/pdfs/ci\\_handbook.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/cag/pdfs/ci_handbook.pdf).
- USEPA, 2019. Community Involvement Toolkit. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/toolkit.htm>.
- USGS, 2018. East of Tin Mountain, California, 7.5 minute quadrangle topographic map.



## APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

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

**Administrative Record File:** A file that contains all information considered or relied upon by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. See Section 4.1, Administrative Record File and Information Repository, for further information on the Site administrative record file.

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

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

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

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

**Decision Unit (DU):** A decision unit is the smallest volume of soil for which a decision will be made based on Incremental Sampling Methodology (see below).

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

**Incremental Sampling Methodology:** A structured composite sampling and processing protocol that reduces data variability and provides a reasonably unbiased estimate of mean contaminant concentrations in a volume of soil targeted for sampling. Incremental Sampling Methodology provides representative samples of specific soil volumes defined as decision units



by collecting numerous increments of soil (typically 30-100 increments) that are combined, processed, and subsampled according to specific protocols.

**Information Repository:** A location open to members of the general public where a collection of documents (including the administrative record file) relevant to a particular CERCLA Site is made available for public review and copying. See Section 4.1, Administrative Record File and Information Repository, for the locations and addresses of the Keane Wonder Mine Site information repositories.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

**Site:** The Keane Wonder Mine and Mill, which comprises the area contaminated or potentially contaminated by a release or threatened release of hazardous substances. .



## APPENDIX B: DISTRIBUTION LIST

California Governor's Office  
1303 10th Street, Suite 1173, Sacramento, CA 95814  
[scheduling@gov.ca.gov](mailto:scheduling@gov.ca.gov)

State Senator Andreas Borgeas  
State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814  
[senator.borgeas@senate.ca.gov](mailto:senator.borgeas@senate.ca.gov)

State Representative Devon Mathis  
State Capitol, Suite #2111  
Sacramento, CA 94249  
[assemblymember.mathis@assembly.ca.gov](mailto:assemblymember.mathis@assembly.ca.gov)

Inyo County Environmental Health Services  
[kbarton@inyocounty.us](mailto:kbarton@inyocounty.us)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
Mike Stoker, Regional Administrator  
US EPA Pacific Southwest, Region 9, 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Paul Souza, Regional Director  
Pacific Southwest Region Headquarters  
2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California, 95825

California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)  
Jared Blumenfeld, Secretary of the Department  
P.O. Box 2815, Sacramento, CA 95812-2815

California Department of Health Services  
Karen L. Smith, Director  
PO Box 997377, MS 0500, Sacramento, CA 95899-7377



## **APPENDIX C: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

The NCP specifies the following community involvement requirements for the non-time-critical removal action at this Site:

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



