DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AIR FORCE INSTALLATION AND
MISSION SUPPORT CENTER
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO LACKLAND TEXAS

March 26, 2025

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

FROM: AFCEC/CZOW
6451 B Street, Bldg 2535
Beale AFB, CA 95903

SUBJECT: Final Community Involvement Plan, Beale Air Force Base, California

1. The subject document (Attachment 2) is for your agency's records.

2. This is a final document. Comments are not expected and comments received will not be addressed.

3. We appreciate your support of our environmental restoration program. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Darren Rector at (530) 634-2606 or via email at darren.rector.2@us.af.mil.

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Digitally signed by MITCHENER.MICHAEL.E.1185016680
Date: 2025.03.26 06:46:54 -07'00'

MICHAEL MITCHENER, Civ, DAF
Restoration Project Manager

Attachments:
1. Distribution List
2. Final Community Involvement Plan, Beale Air Force Base, California

Beale Air Force Base, California
Final Community Involvement Plan
Distribution List

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FINAL

Community Involvement Plan
Beale Air Force Base

March 2025

Optimized Remediation Contract
USACE Contract No. W9123820C0015

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District

Air Force Civil Engineer Center

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FINAL

Community Involvement Plan
Beale Air Force Base

March 2025

Optimized Remediation Contract
USACE Contract No. W9123820C0015

Prepared for:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District

Air Force Civil Engineer Center

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) was developed for the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) at Beale Air Force Base (AFB), California. The CIP follows federal and state guidelines and requirements, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and other applicable federal, state, interstate, and local requirements, where appropriate. The U.S. Department of the Air Force (DAF) produced this CIP as a continuing guideline for involving the public and local community in activities associated with the environmental restoration activities at Beale AFB.

1.1 Purpose

This CIP creates a framework that allows interested community members to be actively involved in the environmental restoration decision-making process, access restoration program documents using modern communication techniques, provide comments on draft documents as required by law, and ask questions and express concerns about environmental cleanup issues at Beale AFB.

The DAF's community relations activities described in this CIP promote open communication among those involved in or affected by the investigation and cleanup of contaminant releases into the environment at Beale AFB, including residents, businesses outside Base boundaries, elected officials, Tribal representatives, state and federal regulators, special interest groups, and other interested parties. Public involvement results in better cleanup decisions and a cleanup process that is better understood.

1.2 Overview of the Community Involvement Plan

This CIP includes information from ongoing cleanup efforts across the Base and introduces information about emerging contaminants such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), including recently identified areas that may be contaminated with specific PFAS compounds. Future updates to this CIP will consider changes in communication techniques (such as virtual meetings, websites, and social media) to improve distribution of Beale AFB ERP information to a wider audience of interested community members.

The primary objectives of the activities described in this CIP are as follows:

- Solicit public participation in the decision-making process regarding remediation-related documents.
- Provide for the timely exchange of information regarding Beale AFB remedial actions (RAs).
- Continue established communication with interested parties.
- Provide a centralized point of contact for the public to express concerns about the cleanup program. The ERP staff and 9th Reconnaissance Wing (9 RW) Public Affairs Office serve as points of contact and are responsible for disseminating information through various sources.

This CIP is organized into the following components:

- Section 1: Introduction. Provides the purpose and objectives of this CIP.
- Section 2: Installation Background. Provides a brief discussion on the location, history, and present role of Beale AFB.

- Section 3: Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program Sites. Provides a brief history of the DAF ERP and the Beale AFB ERP, including site descriptions and emerging contaminants.
- Section 4: Community Background. Includes a profile of the Beale AFB area, a history of community outreach efforts and review of ongoing outreach options, and a discussion of past and current concerns raised during community interviews and other opportunities to provide input.
- Section 5: Community Engagement Program. Lists the specific community relations objectives and responsibilities developed to encourage and facilitate public participation in the Beale AFB ERP.
- Section 6: References.
- Section 7: Acronyms and Abbreviations.
- Section 8: Tables.
- Section 9: Figures.
- Section 10: Appendices.
  - Appendix 10.1: Key Federal and State Agency Points of Contact
  - Appendix 10.2: Detailed Site Descriptions
  - Appendix 10.3: Beale AFB Restoration Advisory Board
  - Appendix 10.4: Community Interest Assessment Questionnaire Results
  - Appendix 10.5: How to Access the Online Administrative Record
  - Appendix 10.6: Lincoln Receiver Site Streamlined Community Involvement Plan

2.0 INSTALLATION BACKGROUND

This section describes the history of the installation and its environmental program. It also includes the objectives of the ERP and its current status.

Beale AFB covers 22,944 acres of land in the Sacramento Valley and lower foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The towns of Marysville and Yuba City are less than 10 miles west of the Base, as shown on Figure 9-1, which also shows the current layout of the Base. The eastern portion of Beale AFB is mostly undeveloped; at present, this half of the Base includes family housing, a clinic, and a ballistic missile radar detection system. Most current operations occur in the central and western portions of the installation. These areas contain vehicle maintenance support facilities, administrative offices, a golf course, shopping and eating facilities, dormitories, an active northwest-southeast trending aircraft runway, fuel storage facilities, a railroad yard, and other facilities.

Elevations onbase range from 76 feet above mean sea level along the western and southwestern boundaries, to over 644 feet above mean sea level in the northeast. The climate at Beale AFB is generally described as interior Mediterranean, with cool, moist winters and hot, dry summers. The average monthly temperature at Beale AFB ranges from 40 degrees Fahrenheit in January to 96 degrees Fahrenheit in July. Mean annual precipitation is 22 inches per year, most of which falls between the months of November and March.

Several creeks flow from northeast to southwest across the Base. These creeks are connected to either the Bear River or the Feather River south and west of the Base. Groundwater beneath the Base is characterized by unconfined, semiconfined, and locally confined subsurface conditions. Groundwater has been encountered as shallow as 7 feet below the ground surface in the hilly eastern areas, between 25 and 70 feet below ground surface in central Base locations, and between 50 and 70 feet below ground surface in the western plain. Flow is generally to the west-southwest.

2.1 History of the Installation

Beale AFB opened in October 1942, as a training site for the 13th Armored and the 81st and 96th Infantry Divisions. Prior to 1942, grassy plains and rolling hills in the Beale AFB area were used for farming and livestock grazing. With the onset of World War II, the U.S. Department of War (War Department) purchased 87,000 acres from 150 families to establish a U.S. Army base (Camp Beale) in 1942 and used it for a full-service combat training facility. Construction activities began between August and October 1942. During that time, an armored division training facility was constructed. The 13th Armored Division trained at Camp Beale between September 1942 and December 1943. The 96th Infantry Division trained here between May and July 1944, and the 81st Infantry Division trained between May and September 1944.

Camp Beale served as an Army induction center and personnel replacement depot, as well as a prisoner-of-war encampment, during the war; a 1,000-bed hospital was also operated from this location. After the war, Camp Beale was used as a West Coast separation center for troops returning from overseas duty. When these activities were completed, the War Department declared the Army installation surplus, and the War Assets Administration assumed custody. In 1948, 23,000 acres of former Camp Beale transferred into the jurisdiction of the newly formed DAF for use as a bombardier-navigator training site. This area, the Beale Bombing and Gunnery Range, was renamed Beale AFB in 1951. The remaining 64,000 acres of former Camp Beale were sold back to the public between 1959 and 1964.

By 1958, Beale AFB's first runway was operational. In 1959, Beale AFB became the support Base for three Titan I missile sites under the 851st Strategic Missile Squadron. In 1960, 12 B-52 bomber aircraft

were assigned to Beale AFB. Because of a major reorganization at Beale AFB, all B-52 aircraft were reassigned in 1976.

During 1979, a Precision Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased Array Warning System (PAVEPAWS) installation was constructed in the eastern portion of Beale AFB. The 10-story radar unit was a DAF-developed detection and early warning system for sea-launched ballistic missile attacks on the continental United States. This system was upgraded in 2007; the name was changed to Upgraded Early Warning Radar (UEWR), and it belongs to the U.S. Space Force.

2.1.1 Current Role

Beale AFB is managed by the 9 RW—currently within the jurisdiction of the Air Combat Command—and is responsible for continuous global reconnaissance operations. The 9 RW mission is to deliver persistent, integrated reconnaissance and combat power for our nation. As of 2024, Beale AFB is home to the U-2 Dragon Lady, T-38 Talon, and KC-135 Stratotanker; the KC-135 belongs to the 940th Air Refueling Wing. The Base, covering nearly 23,000 acres, is home to more than 4,500 military personnel. Beale AFB is host to a medium-sized community of 3,342 active-duty members, 8,274 family members, 895 civilians, 320 contractors, and 1,248 reservists and guardsmen.

2.2 Installation Environmental Restoration Program

In 1980, the U.S. Congress enacted CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund. The CERCLA process requires the investigation and cleanup of sites where hazardous substances, which may endanger human health or the environment, were released or spilled.

Congress amended and reauthorized the Superfund law in October 1986 with SARA, which established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) to manage all restoration programs at U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) facilities, including Beale AFB. The DERP was established to comply with CERCLA and other environmental laws when implementing remedial activities.

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, also known as the National Contingency Plan (NCP), is the federal government's blueprint for responding to both oil spills and hazardous substance releases. The NCP is the result of efforts to develop a national response capability and promote overall coordination among multiple levels of responders and contingency plans. Congress broadened the scope of the NCP following the passage of Superfund legislation to cover releases at hazardous waste sites.

Throughout its history, Beale AFB's mission has required the use, handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials. These products may have come into contact with the environment through accidental spills, leaks, and previously common waste disposal practices, resulting in conditions that do not meet today's stricter and more comprehensive environmental standards. Releases to the environment from past activities are addressed by the DAF under the ERP.

The Beale AFB ERP began in 1984, when the DAF conducted an extensive records search and interviewed past and present Base employees, who were familiar with past disposal practices, to identify potential hazardous materials disposal or spill sites. Additional interviews were conducted with local, state, and other federal agency personnel. Field and helicopter reconnaissance inspections provided further information. The Beale AFB ERP complies with CERCLA, SARA, NCP, and as described in the following sections, followed DERP, which encompasses the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) sites.

In 2012, the DAF centralized the management of its ERP through the DAF Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) in San Antonio, Texas. This resulted in the detachment of the Beale AFB ERP staff from the Base and the combining of the Beale AFB ERP staff with new Environmental Quality members through the Travis Installation Support Section located at Travis AFB, California.

Federal laws and regulations require community involvement during site investigation and cleanup activities. The purpose of this requirement is to make sure the public is informed and involved, public concerns are heard, and public comments are considered in making final decisions on hazardous waste management cleanup.

The DAF is committed to involving the public during the cleanup process at Beale AFB, including both formal and informal means of communications.

To manage environmental cleanup for Beale AFB sites, the DAF performs activities such as environmental investigations, remediation, and the delivery of technical documents. Opportunities for community involvement are announced through public meetings, newsletters, public notices, and email communications. While some documents require a formal public comment period, the DAF will often provide courtesy document review opportunities upon request and at Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meetings, which are open to the public. More information about the RAB and RAB meetings can be found in Sections 4 and 5.

The investigations and remedial activities underway at Beale AFB follow the guidelines established by EPA and the DAF as part of CERCLA. The CERCLA process is presented on Figure 9-2, and includes the following steps:

- Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI): A preliminary assessment is performed to discover whether there has been a release of hazardous substances causing contamination that warrants further study or cleanup, and generally includes a review of existing information and offbase and onbase reconnaissance.
- Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS): An RI is conducted to ascertain the nature and extent of contamination and associated human health and ecological risks. If the RI results show a cleanup is warranted, an FS is conducted to evaluate various cleanup alternatives.
- Proposed Plan (PP): The PP identifies the preferred cleanup alternative based on an evaluation of various alternatives in the FS. The PP is provided to the public for formal comment before a final cleanup alternative or remedy is selected.
- Record of Decision (ROD) or Decision Document: Following the consideration of public comments on the PP, a remedy is selected and documented in a ROD. A summary of the public comments and responses, known as a Responsiveness Summary, is included in the ROD.
- Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA): At this point, the technical specifications for the remedy described in the ROD are developed and the remedy is implemented.
- Remedy in Place: This milestone is achieved when the construction of a remedy has been completed and is operating as planned to meet cleanup goals. Remedies typically take time to reduce contamination levels. During this time, long-term monitoring may be conducted, land use controls may be implemented to prevent exposure, and the remedy may be modified to increase efficacy.

  While the remedy is in place, long-term management requires conducting Five-Year Reviews to evaluate whether the selected remedy is protecting human health and the environment.

Reviews are generally performed 5 years after the start of an RA and repeated every 5 years as long as future land use is restricted.

- Site Closure: Once a determination is made that no further action is required at the site, all cleanup levels have been achieved, and the site is deemed protective of human health and the environment, the site is closed.

2.3 Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program

The Beale AFB ERP consists of the following programs:

- The IRP, which addresses past releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants that may pose risks to human health or the environment.
- The MMRP, which addresses environmental health and safety hazards from past unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, and munitions constituents at closed or formerly used ranges.

The DAF is responsible for funding and managing the investigation and cleanup activities and overseeing technical and community relations work at Beale AFB. The regulatory agencies (California Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC] and Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board [CVWB]) are charged with ensuring the ERP activities implemented at Beale AFB protect human health and the environment, and comply with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements, including federal and State of California laws and regulations. A comprehensive contact list for these regulatory agencies for the Beale AFB is provided in Appendix 10.1.

2.3.1 Environmental Restoration Program Objectives

The objective of the Beale AFB ERP is to address past releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants that may pose risks to human health or the environment, address environmental health and safety concerns from munitions-related components, and provide opportunities for the public to become actively involved in decisions regarding site cleanup activities. In support of its primary mission of providing training and maintaining preparedness of DAF personnel, the DAF is addressing past releases of hazardous substances at Beale AFB. The ERP combines comprehensive cleanup policies with modern technologies to restore and preserve DoD property.

2.3.2 Current Status

As of May 2024, Beale AFB has 31 open IRP sites and plumes, and 8 open MMRP sites. Seven additional sites have recently been identified where aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) was used or released to the environment and are being investigated for PFAS in soil and/or groundwater in a Phase 1 RI. Specific sites and their status are described in detail in Sections 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6; Tables 8-1, 8-2, and 8-3; and in Appendix 10.2.

3.0 INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM AND MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM SITES

3.1 General Site Information

Remedial investigations have been and continue to be conducted across the Base to further characterize the nature and extent of contaminated sediment, soil, and groundwater to support completion of risk assessments for each site. Tables 8-1, 8-2, and 8-3 indicate which sites are in the RI phase. The risk assessments evaluated sites that present a potential threat to human health and the environment.

In the last Five-Year Review, completed in 2023, sites were assessed to provide information about site status, and to visually confirm and document the conditions of the remedy, the site, and the surrounding area. Inspection forms were completed, documenting observations made. Information was combined on the forms to reduce redundancy. The forms were generated for offsite, onbase CERCLA sites, onbase leaking underground fuel tank sites, and onbase Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) sites. No issues were identified with any of the remedial systems inspected as part of the Five-Year Review. The majority of the systems were either turned off for rebound testing during the visit or under some phase of decommissioning (ERRG 2024).

3.2 National Priorities List

The National Priorities List (NPL) is the list of sites of national priority among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the U.S. and its territories. The NPL is intended primarily to guide EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation. Beale AFB is not on the NPL; therefore, EPA is not involved in the remediation activities at Beale AFB. The DAF is the lead agency for remediation activities. The CVWB and DTSC are regulatory oversight agencies representing the State of California.

3.3 Risk Evaluation

Risk evaluations determine how threatening a potentially dangerous contaminant is to human health and the environment. Risk evaluation is an inherent part of the CERCLA process described in Section 2.2 and so is evaluated prior to selecting a cleanup remedy for each site.

Risk to human health is characterized as a level at which ill health effects are unlikely and the probability of cancer is minimal. Evaluating risk to the environment is more complex; it is a function of the ecological receptors of concern, the nature of the adverse effects that may be caused by the contaminants present at the site, and the desired condition of the ecological resources.

Risk is evaluated based on three criteria: quantity of the contaminant present at the site, a receptor, and whether there is a complete pathway between the contaminant and the receptor. A pathway is also known as an exposure route, and can be things like inhalation, ingestion, or direct contact. A pathway is considered complete when there is no mechanism or physical barrier to prevent exposure.

Acceptable risk depends on the anticipated future use of the site. If the future planned use is residential or sensitive uses such as hospitals, care homes, schools, and daycares, the acceptable risk will be lower than if the future planned use is commercial or industrial. This is based on statistics related to the likelihood that a person will come in contact with and be exposed to the contaminants and contaminated media at the site, and how it affects their body. Factors considered include age of the receptor, how much

time per day they will spend at the property, and what the likely routes of exposure will be (e.g., a child playing in their yard or an employee of a business with a paved parking lot).

Some remedies are effective at reducing risk at a site to acceptable levels right after their implementation. Examples would be excavation of contaminated soil or installing a permanent barrier between the contaminated media and the potential receptors, such as a parking lot. Other remedies require long-term operation (such as treating contaminated groundwater by adding amendments below the ground surface) and/or monitoring (such as allowing concentrations of contaminants in groundwater to naturally decline or attenuate) to be able to achieve concentrations such that the remaining risk is acceptable for the site's future anticipated use. The CERCLA process requires that these sites be evaluated every 5 years to ensure that the remedy in place continues to be protective of human health and the environment.

At Beale AFB, risk at each site varies; however, if a site is open, restoration is in process in accordance with federal and state guidelines. Tables 8-1, 8-2, and 8-3 show all open IRP, MMRP, and PFAS sites at Beale AFB.

3.4 Site Descriptions and Status

The following subsections describe the sites under both the IRP and MMRP at Beale AFB, as well as sites being investigated for emerging contaminants. Detailed information about each site can be found in Appendix 10.2.

3.4.1 Installation Restoration Program Sites and Plumes

The IRP at Beale AFB includes sites where groundwater, soil, soil vapor, or any combination thereof are being investigated or treated for contamination. The soil component of several sites has been closed; in those cases, the remaining groundwater component has been renamed as a plume, and plumes have been grouped by location. This includes the Basewide Groundwater Plumes and the Western Plumes. Table 8-1 lists all open IRP sites and plumes at Beale AFB, including site/plume number, site/plume name, chemical class of chemicals of concern (COCs), affected media, and phase of investigation. The open IRP site and plume locations are shown on Figure 9-3.

3.4.2 Military Munitions Response Program Sites

The MMRP addresses munitions response sites (MRSs), which are known or suspected to contain unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituents. Table 8-2 lists all MRSs at Beale AFB including site number, site name, and phase of investigation. The open MRS locations are shown on Figure 9-4.

3.5 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

The DAF began purchasing and using AFFF-containing PFAS for extinguishing petroleum fires and for firefighting training activities in 1970. Primarily used at DAF installations in and around Fire Training Areas (FTAs), AFFF was also stored, released, and disposed of at multiple locations across the installations. Installation operations that could have contributed to contamination of soil, groundwater, sediment, and surface water include FTAs and non-FTAs.

The PFAS are of environmental concern because of their persistence in the environment and in organisms; their migration potential in surface water and groundwater; their historically widespread use in

commercial products, including firefighting foam; and their possible health effects at low levels of exposure.

An SI was conducted at Beale AFB and a report issued in 2017 recommending potential investigation areas with historical environmental uses of PFAS, specifically AFFF, that may have been released during site activities, including fire training and cleanup of aircraft crashes, among other activities (OTIE 2017). Table 8-3 lists the PFAS sites that are being further investigated in an RI, and Figure 9-5 shows where these areas are located. The PFAS sites are being investigated for contamination in soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater. All PFAS sites are in the RI phase of the CERCLA process.

In addition to the RI being conducted to further delineate PFAS sites, the DAF is currently conducting a due diligence study to determine additional source areas of PFAS besides AFFF that are not covered in the RI.

3.6 Emerging Contaminants

Emerging contaminants are chemicals characterized by a perceived or real threat to human health or the environment and that have new or changing toxicity values or new or changing human health or environmental regulatory standards. Changes may be because of new science discoveries, detection capabilities, or exposure pathways. This subsection addresses the emerging contaminants 1,4-dioxane and 1,2,3-trichloropropane.

3.6.1 1,4-Dioxane

The solvent 1,4-dioxane has been widely used as a stabilizer for the transport of other solvents. Sampling for this VOC was conducted in February/March 2022 (Brice 2023), in accordance with *Interim Air Force Guidance on Sampling and Response Actions for 1,4-Dioxane at Operational and BRAC Installations* (DAF 2013).

Based on the results from the February/March 2022 groundwater sampling event, it was determined that 1,4-dioxane is not present in groundwater at concentrations greater than the California drinking water notification level of 1 microgram per liter (µg/L) in solvent plumes at Beale AFB.

The DAF may resample for 1,4-dioxane at any time, and results will be provided in a separate document when available.

3.6.2 1,2,3-Trichloropropane

The solvent 1,2,3-TCP has historically been used as a degreaser and is also an impurity associated with pesticide production. Sampling for this VOC was conducted in February/March 2022 (Brice 2023) as requested by the CVWB in letters dated March 24 and April 8, 2020 (CVWB 2020a, 2020b).

Based on the results from the February/March 2022 groundwater sampling event, it was determined that 1,2,3-TCP is present in groundwater at concentrations greater than the California maximum contaminant level of 0.005 µg/L in solvent plumes CG041-017, CG041-039, CG041-508, CG044-031, and at SS023 and SS507. An RI specific to 1,2,3-TCP is being conducted at these plumes and sites to determine the nature and extent of contamination.

The DAF may resample for 1,2,3-TCP at any time, and results will be provided in a separate document when available.

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4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

This section provides a brief description of the history of Yuba, Sutter, and Placer Counties and the surrounding communities. The communities were selected based on their proximity to the Base, or their actual or potential interest in Base activities.

4.1 Community Profile

This section provides a description of the community surrounding Beale AFB. The profile helps determine the audiences that Beale AFB would like to reach and provides direction for how to communicate with the local community.

The demographic data collected for the Census Designated Places (CDPs) of Linda, Olivehurst, and Sheridan and the cities of Wheatland, Marysville, and Yuba City are presented in Table 8-4 and include data for Yuba, Sutter, and Placer Counties and the State of California for comparison.

4.2 History of Community Engagement

The Beale AFB ERP has been actively engaging the community about cleanup activities for almost 40 years, through CIPs, RAB meetings, newsletters, fact sheets, and site tours. The most recent CIP was produced in 2011.

The Beale AFB ERP has hosted regular RAB meetings to exchange information about Basewide cleanup efforts with the community since the RAB was chartered in 1995. Currently, meetings are held in February, May, and November. Meetings are typically held at the OneStop Center for Business and Workforce Development, located at 1114 Yuba Street in Marysville. During the COVID-19 global pandemic, several RAB meetings were either cancelled or held virtually. In-person RAB meetings resumed in May 2022. When there is a need for a CERCLA-required PP public meeting, it is often held in conjunction with a RAB meeting. Public notices announcing the meetings are published in the *Appeal-Democrat* approximately 2 weeks ahead of the meeting.

Information on cleanup efforts is also published in the Beale AFB ERP newsletter. The Beale AFB ERP team has shifted publication of the ERP newsletter from hybrid electronic and hard copy mailings to 100 percent electronic distribution to foster environmental stewardship, and to comply with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980. Newsletters are distributed in the spring and fall of each year.

Beale AFB ERP staff provide group tours and individual tours of the major cleanup sites onbase, focusing on several new cleanup technologies in place. Tours are typically held once per year during the summer or early fall, when fieldwork is occurring. Because of the COVID-19 global pandemic, no tours were held in 2020, 2021, or 2022. Tours resumed in 2023.

Beale AFB ERP staff have also hosted booths providing information about the ERP and the RAB at several onbase and community events, such as Beale AFB Air Shows and Pioneer Days in the nearby town of Smartsville.

More information about the RAB is presented in Appendix 10.3.

4.3 Community Interest Assessment

A community interest assessment in the form of an online SurveyMonkey questionnaire was made available for public input between March 15 and April 12, 2024. An invitation with a link to an online questionnaire was emailed directly to a list of 173 strategically selected local officials, community leaders, RAB members, and other potentially interested parties, and a public announcement inviting the greater community to participate in the online questionnaire was posted in the *Appeal-Democrat*. The anonymous questionnaire asked for respondents to provide their zip codes so that responses from the communities near Beale AFB could be identified and aid in the development of this CIP. Graphical results of the questionnaire are presented in Appendix 10.4.

4.3.1 Community Interest Assessment Results

Twenty-two individuals responded to the questionnaire. Approximately 40 percent of the questionnaire respondents live or work in areas immediately around Beale AFB. The majority of residents have lived in the community for less than 15 years. The main aspects of the Beale AFB cleanup that were of concern to more than half of the questionnaire respondents are PFAS contaminants, groundwater, drinking water, and potential health impacts.

The majority of the questionnaire respondents were not aware of the RAB. Of those questionnaire respondents who were aware of the RAB, almost 60 percent of them have attended a RAB meeting in the past. Those participants who were aware of the RAB and did not attend a RAB meeting specified that they never attended a meeting because they were too busy or meetings were held at an inconvenient time. Other reasons were lack of public knowledge/outreach and concerns about Base access. One respondent stated that they would watch an online meeting. Seventy-five percent of all questionnaire respondents would be interested in attending a future RAB meeting. The most preferred days and times to host RAB meetings were Tuesdays and Thursdays after 5:00 p.m.

In general, most of the questionnaire respondents receive local news via social media, word of mouth, or television news, not the *Appeal-Democrat*. Sixty percent of questionnaire respondents have never seen an ERP public notice on the Beale AFB website or social media announcing an upcoming public RAB meeting. Sixty-five percent of questionnaire respondents have never visited the Administrative Record. Of those who had never visited the Administrative Record, 85 percent responded that they were unaware of its existence. Moving forward, the majority of respondents from the local community would prefer to receive information about Beale AFB environmental investigation and remediation projects primarily via email, the Beale AFB website, and RAB meeting updates and fact sheets. In addition, a few questionnaire respondents stated that they would also like to receive information about the Beale AFB environmental investigation and remedial projects via direct mail, newspaper, television/radio, social media, and local festivals/community events. Seven respondents asked to be added to the email distribution list for newsletters and RAB updates. Approximately 30 percent of questionnaire respondents indicated a need to conduct outreach in languages other than English, specifically Spanish, Punjabi, and Hmong.

Answers varied when respondents were asked who to call with questions about the DAF's ERP at Beale AFB. Approximately a third of respondents either skipped the question or chose the option that they did not know who to contact, while others listed the Beale AFB Public Affairs Officer, the Beale AFB ERP Restoration Program Manager (RPM), or the Base itself. Two questionnaire respondents provided specific contact names of knowledgeable individuals they know and one expressed interest in knowing who to contact and how to receive information. Points of contact for the Beale AFB ERP can be found in Appendix 10.1.

When asked for other comments about the Beale AFB ERP, one respondent stated that they have a lot of faith in the DAF doing a good job, and another stated that incredible work is being achieved here.

4.3.2 Community Concerns

Current community concerns identified during the community interest questionnaire process include the following, listed in order from highest concern (based on number of responses identifying this as a concern) to lowest concern:

1. PFAS contaminants
2. Drinking water
3. Groundwater
4. Potential health impacts
5. Soil
6. Surface water
7. Stormwater
8. Decrease in property values/economic impact

Other concerns reported by respondents include potential vapor intrusion issues into buildings, impacts to ecological receptors, and unexploded ordnance.

4.3.3 Community Interest Assessment Conclusions and Recommendations

Results of the Beale AFB community questionnaire indicate the community is interested in becoming familiar with the Beale AFB RAB and Beale AFB ERP as well as attending future RAB meetings. Many were unaware of the Beale AFB's ERP and RAB. However, it should be noted that public officials, community leaders, and representatives of environmental organizations were very aware of the Beale AFB ERP and RAB. The Beale AFB Public Affairs representative and RPM will continue to send newsletters and fact sheet updates to the community mailing list about the Beale ERP and upcoming RAB meetings. Information will be distributed to the local community via email, Beale AFB website posts, or social media because a number of the questionnaire respondents receive their news via those platforms.

Instructions for accessing the online Administrative Record are included as Appendix 10.5 and will be included in a future ERP newsletter or RAB meeting presentation to address the overall lack of awareness of this resource for information about sites and activities within the Beale AFB ERP.

4.3.4 Restoration Advisory Board Recommendation

At bases without an established RAB, a community interest assessment must be conducted every 2 years to determine if community interest supports formation of a RAB. The Beale AFB RAB was established in 1996 and remains active; therefore, there is no need to assess the community regarding the need for a RAB. Interested community members and other parties are encouraged to either sign up for the Beale AFB RAB mailing list, attend RAB meetings, or join the RAB for updates about the Beale AFB ERP. Further details about the Beale AFB RAB are provided in Appendix 10.3.

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5.0 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

Community outreach is an ongoing part of the ERP at Beale AFB. To be effective, the community relations activities will continue to be formulated according to the community's needs for information and its interest and willingness to participate in the process. The objectives of the Community Engagement Program are to inform, update, educate, consult with, and involve local officials, community leaders, RAB members, and interested parties with respect to site activities, including information about potential risks associated with contaminated soil and groundwater at Beale AFB. Community relations objectives and responsibilities are intended to ensure that interested parties are informed of cleanup activities taking place at Beale AFB, and that they have an opportunity to provide input at appropriate times during the cleanup process. The CERCLA process requires that certain community relations activities be conducted at designated milestones throughout the cleanup process. Opportunities for public and community involvement as they relate to the CERCLA process are included on Figure 9-2.

5.1 Community Engagement Process

The Community Engagement process involves public involvement opportunities prescribed by the CERCLA process (Figure 9-2), as well as other opportunities to provide information to and interact with the public via key communication methods as outlined in Section 5.2.

5.2 Community Involvement Plan

The purpose of the CIP is to assist the DAF with providing information to the local community about ongoing environmental investigation and cleanup activities at Beale AFB. The specific community involvement program objectives at the Base are as follows:

- Continue communication between the Base and community members, including local residents and state and local officials.
- Keep the public informed of ongoing actions, major findings, and decisions.
- Furnish accurate, timely, and understandable information to interested parties.
- Provide a means of monitoring public concerns and information needs throughout the environmental restoration process.
- Incorporate public comments into the environmental restoration process in a timely and meaningful way, as required by CERCLA.
- Gather and update information about Beale AFB's neighboring communities and interested parties.
- Modify the community involvement program, as needed, to maintain the situational awareness of the local community, based in part on questionnaire feedback.

Timely and effective communication is key to maintaining community support for the Base and for continued success of the ERP.

5.2.1 Key Community Needs and Concerns

As identified in Section 4.3.2, community concerns primarily include PFAS, the status of drinking water supplies, groundwater, and potential health impacts. Community involvement activities will address these topics as needed when communicating with the public.

5.2.2 Key Communication Methods

Concise, easily understood, and timely information will be available to interested parties concerning the schedule, purpose, and outcomes of technical activities. Should a need arise similar to the global COVID-19 pandemic, which restricted availability of hard copy materials and in-person meetings, accommodations will be made as appropriate. The RPM will identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information is desired by individuals or groups. Additionally, the RPM, in conjunction with the 9 RW Public Affairs Office, will field inquiries from interested parties to ensure they are handled efficiently and consistently. The following provide the key communication pathways to fulfill this objective:

- RAB – The Beale AFB RAB provides a forum for members of the community to convey issues and concerns about the Beale AFB ERP to DAF and regulatory agency representatives. Community members residing within 35 miles of Beale AFB are welcome to join the RAB at any time. RAB meetings are held three times a year as described in Section 4.2, and the public is always welcome and encouraged to attend. Additional details about the Beale AFB RAB are provided in Appendix 10.3.
- Newsletters – The ERP newsletter is distributed twice annually, in early spring and early fall.
- Site Tours – As major programmatic changes occur upon request from the RAB, the DAF will conduct onsite tours of the restoration sites. Site tours are an important part of community relations because they allow interested parties to see first-hand the cleanup of Beale AFB. The most recent site tour was held in October 2023.

5.2.3 Technical Assistance Services

The DoD established the Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) program to provide a mechanism under DERP for RABs to obtain technical assistance to help them better understand and provide input into the CERCLA process at a military base. Examples of TAPP projects include reviewing restoration documents and proposed remedial technologies, interpreting environmental health effects, participating in relative risk-ranking exercises that are used to prioritize restoration activities at a facility, and certain types of technical training (Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security 2000).

The Beale AFB RAB may be eligible for the TAPP program. In that case, a presentation about the TAPP program would be provided to RAB members. The TAPP program is limited to RABs and is not available to other types of community groups.

If the Beale AFB RAB defined a proposed TAPP project, and prepared a TAPP request, then the DAF would prepare a statement of work and procure a qualified technical assistance provider. The RAB could be asked to assist by commenting on potential providers. Funding of up to $25,000 per year or 1 percent of the total restoration cost (whichever is less) may be provided, with a limit of $100,000 total over the life of the program at any one installation.

5.3 Community Involvement Objectives and Targets (Action Plan)

Through the activities and channels described in this CIP, the DAF aims to inform, update, educate, consult with, and involve local officials, community leaders, RAB members, and interested parties with respect to site activities, including information about potential risks associated with contaminated soil and groundwater at Beale AFB. Contact information for the ERP and 9 RW Public Affairs Office is found in Appendix 10.1.

5.3.1 Facilitate Restoration Advisory Board Development and Meetings

One of the ways communities can participate in the restoration process is through a RAB. The RAB promotes the ability of the DAF to keep interested parties informed about its plans and decisions throughout the cleanup process. RAB members are expected to share this information with their respective communities and organizations and to provide the DAF and regulatory agencies with timely feedback from the community. The Beale AFB RAB was established in 1996 and remains active today. More information about the RAB at Beale AFB can be found in Appendix 10.3.

5.3.2 Provide Specific Information at Significant Milestones as Required by the Superfund Program

Beale AFB ERP staff members and the 9 RW Public Affairs Office continue to monitor the community's pulse as the designated spokespersons for the ERP. In addition to the development of a RAB, CERCLA requires that certain community relations activities be conducted at designated milestones throughout the cleanup process, such as the selection or modification of final cleanup remedies. This typically occurs with the development of the PP that supports the selection of a final cleanup remedy. In addition, community interest in cleanup methods, cleanup cost, length of time needed to implement the cleanup, and final disposition of areas that have been cleaned up will require timely communication with interested parties. Figure 9-2 shows the six CERCLA steps that the cleanup process follows and the general opportunities for community members to participate in each step. Methods to foster two-way communication between the DAF and interested community members are as follows:

- Establish an Information Repository – The Beale AFB Administrative Record serves as the online Information Repository for anyone interested in the environmental activities at the Base. It is a collection of reports and other documents detailing the environmental investigations and remediations that have been performed at Beale AFB since the start of the Base ERP. A digital version of the Beale AFB Administrative Record is available to the public on the AFCEC Administrative Record Search website https://ar.cce.af.mil. The digital reports and documents on the DAF website can be searched by individual sites, decision documents, or keywords. Additional information about accessing Beale AFB environmental records online can be found in Appendix 10.5.

  Electronic copies of the reports and documents detailing the environmental investigation and remediations performed at Beale AFB are also available to the public at the Yuba County Library, located at 303 Second Street, Marysville, CA 95901.

- Publish Public Notices – Before adoption of any plan for cleanup is undertaken, CERCLA requires that a notice and brief explanation of the PP for cleanup be published in a major local newspaper of general circulation, such as the *Appeal-Democrat*. A notice, which explains the final cleanup plan adopted by the DAF, will be published, and the final decision document will be made available to the public before cleanup activities take place. Notices or advertisements also will be published in the newspapers to announce public comment periods and public meetings, the availability of final decision document, and the beginning of a Five-Year Review and availability of a final Five-Year Review report.
- Public Comment Period on Documents Requiring Public Input – The CERCLA process requires that a minimum 30-day comment period be held after completion of documents requiring public input such as engineering evaluations/cost analyses (EE/CAs), PPs, or ROD amendments. The purpose of the comment period is to enable interested parties, including local officials,

residents, businesses, and groups, an opportunity to express their opinions about the recommended alternative and participate in the decision-making process for site cleanup.

The DAF requires that the comment period be announced to the public in a display advertisement about one-sixteenth of a page in local newspapers of general circulation, such as the *Appeal-Democrat.* A news release announcing the comment period for the site also will be sent to news media organizations. Community input during this period is highly encouraged.

During public comment periods, documents requiring public input are available for review by accessing the online Administrative Record (https://ar.cce.af.mil).

5.4 Additional Community Involvement Activities

If additional community involvement activities are required or requested and approved, they will be advertised in the *Appeal-Democrat*.

5.5 CIP Review and Update Requirements

The CIP is a living document, much of which is based on real-time activities occurring during the RD/RA phase of the ERP. During this phase, cleanup remedies are designed and the treatment systems constructed. Time-sensitive information pertaining to opportunities for community feedback on the proposed remedies, such as dates of public meetings, public comment periods, and RAB meetings will be posted to the Beale AFB public website.

Periodic updates of a CIP may be considered at various steps in the CERCLA process. The needs of a community may change over time. An update ensures the CIP remains relevant to the community and its understanding of the ERP and related actions, ensures public input into the decision-making processes that affect communities, and helps the DAF to be aware of and responsive to public concerns. This CIP and future updates will be made available to the public in the online Administrative Record, and RAB members will have the opportunity to review and comment on updates to the CIP prior to finalization.

6.0 REFERENCES

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7.0 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

µg/L	microgram(s) per liter
AFB	Air Force Base
AFCEC	Air Force Civil Engineer Center
AFFF	aqueous film-forming foam
AGC	advanced geophysical classification
APHE	armor-piercing high explosive
bgs	below ground surface
BTEX	benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes
CDP	Census Designated Place
CE	Civil Engineering
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CES	Civil Engineering Squadron
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
COC	chemical of concern
CSE	Comprehensive Site Evaluation
CVWB	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
DCA	dichloroethane
DAF	U.S. Department of the Air Force
DCE	dichloroethene
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DGI	data gap investigation
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EE/CA	engineering evaluation/cost analysis
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERRG	Engineering/Remediation Resources Group, Inc.
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
FPTA	Fire Protection Training Area
FS	feasibility study
FTA	Fire Training Area
GSU	geographically separate unit
HDPE	high-density polyethylene
HE	high explosive
IRA	interim remedial action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
JP-7	jet propellant, grade 7
LTO&M	long-term operations and maintenance
LUC	land use control
MC	munitions constituent
MD	munitions debris

MEC	munitions and explosives of concern
mg/kg	milligram(s) per kilogram
mm	millimeter(s)
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MOGAS	motor gasoline
MRS	munitions response site
MTBE	methyl tert-butyl ether
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
NTCRA	Non-Time Critical Removal Action
OB/OD	open burn and open detonation
OWS	oil/water separator
PA	preliminary assessment
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PAVEPAWS	Precision Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased Array Warning System
PCE	tetrachloroethene, also commonly known as tetrachloroethylene, perchloroethene, and perchloroethylene
PFAS	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PP	proposed plan
RA	remedial action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	remedial design
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RI	remedial investigation
RIP	remedy in place
ROD	record of decision
RPM	Restoration Program Manager
RSL	regional screening level
RV	recreational vehicle
RW	Reconnaissance Wing
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SI	site inspection
SVE	soil vapor extraction
SWMU	solid waste management unit
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TCA	trichloroethane
TCE	trichloroethene, also commonly known as trichloroethylene
TCP	trichloropropane
TECA	tetrachloroethane
TPH-D	total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel
UEWR	Upgraded Early Warning Radar

UST	underground storage tank
VC	vinyl chloride
VOC	volatile organic compound
War Department	U.S. Department of War

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8.0 TABLES

Table 8-1 IRP Sites at Beale Air Force Base

Site or Plume Number	Site Name	Chemical Class of COCs	Contaminated Media	Phase/Status
CG041-010	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-010	VOCs	Groundwater	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
CG041-016	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-016	Perchlorate	Groundwater	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
CG041-017	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-017	VOCs	Groundwater	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
CG041-018	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-018	BTEX and VOCs	Groundwater	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
CG041-029	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-029	VOCs	Groundwater	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
CG041-035	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-035	VOCs (primarily TCE)	Groundwater	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
CG041-039	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-039	Chlorinated VOCs	Groundwater	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
CG041-508	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-508	VOCs	Groundwater	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
CG041-509	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-509	BTEX	Groundwater	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
CG041-517	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-517	BTEX	Groundwater	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
CG044-003	Western Groundwater Plumes, CG044-003	VOCs	Groundwater	ROD
CG044-013	Western Groundwater Plumes, CG044-013	VOCs	Groundwater	ROD
CG044-031	Western Groundwater Plumes, CG044-031	VOCs	Groundwater	ROD
CG044-032	Western Groundwater Plumes, CG044-032	VOCs	Groundwater	ROD
CG044-040	Western Groundwater Plumes, CG044-040	VOCs	Groundwater	ROD
DP038	Skeet Range	Lead	Soil	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
LF002	Landfill No. 2	Title 27 parameters in groundwater, methane	Groundwater/Soil	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
LF003	Landfill No. 3	Title 27 parameters in groundwater, methane	Groundwater/Soil	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
LF013	Landfill No. 1	Metals (primarily lead) and dioxins/furans	Soil	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
OT017	Best Slough	VOCs	Soil	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
OT584	CE Heavy Equipment Parking Lot Sumps	VOCs	Groundwater/Soil	RFI
PL582	Lincoln Receiver Site	VOCs	Groundwater	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
SD032	Building 1086	VOCs	Soil	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
SS010	Scrap Metal Recycling Yard	Petroleum hydrocarbons, VOCs, and metals	Groundwater	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
SS043	Building 469 Loading Dock and Railroad Track Off-Loading Area	VOCs	Groundwater/Soil	RI
SS023	SWMU 23	VOCs	Groundwater	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
SS051	30th Street Contractor Trailers	Under investigation	Under investigation	SI
SS507	Child Development Center	VOCs	Groundwater	LTO&M, Five-Year Review

Table 8-1 IRP Sites at Beale Air Force Base

Site or Plume Number	Site Name	Chemical Class of COCs	Contaminated Media	Phase/Status
ST018	Bulk Fuel Storage Facility	PAHs	Soil	LTO&M, Five-Year Review
TU002	Capehart Service Station	MTBE (primary) and benzene	Groundwater	Long-Term Monitoring, Five-Year Review
TU509	Clinic UST Site	Diesel-range petroleum hydrocarbons	Soil	LTO&M, Five-Year Review

Notes:
* LF002 and LF003 are regulated under Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations and RCRA Subtitle D Part 258.

BTEX – benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes
CE – Civil Engineering
IRP – Installation Restoration Program
LTO&M – Long-Term Operations and Monitoring
MTBE – methyl tert-butyl ether
PAH – polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFI – RCRA Facility Investigation
ROD – record of decision
SI – site investigation
SWMU – Solid Waste Management Unit
TCE – trichloroethene
UST – underground storage tank
VOC – volatile organic compound

Table 8-2 MMRP Sites at Beale Air Force Base

Site Number	Site Name	Phase/Status
ED631	OB/OD Disposal Area	RI/FS
FR970	2.36 Rocket Range	RI/FS
ML595	57mm Rifle/60mm Mortar/.50 Cal. Machine Gun Range	Remedial Action – Complete
ML625	Primary Toss Bomb	Remedial Action – Complete
SR614	Range 6	Remedial Action – Complete
SR615	Range 10	Remedial Action – Complete
SR617	Range 9	Remedial Action – Complete
SR622	Range 6	LTO&M – Five Year Review

Notes:
FS – feasibility study
LTO&M – Long-Term Operations and Monitoring
OB/OD – open burn and open detonation
mm – millimeter(s)
MMRP – Military Munitions Response Program
RI – remedial investigation

Table 8-3 PFAS Sites at Beale Air Force

Site Number	Areas	Phase/Status
CG044P-SUB	AFFF Area 1 – FTA AFFF Area 2 – U-2 Shelter Buildings AFFF Area 5 – 1984 A-6 Crash Site AFFF Area 6 – 1984 TR-1 Crash Site	RI
FT003P-SUB	AFFF Area 1 – FTA	RI
SS045P	AFFF Area 7 – 1985 KC-135A Crash Site	RI
SS047P	AFFF Area 9 – 2013 CE Building Fire	RI
SS048P	AFFF Area 3 – 1974 B-52 Crash Site AFFF Area 8 – 1993 U-2 Crash Site	RI
SS049P	AFFF Area 4 – 1977 KC-135A Crash Site	RI
SS050P	AFFF Area 10 – Former CE Tank Trailer	RI

Notes:
AFFF – aqueous film-forming foam
CE – Civil Engineering
FTA – Fire Training Area
PFAS – per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
RI – remedial investigation

Table 8-4 Demographic Data – Beale Air Force Base Area

Demographic Information	Linda CDP	Olivehurst CDP	Marysville City	Wheatland City	Yuba City	Nevada County	Placer County	Sutter County	Yuba County	California
Total population, July 1, 2022[a]	NA	NA	12,704	NA	69,014	102,293	417,772	98,503	84,310	39,029,342
Total population, April 1, 2020[a,b]	21,654	16,595	12,841	3,712	70,118	102,235	404,740	99,631	81,578	39,538,245
Percent change (2022–2020)[a]	NA	NA	-1.10%	NA	-1.60%	0.10%	3.20%	-1.10%	3.30%	-1.30%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent[a,c]	2.60%	0.80%	0.80%	NA	1.50%	1.30%	1.10%	2.40%	2.90%	1.70%
Asian alone, percent[a,c]	13.60%	7.50%	4.30%	NA	19.40%	1.70%	9.70%	18.20%	8.40%	16.30%
Black or African American alone, percent[a,c]	4.80%	2.40%	1.30%	NA	2.30%	0.70%	2.20%	2.80%	5.10%	6.50%
Hispanic or Latino, percent[a,d]	36.10%	38.70%	27.40%	NA	30.90%	10.40%	15.50%	33.30%	31.20%	40.30%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone, percent[a,c]	0.50%	0.30%	0.00%	NA	0.50%	0.20%	0.30%	0.40%	0.70%	0.50%
White alone, percent[a]	57.40%	70.40%	77.80%	NA	54.80%	92.60%	81.50%	70.90%	76.10%	70.70%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent[a]	36.60%	46.20%	60.90%	NA	41.10%	83.60%	68.40%	42.30%	50.20%	34.70%
Median age[b]	29.4	32.9	35.4	39.7	39.3	50.2	42.8	38.4	34.5	37.9
Civilian Labor Force (16 years +) 2017-2021[a]	54.80%	59.00%	50.70%	NA	58.80%	56.20%	60.30%	59.20%	54.30%	63.40%
Median household income (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021[a,b]	$53,571	$60,548	$45,867	$72,006	$64,225	$74,617	$99,734	$67,003	$62,666	$84,097
Persons in poverty, percent[a,b]	22.40%	11.90%	23.50%	2.80%	13.00%	11.80%	6.60%	15.50%	15.60%	12.20%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2017-2021[a,b]	35.10%	35.50%	25.10%	15.10%	37.70%	8.80%	15.60%	35.70%	26.40%	43.90%
Households with a computer, percent, 2017-2021[a]	94.10%	91.60%	89.90%	NA	92.00%	94.80%	96.50%	92.00%	92.70%	95.20%
Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2017-2021[a]	88.20%	86.10%	85.20%	NA	87.00%	88.90%	91.90%	86.80%	87.70%	90.40%

Notes:
[a] U.S. Census Bureau. 2022a. https://www.census.gov/quickfacts.
[b] U.S. Census Bureau. 2022b. https://data.census.gov/cedsci.
[c] Includes persons reporting only one race.
[d] Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

CDP = Census Designated Place
NA = not available

9.0 FIGURES

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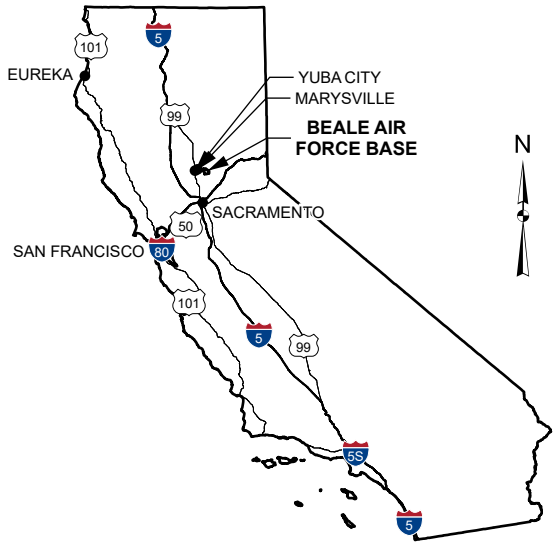

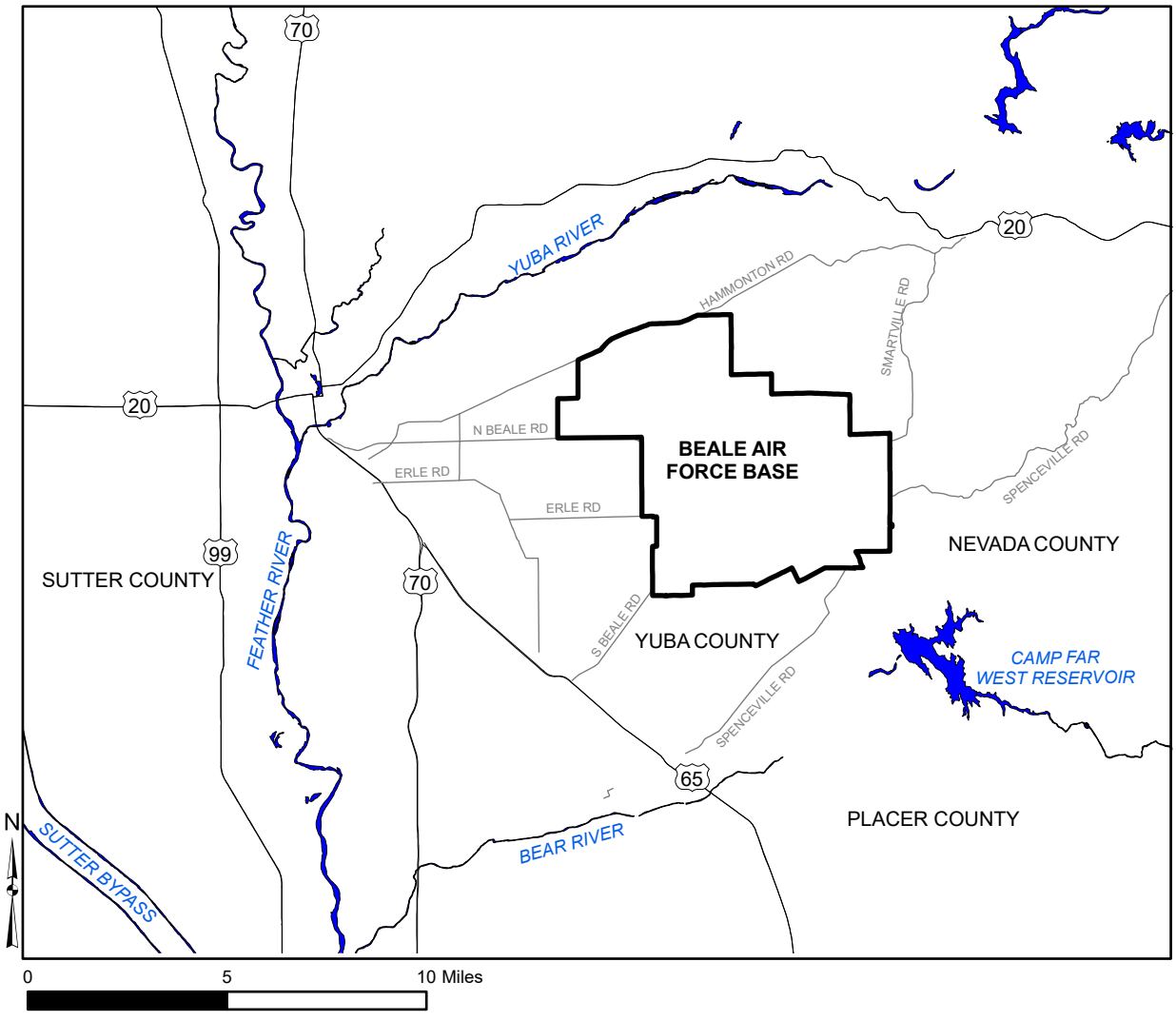

NOTE:

FIGURE PREPARED BY JACOBS.

FIGURE 9-1
BEALE AIR FORCE BASE
LOCATION MAP
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

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Step 1

Preliminary Assessment/ Site Inspection (PA/SI)

Former or current Beale AFB employees are interviewed to provide information on any past waste disposal activities they may have witnessed or taken part in.

Step 2

Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

Take samples, analyze and assess risk.
Explore cleanup alternatives and evaluate feasibilty.
All technical documents related to the investigation will be made available on the online Administrative Record.

Step 3

Proposed Plan

At this time, the Air Force will formally request input from the community regarding the preferred remedial alternative identified in the Proposed Plan. Community members are encouraged to participate in the activities described below.

Read Proposed Plan. The Proposed Plan will be mailed or emailed to the newsletter mailing list and will also be posted on the website for review. A public notice will appear in the local newspaper and on social media to inform you of the Proposed Plan's availability.

Attend the public meeting for the Proposed Plan. It may be a special meeting or may coincide with regularly scheduled RAB meetings. A public notice will appear in the local newspapers and social media to inform you of the date, time, and location of the public meeting.

Provide oral comments during the public meeting or provide written comments during the public comment period.

Step 4

Decision Document (DD)

All comments received during the public comment period, and Air Force responses, are published in a Record of Decision (ROD).
A ROD is a legally binding DD that captures all decisions made.

After the DD is signed, community members should review the DD and responsiveness summary.
A public notice will appear in local newspapers and social media to inform you of the DD's availability.

Should a change to the ROD be required, either a ROD amendment or an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) will be developed for public review and comment.

Step 5

Remedial Design/ Remedial Action (RD/RA)

This is not the end of your opportunity to participate in the ERP. You may keep up-to-date via the website, RAB newsletter and, of course, you may contact Beale AFB's Environmental Public Affairs representative with any questions.

Phone: (530) 634-2606
E-mail address is:
Darren.Rector.2@us.af.mil

If necessary, additional community interviews may be conducted at this time, and the Community Involvement Plan may be updated.

Step 6

Long Term Management (LTM) and Five Year Reviews

Continued monitoring through sampling and analysis until cleanup levels are achieved or continued protectiveness is provided through Land Use Controls (LUCs).

Reviews are conducted every five years to ensure that the remedies in place continue to be protective of human health and the environment.
The community will have an opportunity to provide feedback during these reviews.

What you can do anytime:

- Get on the mailing/emailing list for the RAB newsletter
- Contact Darren.Rector.2@us.af.mil with your concerns
- Attend a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting and voice your concerns
- View specific documents by accessing the online Administrative Record at https://ar.afcec-cloud.af.mil
- View the Public Website at https://www.beale.af.mil/Information/Units/Environmental-Information/il
- View the Beale Facebook page

FIGURE 9-2
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND THE CERCLA PROCESS
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

Note: Figure prepared by Jacobs.

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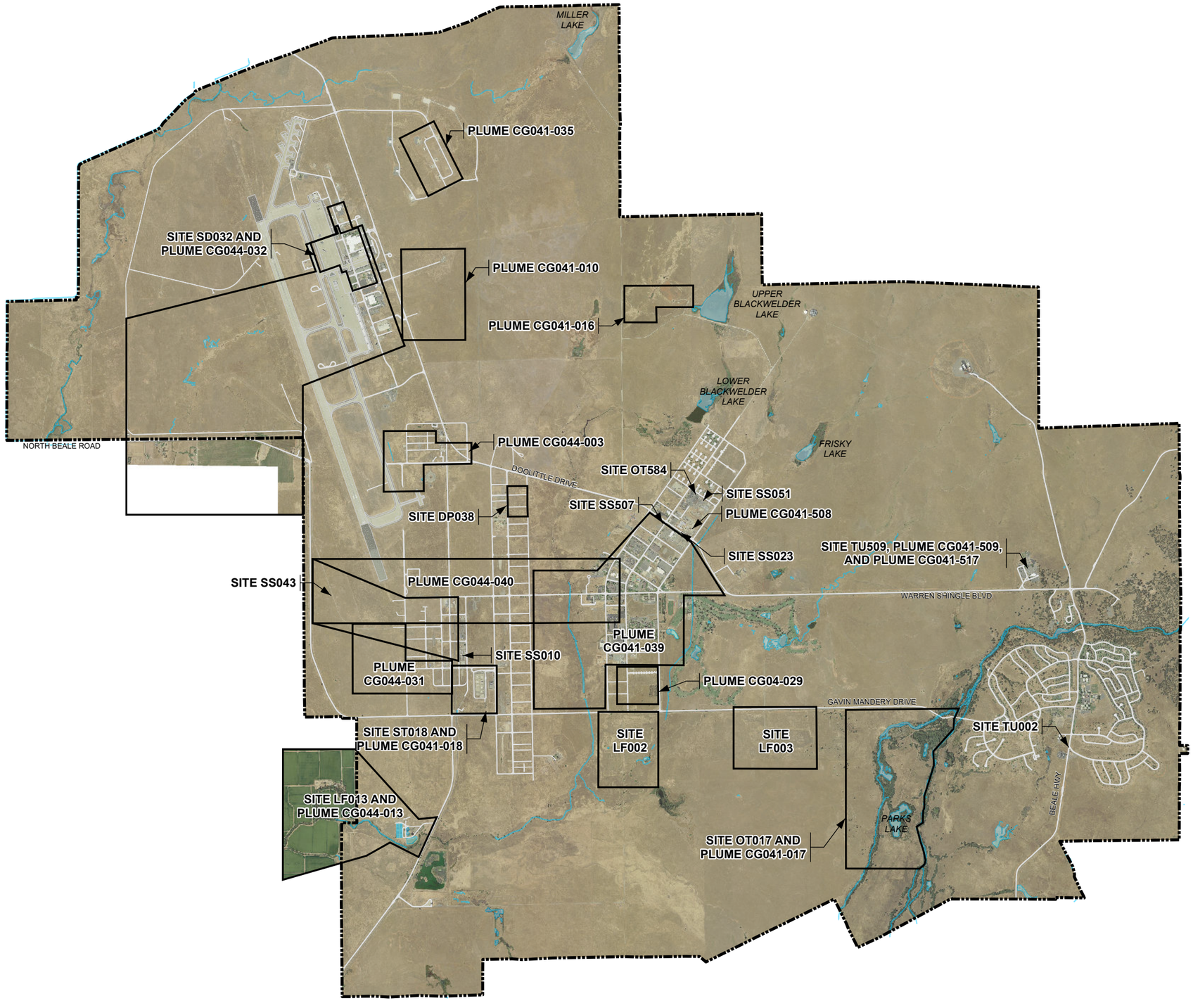

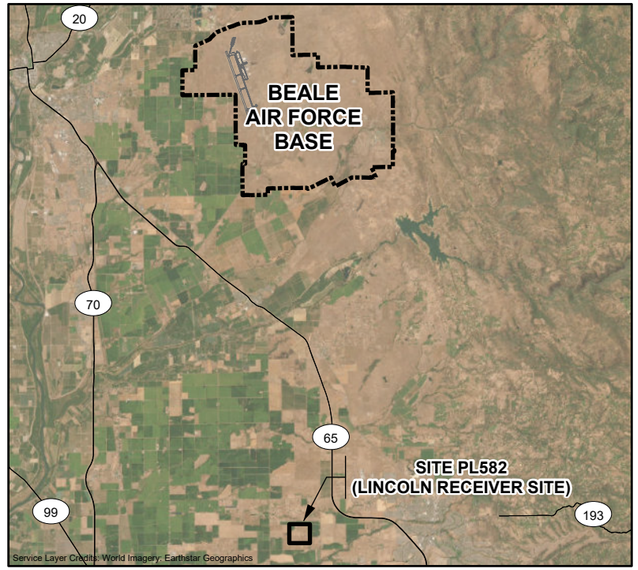

LEGEND

- BASE BOUNDARY
- COUNTY BOUNDARY LINE
- SURFACE WATER
- ROAD

NOTES:

IRP = INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

FIGURE PREPARED BY JACOBS.

0 4,000 8,000 Feet

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FIGURE 9-3
IRP SITES AT BEALE AIR FORCE BASE
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

Bruce ENVIRONMENTAL

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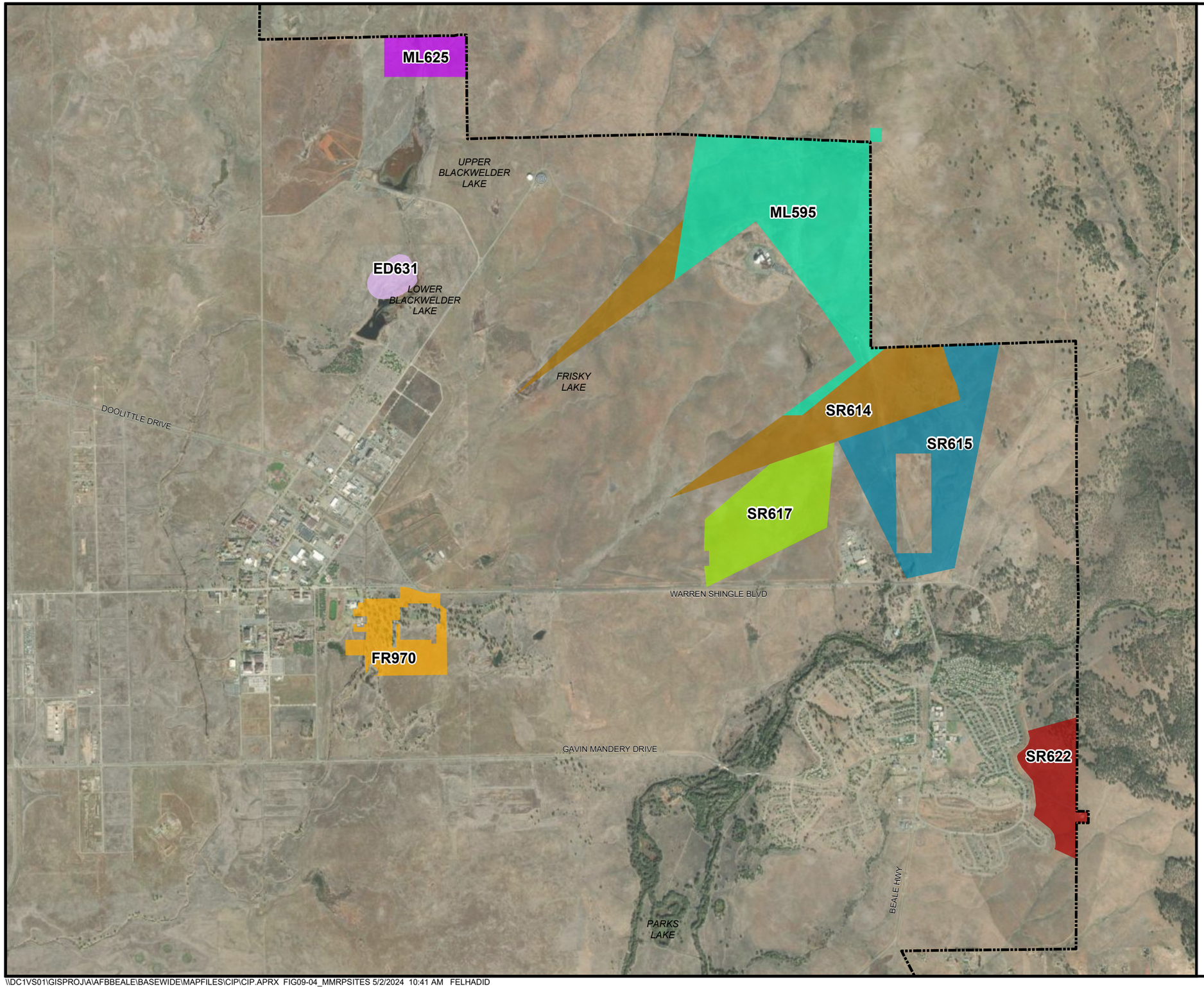

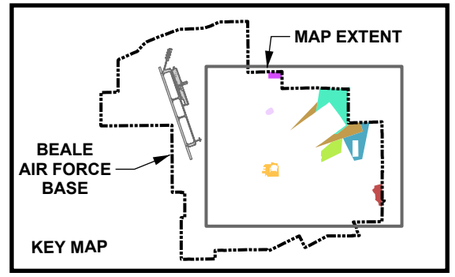

LEGEND

- BASE BOUNDARY
- ED631
- FR970
- ML595
- ML625
- SR614
- SR615
- SR617
- SR622

NOTES:

MMRP = MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

FIGURE PREPARED BY JACOBS.

SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: MAXAR

0 2,500 5,000 Feet

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FIGURE 9-4
MMRP SITES AT BEALE AIR FORCE BASE
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

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LEGEND

- BASE BOUNDARY
- SITE BOUNDARY
- SURFACE WATER
- ROAD

NOTES:

PFAS = PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

FIGURE PREPARED BY JACOBS.

0 4,000 8,000 feet

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FIGURE 9-5
PFAS PHASE I REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION
SITES AT BEALE AIR FORCE BASE
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

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10.0 APPENDICES

10.1 Key Federal and State Agency Points of Contact

- Beale AFB Restoration Program Manager
  AFCEC/CZOW
  6451 B Street, Bldg 2535
  Beale AFB, CA 95903-1708
  (530) 634-2606
- Beale AFB Public Affairs Office
  9 RW Public Affairs Office
  6252 B Street, Bldg 2445 (next to the Commissary)
  Beale AFB, CA 95903-1708
  (530) 634-8887
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control
  Remedial Project Manager
  8800 Cal Center Drive, Suite 3
  Sacramento, CA 95826
  (916) 255-3609
- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
  11020 Sun Center Drive, Suite 200
  Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
  (916) 464-4669

10.2 Detailed Site Descriptions

Detailed site descriptions are provided in the following table.

Site ID	Site Name	ERP Program	Site Description
DP038	Skeet Range	IRP	DP038 is a former skeet range located in the central portion of Beale AFB, approximately 450 feet south of Doolittle Drive. Currently, the site consists of approximately 47.3 underdeveloped acres. Lead in soil is the primary COC at the site. Multiple phases of removal actions have been performed at the site, removing volumes of lead-contaminated soil that exceed the industrial EPA RSL of 800 mg/kg.
LF002	Landfill No. 2	IRP	LF002 is an 88-acre landfill located in the south-central part of the Base. From 1952 through 1980, the site served as the landfill for Beale AFB. Initial disposal operations consisted of side-case dumping and burning of refuse. Final closure construction was completed in 1998 and included installation of a landfill cap consisting of a 24-inch-thick foundation layer; a 12-inch-thick, low-permeability, compacted clay barrier; and an 18-inch-thick vegetative cover layer. Title 27 parameters in groundwater and methane in soil vapor are the primary COCs at the site. Post-closure maintenance and monitoring requirements include routine inspections, monitoring, maintenance, and repairs of components of the closed landfill (DAF 2024a).
LF003	Landfill No. 3	IRP	LF003 is a 33-acre landfill located in the south-central part of the Base. LF003 received solid waste from Beale AFB residences and activities from 1980 until fall 1993. The waste was placed in unlined trenches that were rectangular in cross section, 20 to 60 feet wide, 15 to 25 feet deep, and 100 to 1,700 feet long. Site closure was completed in 1997 and included installation of a landfill cap consisting of a 24-inch-thick foundation layer, a 60-mil HDPE geomembrane barrier layer, and a 12-inch-thick vegetated erosion resistant layer. Title 27 parameters in groundwater and methane in soil vapor are primary COCs at the site. Post-closure maintenance and monitoring requirements include routine inspections, monitoring, maintenance, and repairs of components of the closed landfill (DAF 2024a).
LF013	Landfill No. 1	IRP	LF013 consists of both the former Landfill #1 and Photographic Wastewater Treatment Plant, located west of the wastewater treatment plant in the southwest portion of the Base. The groundwater beneath the site has been decoupled and is addressed as CG044-013.The site was a trench-and-fill landfill used for Army refuse disposal between 1942 and the mid-1950s, although it was never a regulated landfill. The bulk of refuse contents was removed during historical IRAs, and the site has achieved RIP. The remaining COCs include metals (primarily lead) and dioxins/furans in soil. The contaminated soil that remains at LF013 has been covered with a 4-foot-thick layer of clean soil providing a barrier against exposure to humans and ecological receptors (including burrowing animals). The selected remedy includes LUCs prohibiting residential land use, restriction on intrusive activities, and a requirement to maintain the integrity of the soil covers over the former landfill and portions of the wastewater pipeline, in perpetuity (DAF 2016a).
OT017	Best Slough	IRP	OT017 was a historical drum disposal area situated along Best Slough and located in the southeast portion of the Base adjacent to Dry Creek. The groundwater beneath the site has been decoupled and is addressed as CG041-017. The DAF completed an interim response action in 2001 when the drums were removed, source area trenches were filled, and Best Slough was rerouted around the contaminant source area. The remaining COCs for OT017 include the chlorinated VOCs 1,1,2,2-TeCA, 1,1,2-TCA, TCE, and VC in soil vapor. No action is necessary for sediment and surface water at OT017 to protect human health and the environment. The selected remedy for the site is LUCs until the groundwater remedy is complete or soil vapor concentrations allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2018a).

Site ID	Site Name	ERP Program	Site Description
OT584	CE Heavy Equipment Parking Lot Sumps	IRP	OT584 consists of two concrete floor sumps (known as the East and West sumps) that were formerly connected to a collection trench that drained a maintenance shop, located in the northern portion of the Cantonment Area. The shop was demolished, and the sumps were left in place. The area was paved for parking in 2005. An RFI report was completed in 2016 that found PCE in groundwater as the primary COC at the site. After the RFI, three monitoring wells were installed at the site.
PL582	Lincoln Receiver Site	IRP	PL582 is a remote property located approximately 25 miles south of Beale AFB near Lincoln, California. The site COC is TCE in groundwater. It is suspected that TCE was used as a degreasing agent during transformer maintenance, which resulted in one or more releases to the environment. TCE contamination migrated vertically to groundwater and has resulted in a plume that extends approximately 1,200 feet north-northwest of the site building. The site water supply comes from an onsite production well that is tested annually for VOCs. The selected corrective action includes long-term groundwater monitoring to confirm that TCE concentrations continue to decline, and LUCs prohibiting residential land use and restricting access to groundwater to prevent exposure to TCE in soil vapor and groundwater until the concentration of TCE in groundwater allows for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2017a).
SD032	Building 1086	IRP	SD032 is known as Building 1086 and is located in the eastern portion of the flight line area along Arnold Avenue. The groundwater beneath the site has been decoupled and is addressed as CG044-032. Building 1086 once housed the Titan Missile Project, and the site includes facilities used for aircraft maintenance and repair. Operations included use and storage of solvents, including TCE and 1,1,1-TCA. Several IRAs have been performed at SD032 to address VOCs in soil and soil vapor, including SVE. Interim actions are complete, but a localized volume of TCE in soil vapor remains in the area that is partially inaccessible due to adjacent aircraft nose docks that have security constraints. Therefore, TCE in soil vapor is the only remaining COC at this site. The selected remedy for this site is LUCs (DAF 2017b).
SS010	Scrap Metal Recycling Yard	IRP	SS010 is a former scrap metal recycling yard, used between 1960 and 1992, and is located east of J Street and northwest of the Bulk Fuel Storage Facility. The site includes a fenced-in, paved lot where RVs and miscellaneous vehicles are parked for long-term storage. Metals, solvents, petroleum, oil, and lubricants were stored in the recycling yard. Carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, PCE, and TCE are present in groundwater migrating to the northwest. Depth to groundwater at SS010 is typically between 50 and 65 feet bgs. The selected corrective measure includes long-term monitoring of COCs in groundwater and LUCs to prevent exposure to COCs in groundwater and soil vapor until the concentrations of COCs in groundwater and soil vapor allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2023a).
SS043	Building 469 Loading Dock and Railroad Track Off-Loading Area	IRP	SS043 is in the west-central portion of Beale AFB. The site was created in 2016 after a new potential source of VOCs in groundwater was identified at an adjacent site. SS043 encompasses approximately 260 acres and includes Building 469, which is a former train depot, and the railroad track offloading area south of Building 469. The site consists primarily of flat, open annual grassland with few trees and few paved roads. Based on results of the RI, the COCs in groundwater are chloroform and TCE, and the COC in soil and soil vapor is TCE.

Site ID	Site Name	ERP Program	Site Description
SS023	SWMU 23	IRP	SS023 is also known as SWMU 23 and was used as an electrical transformer storage area inside the CE yard. TCE used during transformer maintenance generated a TCE plume in groundwater that is now commingled with the upgradient CG041-508 PCE plume and the downgradient CG041-039 TCE plume. The COCs at the site are VOCs (primarily TCE) in groundwater. To reduce concentrations of TCE in underlying groundwater originating at SS023 to support restoration of groundwater to designated beneficial uses, potential exposure to COCs in groundwater has been restricted until concentrations are at such levels to allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, and comply with state RCRA requirements. The selected corrective action includes source area treatment, enhanced attenuation (or letting naturally occurring processes reduce concentrations of COCs in groundwater), and LUCs restricting access to groundwater until concentrations of COCs in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2014). 1,2,3-TCP was recently identified during a dedicated groundwater sampling event at this site, and the nature and extent of contamination will be further investigated in an RI.
SS051	30th Street Contractor Trailers	IRP	SS051 is located within a developed area, predominantly covered with asphalt and landscaping typical of parking lots and buildings. In 2021, TCE was detected at elevated concentrations in groundwater in well OT584C017MW, and the site is currently being investigated. The current and future planned land use at SS051 is industrial. Although designated beneficial uses include domestic, agricultural, municipal, and industrial supply, groundwater underlying the site is not currently used as a water supply for any purposes.
SS507	Child Development Center	IRP	SS507 (formerly SWMU 23B) consists of a 1,1-DCE groundwater plume emanating from sewer defects along the western side of B street and on the northwestern corner of Doolittle Drive and B Street. The source of the 1,1-DCE is thought to be solvents originating at OWS M, which were then discharged to the sanitary sewer. Groundwater is also contaminated with PCE, which has migrated beneath SS507 from an upgradient plume. The selected corrective action includes long-term groundwater monitoring and LUCs to prevent exposure to the COCs in groundwater through prohibited residential land uses such as hospitals, day care facilities, and schools, and restricted access to groundwater until concentrations allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2022). 1,2,3-TCP was recently identified during a dedicated groundwater sampling event at this site, and the nature and extent of contamination will be further investigated in an RI.
ST018	Bulk Fuel Storage Facility	IRP	ST018 is the Bulk Fuel Storage Area located northeast of the intersection of J Street and Gavin Mandery Drive. The groundwater beneath the site has been decoupled and is addressed as CG041-018. Interim cleanup actions included excavation of soil impacted by leaking pipelines, installation and operation of two bioventing systems at the Jet Fuel Tank Farm, and installation and operation of an SVE system at the former MOGAS Facility. The primary COC at this site is PAHs in soil that could result in an unacceptable risk to hypothetical future onsite residents. The selected remedy is LUCs (DAF 2017c).

Site ID	Site Name	ERP Program	Site Description
TU002	Capehart Service Station	IRP	TU002 consists of the Former Capehart Service Station in the southeastern portion of the Base. Gasoline that historically leaked from former USTs was the source of contamination. MTBE, the primary COC, was detected in groundwater at high concentrations. A groundwater extraction and treatment system operated at the site between 2001 and 2020 to clean up MTBE in groundwater. The groundwater extraction and treatment system was shut down in 2020 after it had achieved the corrective action objectives for the site. The final corrective action for TU002 is LUCs prohibiting groundwater use (CH2M HILL 2014). This site is currently unused. TU022 is underlain by fractured metamorphic basement rock of the Sierra Nevada.
TU509	Clinic UST Site	IRP	TU509 consists of a diesel fuel release located at the Beale AFB medical clinic. Leaks and spills that occurred during the filling of former USTs 5702-3 and 5702-4 are the source of contamination. The UST area was excavated to bedrock in 2015 as part of the corrective action. Groundwater beneath TU509 is being addressed as CG041-509 and occurs in both the unconsolidated sediments and in the underlying bedrock. The selected corrective action at this site includes excavation of contaminated soil, treatment of the excavation floor and contaminated groundwater in the deeper and more downgradient portion of the hydrocarbon plume through a process known as bioremediation (CH2M HILL 2015), and free product removal in groundwater (CH2M HILL 2015).
CG041-010	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-010	IRP	CG041-010 is the groundwater plume underlying SD010, which was the J-58 Test Cell. The groundwater COCs are cis-1,2-DCE, PCE, trans-1,2-DCE, and VC. TCE is the most prevalent COC present at the plume. The selected remedy consists of treatment with enhanced reductive dechlorination at wells where concentrations are currently increasing, routine groundwater monitoring for COCs, LUCs prohibiting future residential use until risks from potential vapor intrusion are acceptable or can be mitigated, and LUCs prohibiting groundwater use and activities that would adversely affect implementation of the selected remedy until concentrations in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2018b).
CG041-016	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-016	IRP	CG041-016 is a perchlorate groundwater plume located at the Explosive Ordinance Disposal Range and is part of CG041 (Basewide Groundwater). The plume extends approximately 700 feet to the northwest and 1,000 feet to the west and underlies WP016. The COC at the plume is perchlorate in groundwater. The selected remedy consists of routine groundwater monitoring for COCs and LUCs prohibiting groundwater use and activities that would adversely affect implementation of the selected remedy until concentrations in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2018b).
CG041-017	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-017	IRP	CG041-017 is the groundwater underlying OT017 and is in the southeast portion of Beale AFB. CG041-017 has three distinct areas: a primary source area (5-acre area contained by the primary slurry wall), a secondary source area (4-acre area just southeast of the primary source area), and a dissolved plume (extends about 1,000 feet south of the secondary source area). The COCs present at this plume are 1,1,2,2-TeCA, 1,1-DCE, 1,2-DCA, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, cis-1,2-DCE, PCE, TCE, trans-1,2-DCE, methylene chloride, and VC in groundwater. The selected remedy consists of continued containment with existing slurry walls, hot spot area treatment, routine groundwater monitoring for COCs, LUCs prohibiting future residential and industrial use until risks from potential vapor intrusion are acceptable, and LUCs prohibiting groundwater use and activities that would adversely affect implementation of the selected remedy until concentrations in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2018b). 1,2,3-TCP was recently identified during a dedicated groundwater sampling event at this site, and the nature and extent of contamination will be further investigated in an RI.

Site ID	Site Name	ERP Program	Site Description
CG041-018	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-018	IRP	CG041-018 consists of separate TCE and benzene plumes in groundwater. The 600-foot-long TCE plume resulted from undocumented releases or spills in the area east of the former MOGAS Facility. The benzene plume resulted from a release jet fuel from a buried pipeline in the Jet Fuel Tank Farm. The selected remedy for the TCE plume is hot spot treatment, routine groundwater monitoring for COCs, LUCs prohibiting future residential use until risks from potential vapor intrusion are acceptable or can be mitigated, and LUCs prohibiting groundwater use and activities that would adversely affect implementation of the selected remedy until concentrations in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2018b). The selected remedy for the benzene plume includes hot spot treatment, continued free product recovery, routine groundwater monitoring for COCs, LUCs prohibiting future residential use until risks from potential vapor intrusion are acceptable, and LUCs prohibiting groundwater use and activities that would adversely affect implementation of the selected remedy until concentrations in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2018b).
CG041-029	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-029	IRP	CG041-029 is the groundwater plume underlying FT029. FT029 is a former burn pit in the southern Cantonment Area of Beale AFB. The site encompasses approximately 50 acres. In the late 1950s or early 1960s, the Burn Pit was reportedly used for fire training exercises. During firefighting training exercises, fuels, waste oil, solvents, and other flammable materials were reportedly ignited and extinguished in the burn pit. Currently, FT029 is unused open space designated for industrial use. Several small seasonal wetlands and potential vernal pools lie in and near the site, and the burn pit itself contains several vernal pools. TCE in groundwater is the primary COC at this site. The selected remedy includes routine groundwater monitoring for COCs, and LUCs prohibiting groundwater use and activities that would adversely affect implementation of the selected remedy until concentrations in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2018b).
CG041-035	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-035	IRP	CG041-035 consists of a VOC plume that resulted from activities associated with a weapons storage area located in the northern part of Beale AFB. Undocumented releases of solvents, which occurred near concrete shed foundations south of Building 1322 were identified as the probable source of contamination. The COCs at this site are TCE (primary), carbon tetrachloride, 1,1-DCE, and PCE in groundwater. The selected remedy includes hot spot treatment, routine groundwater monitoring for COCs, LUCs prohibiting future residential and industrial use until risks from potential vapor intrusion are acceptable or can be mitigated (aside from Building 1322, where soil vapor concentrations are acceptable), and LUCs prohibiting groundwater use and activities that would adversely affect implementation of the selected remedy until concentrations in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2018b).

Site ID	Site Name	ERP Program	Site Description
CG041-039	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-039	IRP	CG041-039 is a large, commingled groundwater contaminant plume underlying SS039, which is in the north-central portion of Beale AFB. This site includes the developed area that occurs primarily between A and C Streets. It also includes the undeveloped areas east of A Street and west of C Street. SS039 consists primarily of buildings, paved parking areas, paved streets, and open grassland. The COCs at this site are chlorinated VOCs in groundwater and soil vapor. The selected remedy includes hot spot treatment, routine groundwater monitoring for COCs, LUCs prohibiting future residential use over the entire plume and future buildings for industrial and commercial land use over a portion of the plume until risks from potential vapor intrusion are acceptable or can be mitigated, and LUCs prohibiting groundwater use and activities that would adversely affect implementation of the selected remedy until concentrations in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2018b). 1,2,3-TCP was recently identified during a dedicated groundwater sampling event at this site, and the nature and extent of contamination will be further investigated in an RI.
CG041-508	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-508	IRP	CG041-508 is the groundwater plume underlying SS508, which is in the north-central portion of the Cantonment Area. SS508 is a relatively flat, developed area that is covered with Buildings 2530 and 2548, several smaller structures, a few concrete pads, and graveled parking and storage areas. Building 2530 is currently used as the electrical shop storage building, and Building 2548 currently contains storage and offices for the wood shop. The primary COC at this site is PCE in groundwater. The CG041-508 PCE plume extends more than 1,700 feet downgradient from the suspected source and is commingled with plumes at SS023 and CG041-039. The selected remedy includes source area treatment, routine groundwater monitoring for COCs, and LUCs prohibiting future residential use and access of groundwater until concentrations of PCE in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2016b). 1,2,3-TCP was recently identified during a dedicated groundwater sampling event at this site, and the nature and extent of contamination will be further investigated in an RI.
CG041-509	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-509	IRP	CG041-509 consists of a diesel fuel release and resulting petroleum hydrocarbon groundwater plume located at the Beale AFB medical clinic. Leaks from and spills during filling of two former USTs located on the east side of Building 5702 were the primary source of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination in groundwater. Benzene, naphthalene, and TPH-D are COCs in groundwater. The selected corrective action for groundwater at this site is free product removal in groundwater (CH2M HILL 2015).
CG041-517	Basewide Groundwater, CG041-517	IRP	CG041-517 consists of a PCE release and resulting groundwater plume located at the Beale AFB medical clinic. Spills or dumping of chlorinated solvent onto the ground surface 50 feet north of Building 5702 was identified as the probable source of contamination. PCE is the COC in groundwater. The selected corrective action includes source area treatment, routine groundwater monitoring for COCs, and LUCs prohibiting future residential use and access of groundwater until concentrations of PCE in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2016c).

Site ID	Site Name	ERP Program	Site Description
CG044-003	Western Groundwater Plumes, CG044-003	IRP	CG044, Western Groundwater Plumes, is a consolidated groundwater site comprising five plumes located in the western areas of the Base that have been impacted by offbase pumping. One of those plumes is CG044-003, which consists of FTAs. The COC at this plume are 1,2-DCA, carbon tetrachloride, PCE, and TCE in groundwater. TCE is the primary COC. The proposed remedy consists of routine groundwater monitoring for COCs; LUCs prohibiting future residential use and in one area, industrial use, until risks from potential vapor intrusion are acceptable or can be mitigated; and LUCs prohibiting groundwater use and activities that would adversely affect implementation of the selected remedy until concentrations in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2024b).
CG044-013	Western Groundwater Plumes, CG044-013	IRP	CG044, Western Groundwater Plumes, is a consolidated groundwater site comprising five plumes located in the western areas of the Base that have been impacted by offbase pumping. One of those plumes is CG044-013, which consists of Landfill No. 1. The COCs at this plume are VOCs in groundwater. TCE is the primary COC. The proposed remedy consists of routine groundwater monitoring for COCs, LUCs prohibiting future residential use until risks from potential vapor intrusion are acceptable or can be mitigated, and LUCs prohibiting groundwater use and activities that would adversely affect implementation of the selected remedy until concentrations in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2024b).
CG044-031	Western Groundwater Plumes, CG044-031	IRP	CG044, Western Groundwater Plumes, is a consolidated groundwater site comprising five plumes located in the western areas of the Base that have been impacted by offbase pumping. One of those plumes is CG044-031, which consists of Building T-896. The COCs at this plume are TCE and VC in groundwater. TCE is the primary COC. The proposed remedy consists of routine groundwater monitoring for COCs, LUCs prohibiting future residential use until risks from potential vapor intrusion are acceptable or can be mitigated, and LUCs prohibiting groundwater use and activities that would adversely affect implementation of the selected remedy until concentrations in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. Enhanced reductive dechlorination may be implemented as a contingency action in the source area to address potential future plume expansion (DAF 2024b). 1,2,3-TCP was recently identified during a dedicated groundwater sampling event at this site, and the nature and extent of contamination will be further investigated in an RI.
CG044-032	Western Groundwater Plumes, CG044-032	IRP	CG044, Western Groundwater Plumes, is a consolidated groundwater site comprising five plumes located in the western areas of the Base that have been impacted by offbase pumping. One of those plumes is CG044-032, which consists of West Side Drainage, Aircraft Ground Equipment Maintenance Area, JP-7 Aboveground Storage Tanks, and Building 1086. The COCs at this plume are cis-1,2-DCE and TCE in groundwater. TCE is the primary COC. The proposed remedy consists of ongoing wellhead treatment at specific offbase residences, routine groundwater monitoring for COCs, LUCs prohibiting future residential use until risks from potential vapor intrusion are acceptable or can be mitigated, and LUCs prohibiting groundwater use and activities that would adversely affect implementation of the selected remedy until concentrations in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. Contingency actions include potential implementation of wellhead treatment at residential drinking water wells to address future plume expansion, and soil vapor monitoring at an offbase residence if concentrations exceed the maximum contaminant level (DAF 2024b).

Site ID	Site Name	ERP Program	Site Description
CG044-040	Western Groundwater Plumes, CG044-040	IRP	CG044, Western Groundwater Plumes, is a consolidated groundwater site comprising five plumes located in the western areas of the Base that have been impacted by offbase pumping. One of those plumes is CG044-040, which consists of monitoring well UBL002MW and the Site 40 West Area. The COCs at this site are TCE and PCE in groundwater. TCE is the primary COC. The proposed remedy consists of routine groundwater monitoring for COCs, LUCs prohibiting future residential use and in one area, industrial use, until risks from potential vapor intrusion are acceptable or can be mitigated, and LUCs prohibiting groundwater use and activities that would adversely affect implementation of the selected remedy until concentrations in groundwater allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (DAF 2024b).
ED631	OB/OD Disposal Area	MMRP	ED631 includes undeveloped grassland terrain with wetlands in the southern portion of the MRS (MMRP Munition Response Sites). ED631 lies adjacent to Lower Blackwelder Lake, a recreational area used for fishing, camping, and non-motorized boating. Hiking trails surround the lake and are commonly used by Base personnel and visitors staying in the nearby campground. Future land use is expected to be the same as current. The COCs present at this site are MEC and lead in shallow soil/sediment. A removal action is planned for this site to address MEC in surface and subsurface soil, and MC-contaminated soil and sediment (DAF 2023b and 2024c).
FR970	2.36 Rocket Range	MMRP	During the IRA at GR592, a new MRS was discovered, FR970. Historical records indicate an airfield was present approximately 1,800 feet southwest, and structures were present approximately 2,200 feet west. The northern portion of the FR970 MRS includes parts of the Coyote Run Golf Course, and the southern portion includes undeveloped grassland. An NTCRA is currently planned at FR970 because results of the RI indicate that an imminent and substantial risk to human health and environment exists due to the potential presence of MEC (the site COC). A removal action is in progress at this site to address surface MEC at areas not previously cleared, and subsurface MEC (DAF 2020 and 2021a).
ML595	57mm Rifle/60mm Mortar/ .50 Cal. Machine Gun Range	MMRP	The ML595 MRS was operational from 1956 to 1959 and was used to fire small, medium, and large caliber projectiles. ML595 includes an undeveloped grassland area with creek drainages in the southeast and northeast portions of the MRS, and installation fence lines on the northern and eastern borders of the MRS. With the exception of seasonal cattle grazing, there are no current activities within ML595. Future land use is expected to be the same as current. The primary COC at this site is MEC. MEC items recovered during the RI and DGI included 105mm HE projectile, 57mm white phosphorus and HE, and 37mm APHE. The selected remedy is MEC surface and subsurface removal with AGC (DAF 2021b).
ML625	Primary Toss Bomb	MMRP	The ML625 MRS is in the northwest portion of Beale AFB and was operational from 1956 to 1959. Bombs and medium- to large-caliber projectiles were reportedly expended at this former range. ML625 includes undeveloped grassland terrain with an installation fence line on the northern border of the MRS and Hutchinson Creek running southward through the MRS. With the exception of seasonal cattle grazing, there are no current activities. Future land use is expected to be the same as current. The primary COC at this site is MEC. MEC items recovered during the RI and DGI included 60 mm HE mortar, fuzes, and booster. The selected remedy is MEC surface and subsurface removal with AGC (DAF 2021b).

Site ID	Site Name	ERP Program	Site Description
SR614	Range 6	MMRP	The SR614, SR615, and SR617 MRSs are overlapping, former ranges co-located in the northeastern portion of the Base. These MRSs were operational from 1956 to 1959, and the CSE indicates use for medium- and large-caliber projectiles. These MRSs include undeveloped open grassland areas with creek drainages. Except for seasonal cattle grazing, there are no current activities at these MRSs, and future land use is expected to be the same as current. The primary COC present at these sites is MEC. MECs found at SR614 include 57mm and 37mm projectiles, two 36-inch rockets, and 81mm mortars to a maximum of 48 inches bgs. MECs found at SR615 include 60mm mortars to a maximum of 23 inches bgs. MECs found at SR617 include hand grenades to a maximum of 12 inches bgs. The selected remedy is MEC surface and subsurface removal with AGC (DAF 2021b).
SR615	Range 10	MMRP	The SR614, SR615, and SR617 MRSs are overlapping, former ranges co-located in the northeastern portion of the Base. These MRSs were operational from 1956 to 1959, and the CSE indicates use for medium- and large-caliber projectiles. These MRSs include undeveloped open grassland areas with creek drainages. Except for seasonal cattle grazing, there are no current activities at these MRSs, and future land use is expected to be the same as current. The primary COC present at these sites is MEC. MECs found at SR614 include 57mm and 37mm projectiles, two 36-inch rockets, and 81mm mortars to a maximum of 48 inches bgs. MECs found at SR615 include 60mm mortars to a maximum of 23 inches bgs. MECs found at SR617 include hand grenades to a maximum of 12 inches bgs. The selected remedy is MEC surface and subsurface removal with AGC (DAF 2021b).
SR617	Range 9	MMRP	The SR614, SR615, and SR617 MRSs are overlapping, former ranges co-located in the northeastern portion of the Base. These MRSs were operational from 1956 to 1959, and the CSE indicates use for medium- and large-caliber projectiles. These MRSs include undeveloped open grassland areas with creek drainages. Except for seasonal cattle grazing, there are no current activities at these MRSs, and future land use is expected to be the same as current. The primary COC present at these sites is MEC. MECs found at SR614 include 57mm and 37mm projectiles, two 36-inch rockets, and 81mm mortars to a maximum of 48 inches bgs. MECs found at SR615 include 60mm mortars to a maximum of 23 inches bgs. MECs found at SR617 include hand grenades to a maximum of 12 inches bgs. The selected remedy is MEC surface and subsurface removal with AGC.
SR622	Range 6	MMRP	Historical information indicates medium- to large-caliber projectiles and small arms were expended at this former range. SR622 includes undeveloped grassland areas, but the northern portion of the site includes a wooded area. The MRS is located along the eastern boundary of the Military Family Housing Area and is undeveloped except for two large water storage tanks and a gravel road for tank access. Future land use is expected to be the same as current. Vernal pools, which are habitat for the protected vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp, have also been identified at this MRS. MEC has not been encountered at SR622 to date, but the significant MD found during the RI and DGI indicates the potential for MEC to be encountered by human receptors. The selected remedy includes MEC surface removal and LUCs (DAF 2021b).
CG044P-SUB	FTA, U-2 Shelter Buildings, 1984 A-6 Crash Site, 1984 TR-1 Crash Site	PFAS	CG044P-SUB includes AFFF Area 1 – FTA, AFFF Area 2 – U-2 Shelter Buildings, AFFF Area 5 – 1984 A-6 Crash Site, and AFFF Area 6 – 1984 TR-1 Crash Site. The U-2 Shelter Buildings are a line of hangars located on the east side of the Beale AFB runway and taxiways. The two southern-most hangars are equipped with AFFF fire suppression systems, but the four hangars to the north are equipped with high expansion foam systems, which do not contain PFAS. The AFFF fire suppression systems were installed in the hangars in 2000. Information provided by Beale AFB indicates the fire suppression systems at two buildings still contain 3 percent AFFF solution. This site is currently being investigated.

Site ID	Site Name	ERP Program	Site Description
FT003P-SUB	FTA	PFAS	FT003P-SUB includes the soil portion of AFFF Area 1 – FTA. The groundwater beneath is included in CG044P-SUB. The site encompasses approximately 116 acres and is located west of the intersection of Doolittle Drive and J Street and east of the taxiway and runway. The site includes four former FTPAs identified as FPTA 1, 2, 3, and 4 and an AFFF storage area. FPTA 1 is vegetated, and there are no features that provide evidence of its former use. FPTA 2 comprises a shallow, circular, unlined basin surrounded by a compacted earthen berm. During a site visit in January 2016, ponded rainwater in the center of the basin generated foam when disturbed. FPTAs 3 and 4 are located approximately 600 feet north of FPTA 2 and consist of a paved area that was a former KC-135 mat. AFFF containers were stored within a Conex box in an area west of the four former FPTAs. This site is currently being investigated.
SS045P	1985 KC-135A Crash Site	PFAS	SS045P includes AFFF Area 7 – 1985 KC-135A Crash Site. The KC-135 aircraft crash occurred in a grassy field approximately 1 mile east of the south runway. AFFF was likely used to extinguish the aircraft fire. The crash sparked a grass fire that quickly spread to about 500 acres before it could be extinguished by Beale AFB and local firefighters. Fire engines, bulldozers, two air tankers, and a spotter plane were involved in fighting the crash and grass fire. AFFF applied to the crash may have infiltrated into the subsurface. The area contains numerous drainage features, including a prominent channel that flows from north-northwest to south-southeast through the middle of the crash site. This site is currently being investigated.
SS047P	2013 CE Building Fire	PFAS	SS047P includes AFFF Area 9 – 2013 CE Building Fire. It includes the present-day Building 25390, where a fire occurred in the former CE Building 2539 on January 21, 2013, destroying the entire building. The Beale AFB Fire Department responded to the CE Building fire and used a mixture of AFFF and water to fight the fire. A new, larger Building 25390 was constructed in the same location as the former CE Building between 2015 and 2016. This site is currently being investigated.
SS048P	1974 B-52 Crash Site, 1993 U-2 Crash Site	PFAS	SS048P includes AFFF Area 3 – 1974 B-52 Crash Site and AFFF Area 8 – 1993 U-2 Crash Site. SS048P consists of two adjacent plane crash sites. The first crash occurred on February 8, 1974, when a B-52 performing a routine nighttime training mission experienced a multiple engine failure and veered off the runway on takeoff. The aircraft was destroyed by four explosions and the fire that ensued. AFFF was likely used to extinguish the fire, although the amount is unknown. The second crash occurred on December 13, 1993, when a U-2 reconnaissance aircraft crashed during a training mission. The plane crashed in a grassy area approximately 450 feet southeast of the B-52 crash site. The Beale AFB Fire Department responded to the crash, and AFFF was used to extinguish the fire, but the amount used is unknown. Any AFFF applied during either crash response may have infiltrated into the subsurface. This site is currently being investigated.
SS049P	1977 KC-135A Crash Site	PFAS	SS049P includes the soil portion of AFFF Area 4 – 1977 KC-135A Crash Site. The area encompasses approximately 15 acres and is located on the east-northeast side of the runway. The crash occurred on April 28, 1977, when a KC-135A Stratotanker struck up to six cattle that had strayed onto the runway during touch-and-go exercises. The aircraft aborted takeoff, lost its wheel assembly, caught fire, skidded down the runway for several thousand feet, and veered off the southern portion of the runway into a grassy field to the east. AFFF was likely used to extinguish the fire associated with the crash, based on the date of occurrence. This site is currently being investigated.

Site ID	Site Name	ERP Program	Site Description
SS050P	Former CE Tank Trailer	PFAS	SS050P includes AFFF Area 10 – Former CE Tank Trailer. AFFF Area 10 includes an unpaved yard that houses the CE shed and equipment for the 9 CE Squadron. The grassed-surface drainage channel associated with SS047P lies approximately 60 feet southwest of the CE yard and flows to the southeast. According to the SI, a 500-gallon AFFF tank and nozzle sprayer were kept on a trailer in the unpaved yard near the CE shed for many years. AFFF in the tank was not used, but around 2011, the contents of the tank were vacuumed out and disposed of offbase. When the contents were disposed of, it was reported that some of the liquid may have leaked, spilled, or sprayed out. The AFFF leak was small in volume and was likely released to soil directly below the tank. This site is currently being investigated.

Notes:

AFB – Air Force Base
AFFF – aqueous film-forming foam
AGC – advanced geophysical classification
APHE – armor-piercing high explosive
bgs – below ground surface
CE – Civil Engineering
COC – chemical of concern
CSE – Comprehensive Site Evaluation
DAF – U.S. Department of the Air Force
DCA – dichloroethane
DCE – dichloroethene
DGI – data gap investigation
EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERP – Environmental Restoration Program
FPTA – Fire Protection Training Area
FTA – Fire Training Area
HDPE – high-density polyethylene
HE – high explosive
IRA – interim remedial action
IRP – Installation Restoration Program
JP-7 – jet propellant, grade 7
LUC – land use control
MC – munitions constituent
MCL – maximum contaminant level
MD – munitions debris
MEC – munitions and explosives of concern
mg/kg – milligram(s) per kilogram
mm – millimeter(s)
MMRP – Military Munitions Response Program
MOGAS – motor gasoline
MRS – munitions response site
MTBE – methyl tert-butyl ether
NTCRA – Non-Time Critical Removal Action
OB/OD – open burn and open detonation
OWS – oil/water separator
PAH – polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PCE – tetrachloroethene
PFAS – per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFI – RCRA Facility Investigation
RI – remedial investigation
RIP – remedy in place
RSL – regional screening level
RV – recreational vehicle
SI – site inspection
SVE – soil vapor extraction
SWMU – solid waste management unit
TCA – trichloroethane
TCE – trichloroethene
TCP – trichloropropane
TeCA – tetrachloroethane
TPH-D – total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel
UST – underground storage tank
VC – vinyl chloride
VOC – volatile organic compound

10.3 Beale AFB Restoration Advisory Board

The DoD began establishing RABs in 1993 to be the focal point for community relations in the cleanup of hazardous waste sites at military installations across the nation. The Beale AFB RAB was established in 1996, and represents a broad spectrum of interested parties, including residents, businesses, government, regulatory agencies, and the DAF. A local community member and a Beale AFB representative jointly chair the RAB, which has the following objectives:

- Provide a forum for interested parties to convey community issues and concerns about the Beale AFB ERP to DAF and regulatory agency representatives.
- Discuss key issues, including the scope of studies and cleanup progress.
- Review plans and reports.
- Recommend project requirements.
- Recommend priorities among sites and projects.

10.3.1 Roles and Responsibilities of the Restoration Advisory Board Co-Chairs

Roles and responsibilities for RAB co-chairs are specified in the Charter from 1996. The RAB is co-chaired by a senior officer from Beale AFB or that person's alternate, and a community member. The responsibility for presiding over each meeting will be that of the co-chairs. The community co-chair is selected by a majority vote of the RAB community members. The term of office for the community co-chair is 1 year; however, a community co-chair may serve multiple terms. The RAB co-chairs are responsible for developing agenda items for RAB meetings, and providing notification to all RAB members of the upcoming agenda, date, time, and place of the scheduled RAB meeting at least 2 weeks prior to each meeting.

10.3.2 Restoration Advisory Board Membership Requirements, Roles, and Responsibilities

The Beale ERP accepts applications for membership year-round, and the RAB remains active, interested, and engaged. Anyone living within 35 miles of Beale AFB or its geographically separate unit, Lincoln Receiver Site in Lincoln, California, is welcome and encouraged to become a RAB member. Members serve on a volunteer basis without compensation, and are expected to attend all regularly scheduled RAB meetings and tours, or send an alternate. If a member fails to attend or send an alternate to two consecutive events, the RAB co-chairs may ask that member to resign. Members should be willing to communicate with local community members and interest groups concerned with specific cleanup issues. Members serve as a direct and reliable conduit for information flow to and from the community, and may be asked to review and comment on various environmental restoration documents, and are required to review and vote on RAB Meeting Minutes. Members unable to fully participate shall submit their resignation in writing to either of the RAB co-chairs. Alternates, when substituting for the primary RAB member, shall have full voting power.

Since establishment of the Beale AFB RAB in 1996, the number of RAB members has varied as sites achieve closure or move into long-term management.

10.3.3 Restoration Advisory Board Meetings

The RAB meets four times annually; three times at meetings typically held in February, May, and November, and again for a tour of the Base, typically held during the field season. Meetings are held at the OneStop Center for Business and Workforce Development, located at 1114 Yuba Street in Marysville,

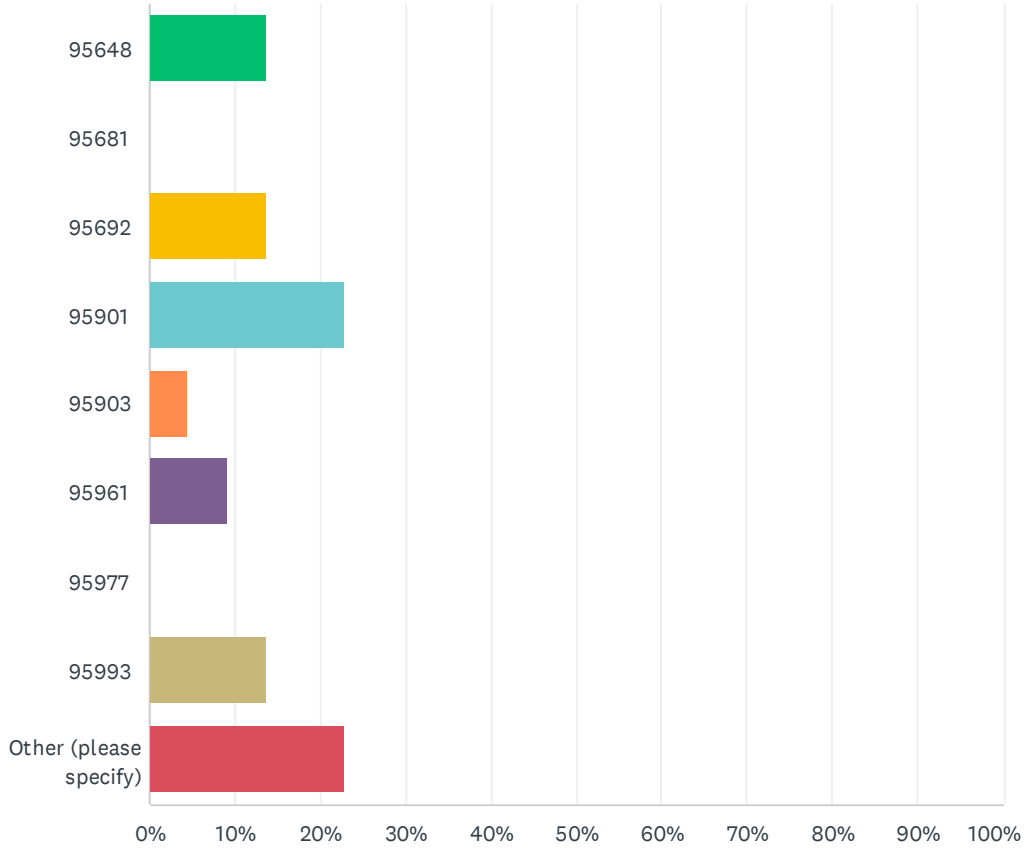
California; however, virtual meetings have been conducted online to adhere to public gathering restrictions during the COVID-19 global pandemic, and are a viable option if future circumstances require. Meetings are open to the public and are advertised in the *Appeal-Democrat* newspaper approximately 2 weeks in advance. The meeting date and location are also included in the ERP newsletter, which is sent to interested parties by email in March and September.

10.4 Community Interest Assessment Questionnaire Results

The results of the Beale AFB Community Interest Assessment Questionnaire are included in this section.

Q1 What is the zip code where you live or work?

Answered: 22 Skipped: 0



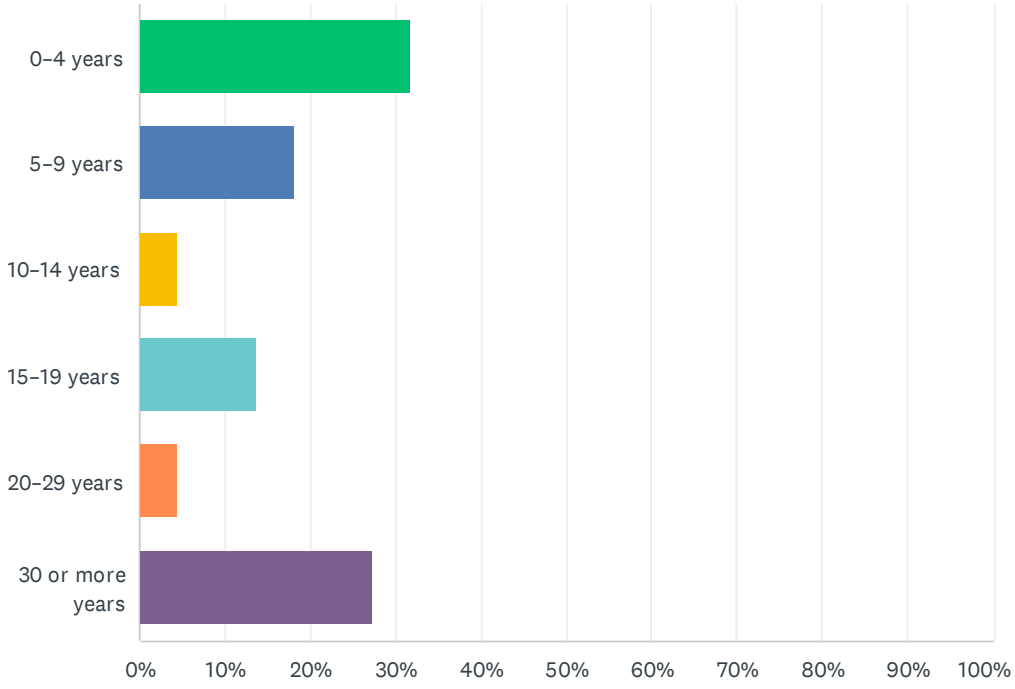
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
95648	13.64%	3
95681	0.00%	0
95692	13.64%	3
95901	22.73%	5
95903	4.55%	1
95961	9.09%	2
95977	0.00%	0
95993	13.64%	3
Other (please specify)	22.73%	5
TOTAL		22

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	95670	4/12/2024 4:39 AM

2	95605	3/27/2024 1:22 AM
3	95991	3/21/2024 12:51 AM
4	95670	3/19/2024 8:46 PM
5	95655	3/5/2024 1:51 AM

Q2 How long have you lived and/or worked in the area?

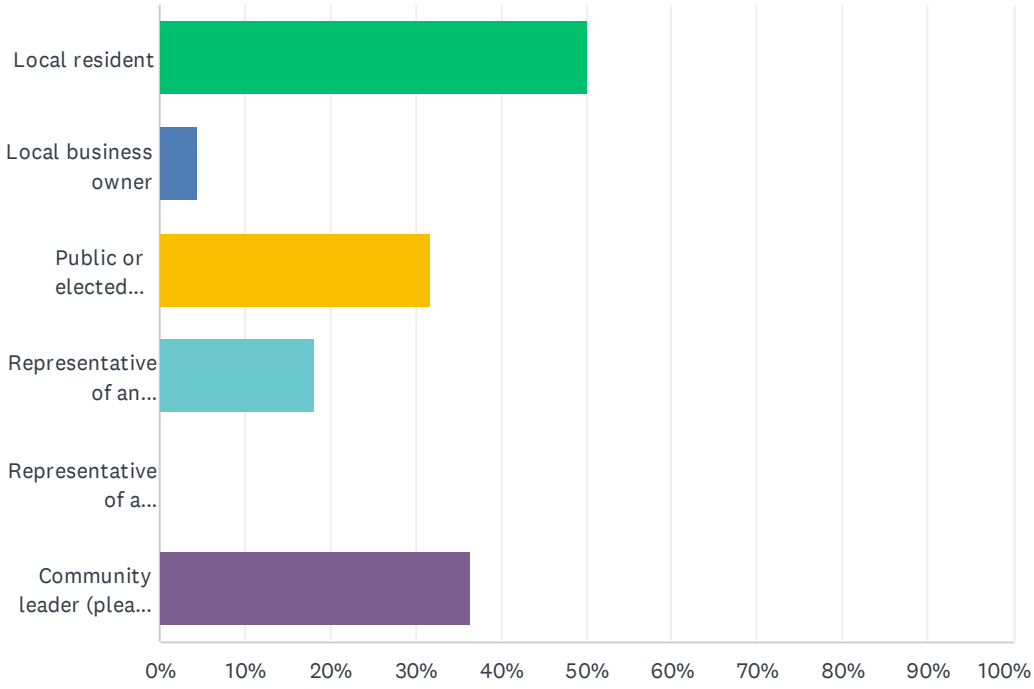
Answered: 22 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
0–4 years	31.82%	7
5–9 years	18.18%	4
10–14 years	4.55%	1
15–19 years	13.64%	3
20–29 years	4.55%	1
30 or more years	27.27%	6
TOTAL		22

Q3 How would you describe your role in the community? (check all that apply)

Answered: 22 Skipped: 0



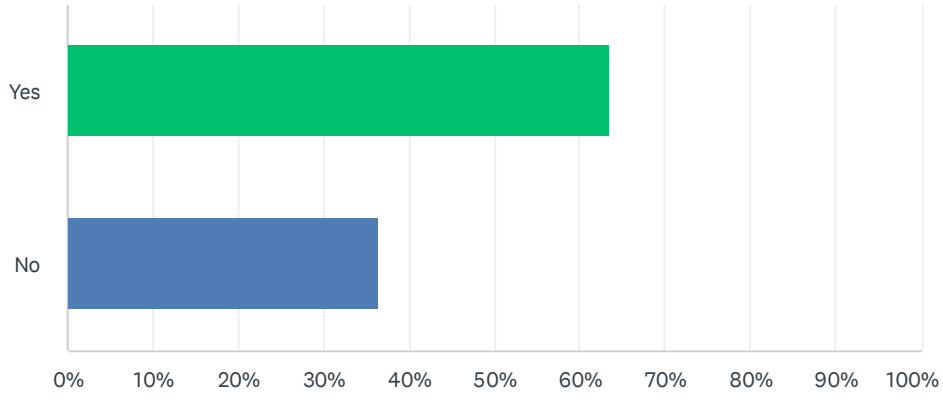
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Local resident	50.00%	11
Local business owner	4.55%	1
Public or elected official	31.82%	7
Representative of an environmental organization	18.18%	4
Representative of a homeowners' association or civic group	0.00%	0
Community leader (please describe)	36.36%	8
Total Respondents: 22		

#	COMMUNITY LEADER (PLEASE DESCRIBE)	DATE
1	I run the [redacted]	4/2/2024 12:13 AM
2	40 years involved in local media	3/21/2024 12:51 AM
3	Member of USACE Titan 1-A Restoration Advisory Board.	3/20/2024 6:14 AM
4	[redacted]	3/20/2024 2:52 AM
5	President/Chief Operating Officer of [redacted].	3/19/2024 11:21 PM
6	[redacted] RAB Community Board member	3/18/2024 10:41 PM

7	Beale	3/5/2024 1:51 AM
8	zzzzz	2/27/2024 2:16 AM

Q4 Are you aware of the ongoing Environmental Restoration Program at Beale AFB?

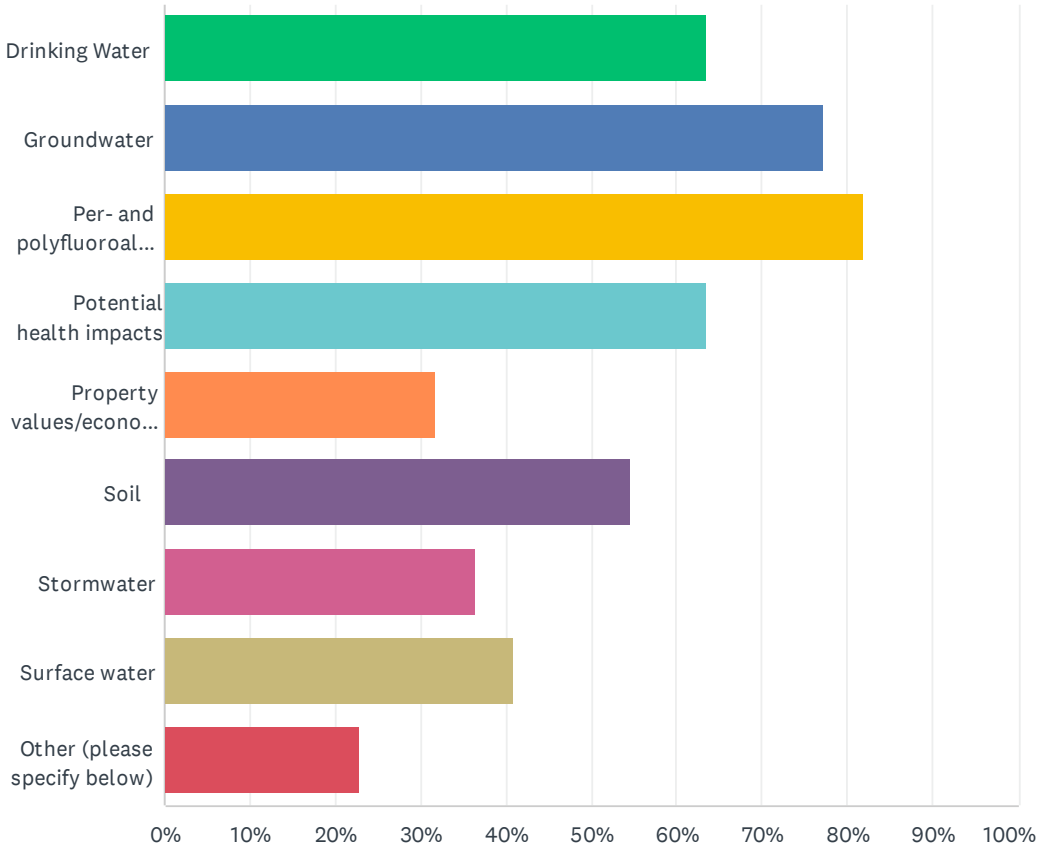
Answered: 22 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	63.64%	14
No	36.36%	8
TOTAL		22

Q5 Are there aspects of the Beale AFB cleanup that interest you? (check all that apply)

Answered: 22 Skipped: 0



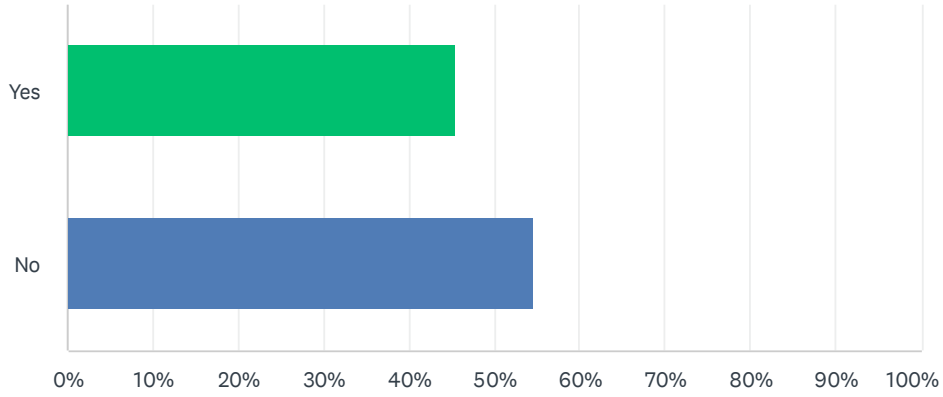
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Drinking Water	63.64%	14
Groundwater	77.27%	17
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	81.82%	18
Potential health impacts	63.64%	14
Property values/economic impact	31.82%	7
Soil	54.55%	12
Stormwater	36.36%	8
Surface water	40.91%	9
Other (please specify below)	22.73%	5
Total Respondents: 22		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY BELOW)	DATE

1	Potential vapor intrusion issues in buildings	4/12/2024 4:39 AM
2	All of it interests us	4/2/2024 12:13 AM
3	Ecological receptors.	3/27/2024 1:22 AM
4	Unexploded Ordinance.	3/20/2024 6:14 AM
5	zzz	2/27/2024 2:16 AM

Q6 Are you aware of the Lincoln Receiver Site, a geographically separate part of Beale AFB, located on Moore Road, west of the town of Lincoln, in Placer County?

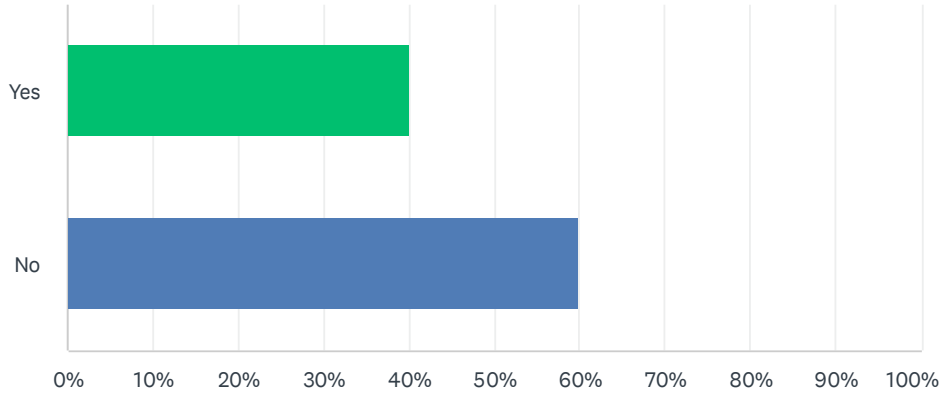
Answered: 22 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	45.45%	10
No	54.55%	12
TOTAL		22

Q7 Would you like information about the Lincoln Receiver Site? If YES, please be sure to leave your contact information in the space provided at the end of this survey.

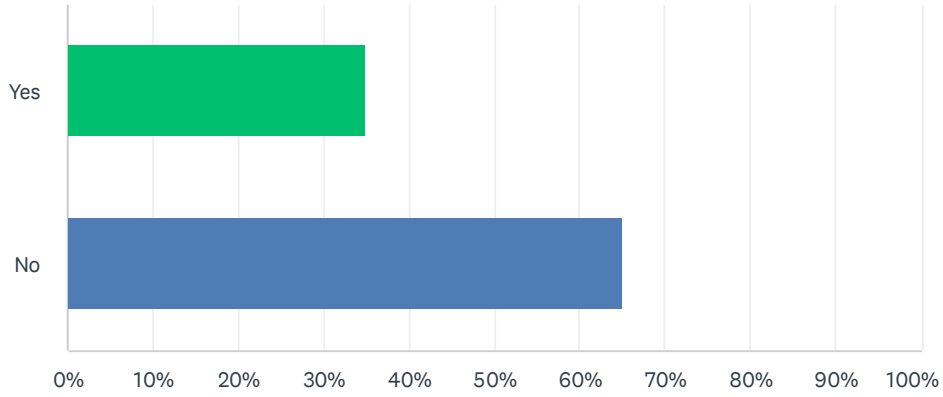
Answered: 20 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	40.00%	8
No	60.00%	12
TOTAL		20

Q8 The Air Force places Environmental Restoration Program documents that require public review in the online Administrative Record, located at https://ar.afcec-cloud.af.mil. Have you visited the Administrative Record to review a document for Beale AFB?

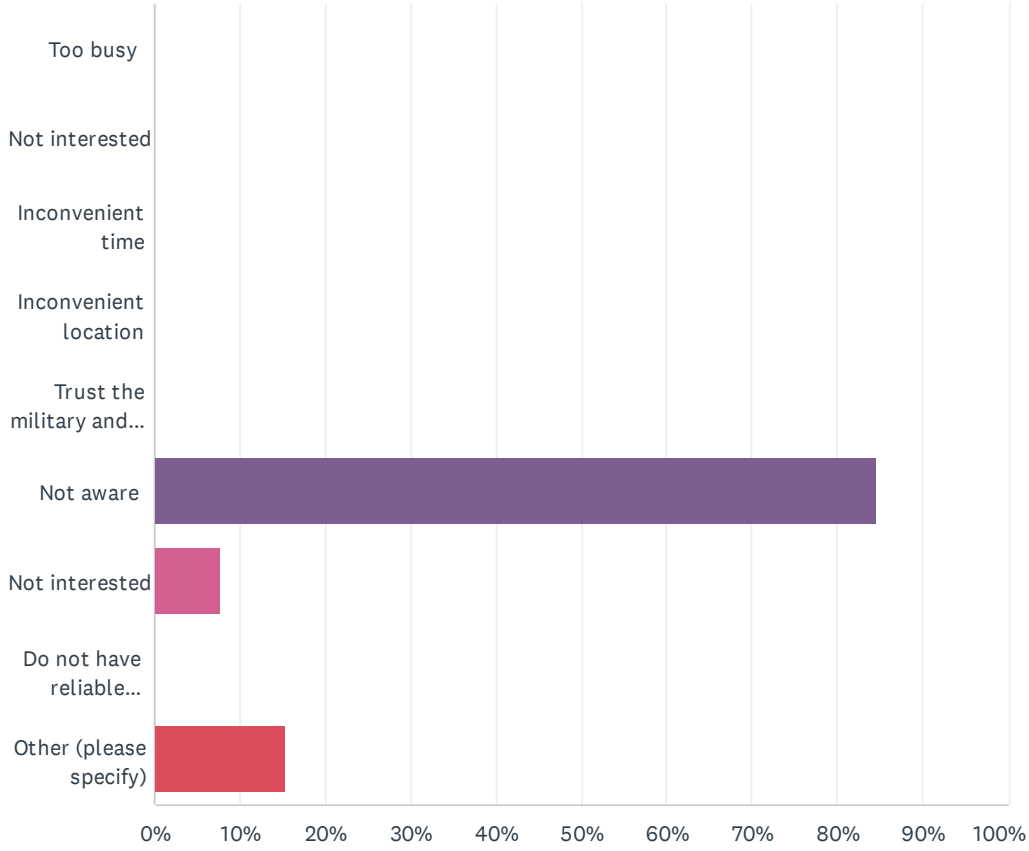
Answered: 20 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	35.00%	7
No	65.00%	13
TOTAL		20

Q9 If NO, why not? (choose all that apply)

Answered: 13 Skipped: 9



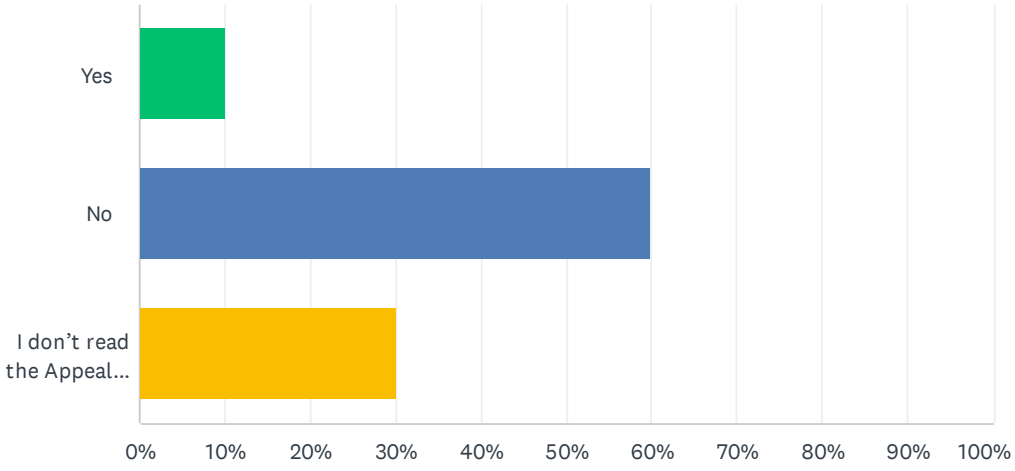
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Too busy	0.00%	0
Not interested	0.00%	0
Inconvenient time	0.00%	0
Inconvenient location	0.00%	0
Trust the military and state agencies to address any issues	0.00%	0
Not aware	84.62%	11
Not interested	7.69%	1
Do not have reliable internet access	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	15.38%	2
Total Respondents: 13		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Very interested. Just difficult to accomplish soon, as I broke my right hip. Now that I have	3/20/2024 5:22 PM

	time, I intend to read the dox as thoroughly as I read and still read the Titan 1-A Missile Site FUDS dox.	
2	zzzz	2/27/2024 1:09 AM

Q10 Have you ever seen an Environmental Restoration Program public notice in the Appeal Democrat announcing an upcoming RAB meeting or other public meeting, or to solicit review comments on documents in the Administrative Record?

Answered: 20 Skipped: 2

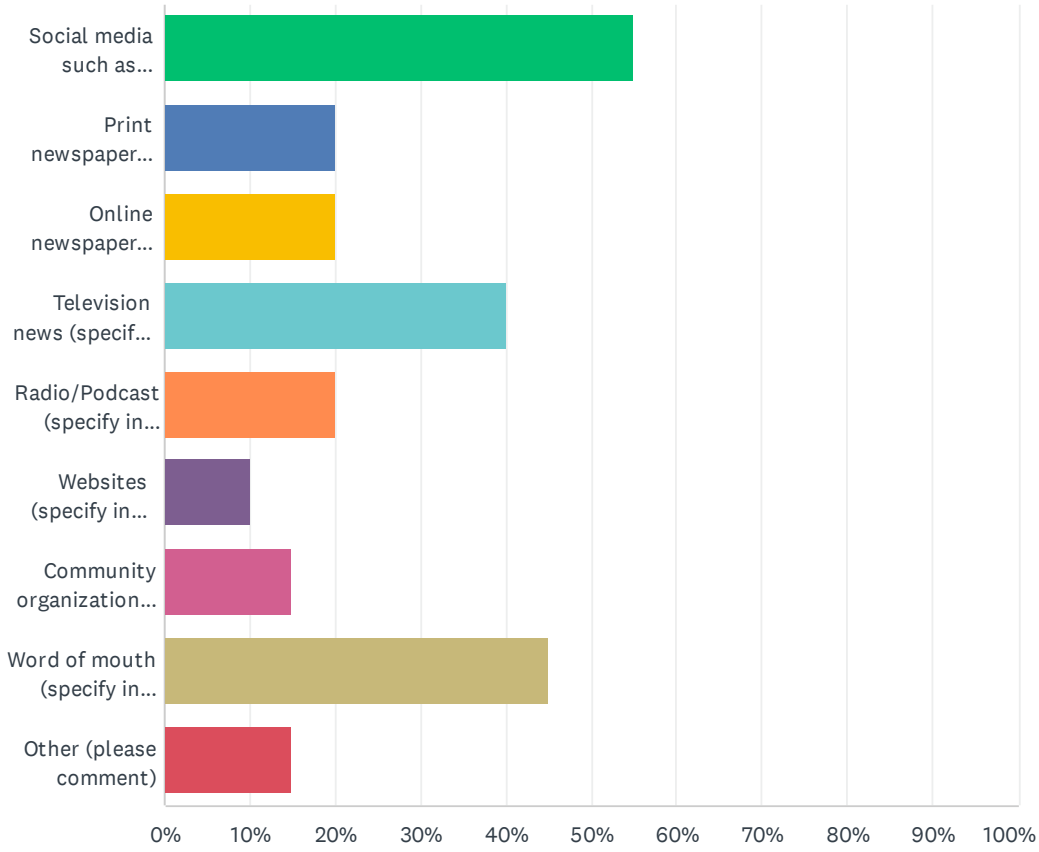


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	10.00%	2
No	60.00%	12
I don't read the Appeal Democrat	30.00%	6
TOTAL		20

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	My admin reads the paper for us	4/2/2024 12:15 AM
2	I read the Lincoln News Messenger.	3/20/2024 5:22 PM
3	zzz	2/27/2024 1:09 AM

Q11 In general, how do you typically get news about the local community? Please check all the boxes that apply; list specific sources below:

Answered: 20 Skipped: 2



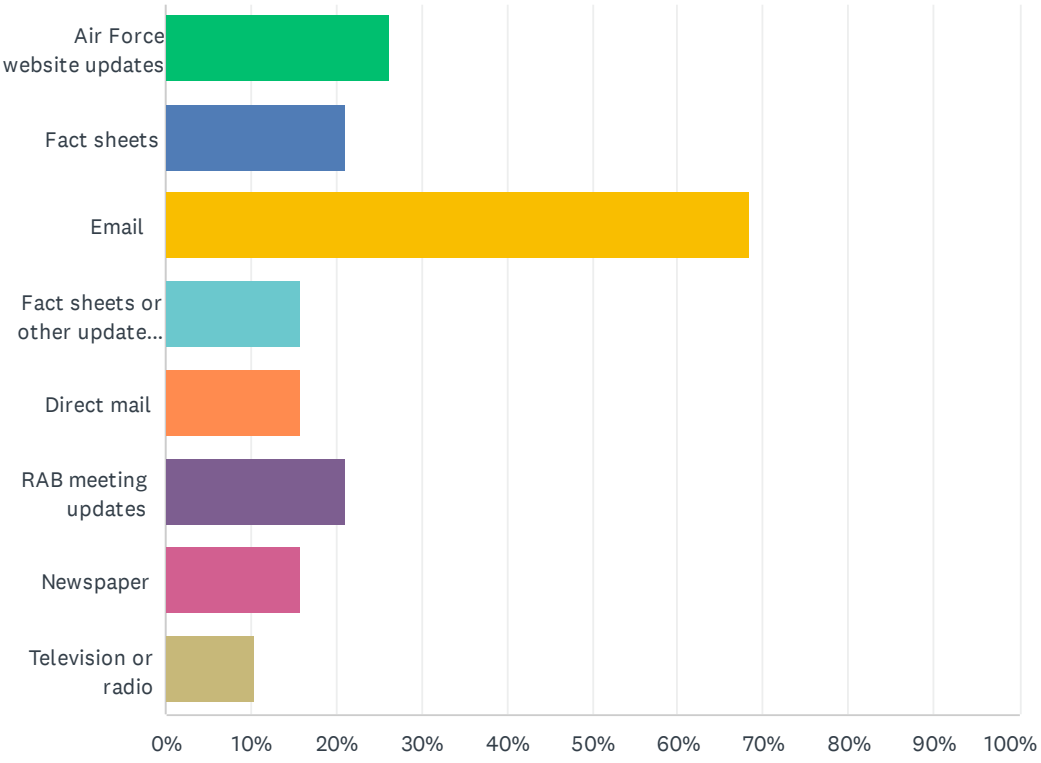
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Social media such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube (specify in comment box)	55.00%	11
Print newspaper (specify in comment box)	20.00%	4
Online newspaper (specify in comment box)	20.00%	4
Television news (specify in comment box)	40.00%	8
Radio/Podcast (specify in comment box)	20.00%	4
Websites (specify in comment box)	10.00%	2
Community organizations (specify in comment box)	15.00%	3
Word of mouth (specify in comment box)	45.00%	9
Other (please comment)	15.00%	3
Total Respondents: 20		

#	PLEASE USE THIS BOX TO INDICATE WHAT SPECIFIC NEWSPAPERS, TELEVISION OR	DATE

	RADIO STATIONS, WEBSITES, OR ORGANIZATIONS YOU USE FOR LOCAL INFORMATION.	
1	Channel 3 (KCRA) news and Channel 13 (KOVR) news	4/12/2024 4:44 AM
2	local news and radio stations and word of mouth from local residents	4/4/2024 10:24 PM
3	Beale Restoration Advisory Board.	3/27/2024 1:30 AM
4	KUBA Radio Yuba Sutter News (Facebook) Territorial Dispatch	3/21/2024 12:56 AM
5	Rotary, Chamber of Commerce, other community leaders.	3/21/2024 12:28 AM
6	I don't pay attention to the publishers, just content.	3/20/2024 5:22 PM
7	Appeal Democrat	3/19/2024 11:24 PM
8	Meetings and documents submitted for Water Board review	3/19/2024 8:48 PM
9	Usually the Appeal Democrat picks up important news when presented to our City Council. I think one of our Council members is part of the Beal AFB Liaison group so you can also pass on the info through him.	3/18/2024 10:25 PM
10	KCRA 3	3/5/2024 6:55 AM
11	zzzz	2/27/2024 1:09 AM

Q12 How would you prefer to get information about Beale AFB environmental investigation and remediation project? Please check up to five preferred methods:

Answered: 19 Skipped: 3



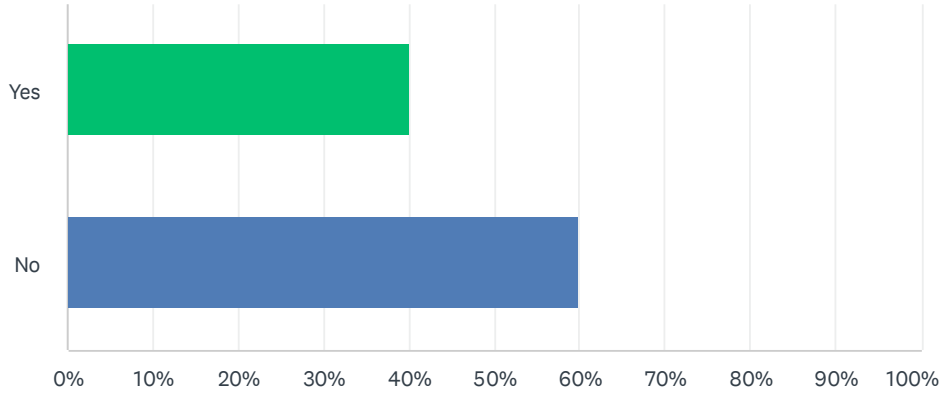
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Air Force website updates	26.32%	5
Fact sheets	21.05%	4
Email	68.42%	13
Fact sheets or other updates via email	15.79%	3
Direct mail	15.79%	3
RAB meeting updates	21.05%	4
Newspaper	15.79%	3
Television or radio	10.53%	2
Total Respondents: 19		

#	OTHER (PLEASE DESCRIBE BELOW)	DATE
1	social	4/2/2024 12:15 AM
2	Social Media	3/21/2024 12:56 AM

3	Regular meetings	3/19/2024 8:48 PM
4	A Booth at the Peach Festival, Bok Kai or other events in town when there are thousands of people.	3/18/2024 10:25 PM
5	zzzz	2/27/2024 1:09 AM

Q13 One way you can participate in the Beale AFB Environmental Restoration Program is by attending our Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) public meetings. A RAB is a group of interested community members who meet with the Air Force and representatives of regulatory agencies (California Department of Toxic Substances Control and Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board). RAB meetings are open to the public and allow the Air Force and community members to communicate directly about the Environmental Restoration Program. Meetings are typically held on the third Thursday of February and May, and the second Thursday of November, at 6:00 p.m.Were you aware of the RAB?

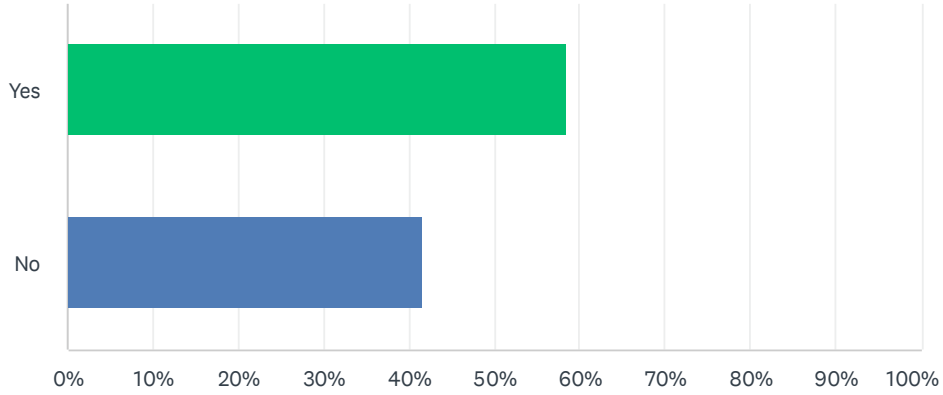
Answered: 20 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	40.00%	8
No	60.00%	12
TOTAL		20

Q14 If YES, have you ever attended a meeting?

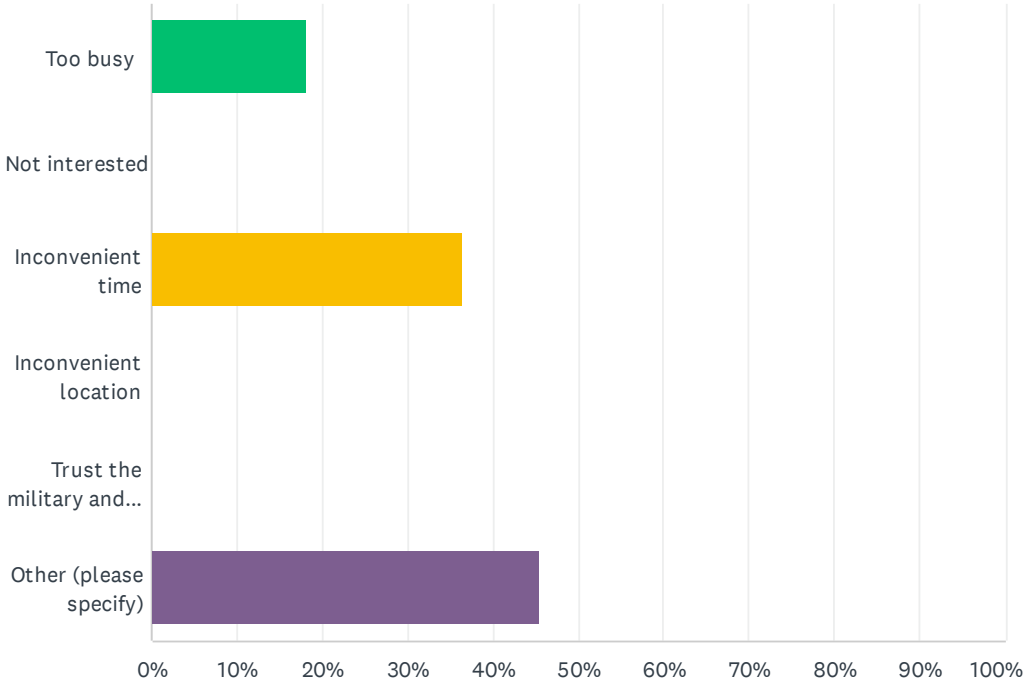
Answered: 12 Skipped: 10



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	58.33%	7
No	41.67%	5
TOTAL		12

Q15 If NO, why not? (choose one or more)

Answered: 11 Skipped: 11

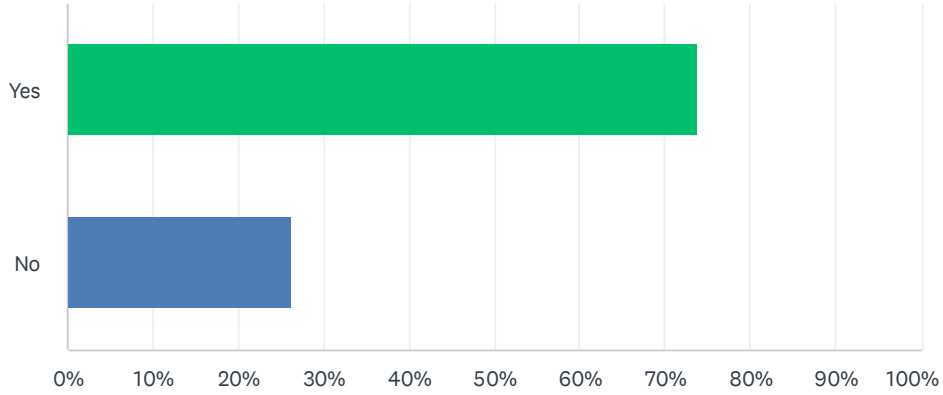


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Too busy	18.18%	2
Not interested	0.00%	0
Inconvenient time	36.36%	4
Inconvenient location	0.00%	0
Trust the military and state agencies to address any issues	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	45.45%	5
TOTAL		11

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Lack of public outreach	4/4/2024 10:24 PM
2	wasnt aware	4/2/2024 12:15 AM
3	Would watch if online	3/21/2024 12:56 AM
4	Never heard of them, now I'm on one.	3/20/2024 5:22 PM
5	Didn't know there was one. Can the public get on base?	3/18/2024 10:25 PM

Q16 Would you be interested in attending a future RAB meeting?

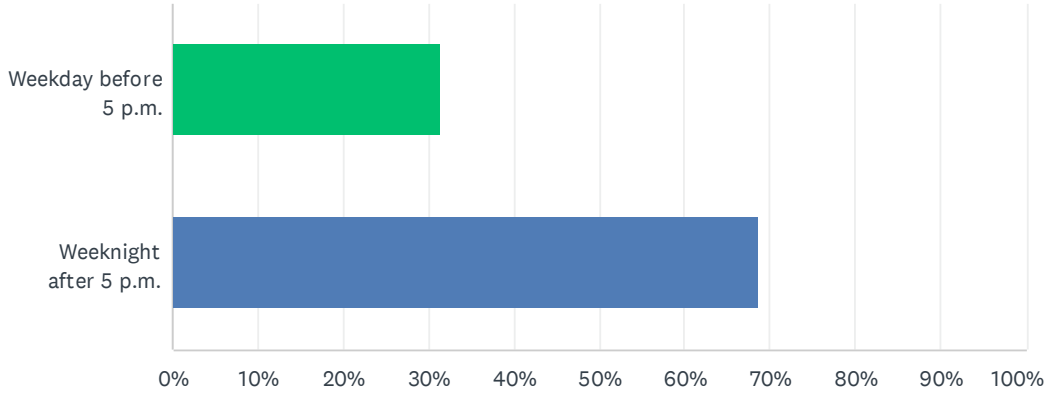
Answered: 19 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	73.68%	14
No	26.32%	5
TOTAL		19

Q17 If YES, what time of day works best for you?

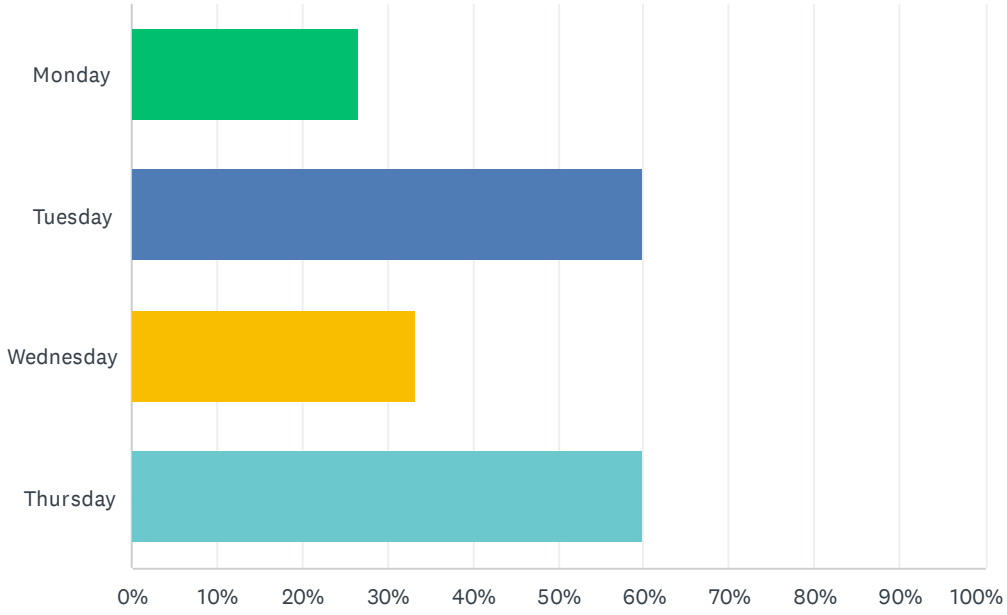
Answered: 16 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Weekday before 5 p.m.	31.25%	5
Weeknight after 5 p.m.	68.75%	11
TOTAL		16

Q18 Do you prefer any specific day(s)? (choose one or more)

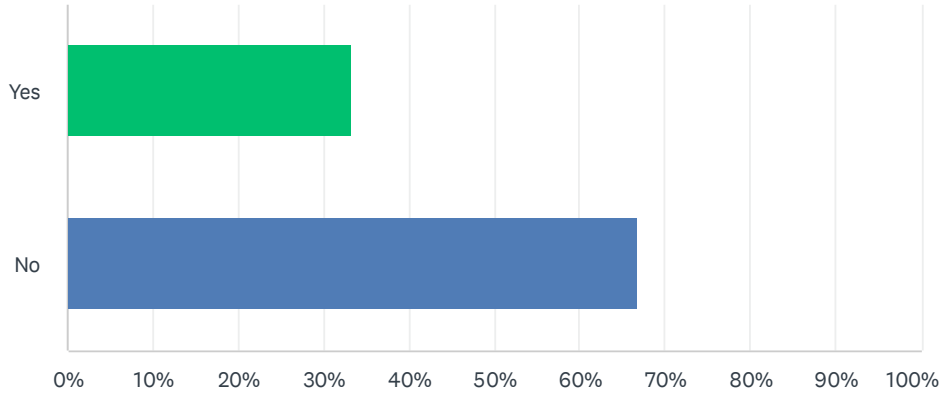
Answered: 15 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Monday	26.67%	4
Tuesday	60.00%	9
Wednesday	33.33%	5
Thursday	60.00%	9
Total Respondents: 15		

Q19 Is there a need to conduct outreach in a language(s) other than English in the greater Beale AFB community?

Answered: 15 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	33.33%	5
No	66.67%	10
TOTAL		15

#	PLEASE DESCRIBE ANY LANGUAGE OR COMMUNICATION NEEDS.	DATE
1	Spanish Hmong	4/4/2024 10:24 PM
2	English, Hmong, Punjabi	3/21/2024 12:56 AM
3	Spanish, Punjabi, Hmong	3/19/2024 11:24 PM
4	Spanish and Punjabi are the 2nd and 3rd most spoken languages in this area.	3/18/2024 10:25 PM

Q20 Who would you call if you had questions about the Air Force's Environmental Restoration Program at Beale AFB?

Answered: 20 Skipped: 2

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Darren Rector, AFCEC	4/12/2024 4:44 AM
2	NA	4/4/2024 10:24 PM
3	Jackie Sillman	4/2/2024 12:15 AM
4	Darren Rector, Beale AFB	3/27/2024 1:30 AM
5	I have no idea	3/21/2024 8:30 AM
6	Don't know	3/21/2024 12:56 AM
7	My existing contacts on bast including CES commander.	3/21/2024 12:28 AM
8	Absolutely! You mean someone actually will call back, tell the truth, not make me use FOIA or demand all conversations are via email? Wow!! Way to go!	3/20/2024 5:22 PM
9	Annette Goodly	3/20/2024 2:54 AM
10	Uknown	3/20/2024 1:04 AM
11	public affairs	3/19/2024 11:24 PM
12	Darren Rector	3/19/2024 10:58 PM
13	Darren Rector	3/19/2024 8:48 PM
14	Darren Rector	3/19/2024 2:29 AM
15	Darren Rector	3/18/2024 10:44 PM
16	Have no idea.	3/18/2024 10:25 PM
17	ERP Manager	3/5/2024 6:55 AM
18	IDK	2/27/2024 9:38 PM
19	ghostbusters	2/27/2024 1:09 AM
20	i am not sure	2/27/2024 12:40 AM

Q21 Do you have any other comments about the Air Force's Environmental Restoration Program at Beale AFB?

Answered: 12 Skipped: 10

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	NA	4/4/2024 10:26 PM
2	no	4/2/2024 12:15 AM
3	I am an USAF brat and as such have a lot of faith in the Air Force doing a good job.	3/21/2024 8:33 AM
4	No	3/21/2024 12:57 AM
5	Please, please, please put yourself in the citizens' shoes. Ensure you treat them as you want to be treated.	3/20/2024 5:24 PM
6	Good Luck	3/20/2024 2:54 AM
7	N/A	3/20/2024 1:05 AM
8	No	3/19/2024 10:59 PM
9	Incredible work is being achieved here.	3/18/2024 10:45 PM
10	This is the first I've heard of it but welcome the program.	3/18/2024 10:27 PM
11	No	3/5/2024 6:56 AM
12	zzz	2/27/2024 1:06 AM

Q22 If you replied “YES” about receiving notifications for RAB meetings or information about Beale AFB (including the Lincoln Receiver Site), or would like to be added to our mailing list, please provide your contact information below (Please note your contact information will only be used for this purpose and will be kept confidential):

Answered: 9 Skipped: 13

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Name:	100.00%	9
Company/Affiliation(s) (if applicable):	77.78%	7
Street Address:	100.00%	9
City and State:	100.00%	9
ZIP Code:	100.00%	9
Email:	100.00%	9
Phone:	100.00%	9

#	NAME:	DATE
1	[redacted]	4/4/2024 10:26 PM
2	[redacted]	4/2/2024 12:15 AM
3	[redacted]	3/21/2024 8:33 AM
4	[redacted]	3/20/2024 5:24 PM
5	[redacted]x	3/19/2024 11:24 PM
6	[redacted]	3/19/2024 10:59 PM
7	[redacted]	3/19/2024 8:49 PM
8	[redacted]	3/18/2024 10:45 PM
9	[redacted]	3/18/2024 10:27 PM
#	COMPANY/AFFILIATION(S) (IF APPLICABLE):	DATE
1	Yuba County RCD	4/4/2024 10:26 PM
2	Yuba Sutter Chamber of Commerce	4/2/2024 12:15 AM
3	Yuba-Sutter Economic Development Corporation	3/19/2024 11:24 PM
4	Lincoln Police Department	3/19/2024 10:59 PM
5	Central Valley Water Board	3/19/2024 8:49 PM
6	Habitat gor Humanity	3/18/2024 10:45 PM
7	City of Marysville	3/18/2024 10:27 PM
#	STREET ADDRESS:	DATE
1	[redacted].	4/4/2024 10:26 PM

2	[redacted]	4/2/2024 12:15 AM
3	[redacted]	3/21/2024 8:33 AM
4	[redacted]	3/20/2024 5:24 PM
5	[redacted]	3/19/2024 11:24 PM
6	[redacted]	3/19/2024 10:59 PM
7	[redacted]	3/19/2024 8:49 PM
8	[redacted]	3/18/2024 10:45 PM
9	[redacted]	3/18/2024 10:27 PM
#	**CITY AND STATE:**	**DATE**
1	Yuba city Ca.	4/4/2024 10:26 PM
2	Yuba City	4/2/2024 12:15 AM
3	Wheatland CA	3/21/2024 8:33 AM
4	Lincoln, CA	3/20/2024 5:24 PM
5	Yuba City	3/19/2024 11:24 PM
6	Lincoln, CA	3/19/2024 10:59 PM
7	Rancho Cordova, CA	3/19/2024 8:49 PM
8	Marysville	3/18/2024 10:45 PM
9	Marysville, CA	3/18/2024 10:27 PM
#	**ZIP CODE:**	**DATE**
1	95993	4/4/2024 10:26 PM
2	95993	4/2/2024 12:15 AM
3	95692	3/21/2024 8:33 AM
4	95648	3/20/2024 5:24 PM
5	95993	3/19/2024 11:24 PM
6	95648	3/19/2024 10:59 PM
7	95670	3/19/2024 8:49 PM
8	95901	3/18/2024 10:45 PM
9	95901	3/18/2024 10:27 PM
#	**EMAIL:**	**DATE**
1	[redacted]@gmail.com	4/4/2024 10:26 PM
2	[redacted]@yubasutterchamber.com	4/2/2024 12:15 AM
3	[redacted]@outlook.com	3/21/2024 8:33 AM
4	[redacted]@aol.com	3/20/2024 5:24 PM
5	[redacted]@ysedc.org	3/19/2024 11:24 PM
6	[redacted]@lincolnca.gov	3/19/2024 10:59 PM
7	[redacted]@waterboards.ca.gov	3/19/2024 8:49 PM
8	[redacted]@gmail.com	3/18/2024 10:45 PM
9	[redacted]@marysville.ca.us	3/18/2024 10:27 PM
#	**PHONE:**	**DATE**

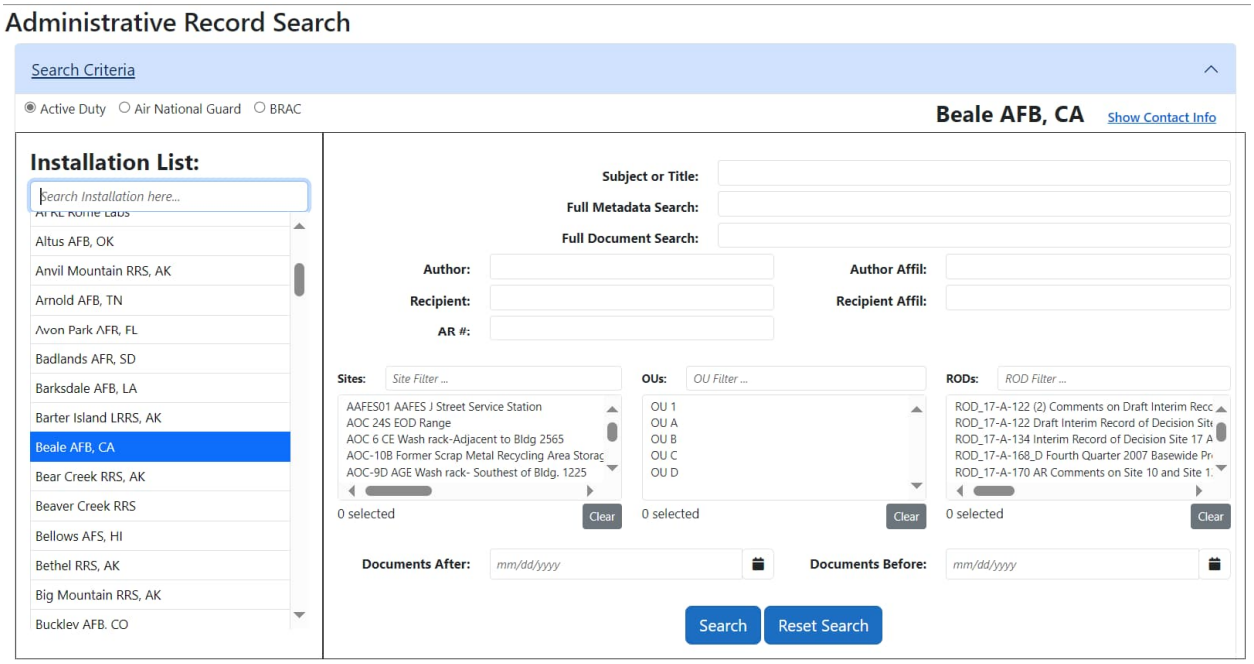
1	530[redacted]	4/4/2024 10:26 PM
2	530[redacted]	4/2/2024 12:15 AM
3	916[redacted]	3/21/2024 8:33 AM
4	909[redacted]	3/20/2024 5:24 PM
5	530[redacted]	3/19/2024 11:24 PM
6	916[redacted]	3/19/2024 10:59 PM
7	916[redacted]	3/19/2024 8:49 PM
8	530[redacted]	3/18/2024 10:45 PM
9	530[redacted]	3/18/2024 10:27 PM

10.5 How to Access the Online Administrative Record

The Beale AFB Administrative Record is an important resource for anyone interested in the environmental activities at the Base. It is a repository of reports and other documents detailing the environmental investigations and remediations that have been performed at Beale AFB since the start of the Base ERP, in the mid-1980s. These reports and documents are associated with the cleanup of chemicals and petroleum hydrocarbons that were released during historical activities at the base under CERCLA, known also as Superfund.

A digital version of the Beale AFB Administrative Record is available to the public on the AFCEC Administrative Record Search website https://ar.cce.af.mil. The digital reports and documents on the DAF website can be searched by individual sites, decision documents, or keywords.

To access the Beale AFB reports and documents, click the Continue to site link on the bottom of the home page. This takes you to a search page for all available DAF Administrative Records. Once on the search page, first click the button marked Active Duty in the upper left of the screen. Then, scroll down the list of active DAF facilities on the left side of the screen and click Beale AFB. This will populate the search portion of the webpage in the right side of the screen. Each of the sites and decision documents (listed in the RODs box) are populated in the appropriate search box.



Source: Administrative Record Website

If you know what site or decision document you are looking for, just scroll through the appropriate search box, select the item, and click Search. A list of all of the associated documents will appear at the bottom of the screen. The listings will include the name of the report, author, date, Administrative Record number (AR #), and file size. To the left of the title is an image of a magnifying glass. Click the magnifying glass to download an electronic version of the report. The report listings appear in chronological order based on the report date with the newest report at the top.

Large reports are broken up into several parts on the Administrative Record. Each of the parts are listed (e.g., Part 1 of 5). To get all the pieces of the report, each part has to be downloaded separately.

When you are done with your initial search and are ready to perform a new search, click the Reset Search button, which will clear previously selected information.

If you don't know what site or decision document you are looking for but know what time range the report was issued, you can do a blanket search by clicking the Search button without highlighting any site or decision document and without listing any keywords or subject words. This will list all of the documents in the Beale AFB Administrative Record in chronological order.

10.6 Lincoln Receiver Site Streamlined Community Involvement Plan

This streamlined CIP was developed for the Lincoln Receiver Site (PL582), a geographically separate unit (GSU) belonging to the Beale AFB ERP. The site is located approximately 25 miles south of Beale AFB on Moore Road, west of Highway 65 in Lincoln, California (Figure 10.6-1).

Due to its close proximity to Beale AFB, much of the information presented in the main Beale AFB CIP applies to PL582. Site-specific information pertaining only to PL582 is presented in this appendix. All other information relevant to Beale AFB and the Beale AFB ERP is covered in the main document.

10.6.1 Site Description and Status

PL582 is also known as the Lincoln Receiver Site. It was formerly used as a backup electrical generator facility in support of activities at the McClellan AFB Lincoln Communications Annex. Use of the site as a backup generator facility was discontinued in 1999 when McClellan AFB was closed. Management of the site was then transferred to Beale AFB. Building 4131 is currently used by maintenance workers. The site is considered a remote site, where most of the electrical systems still operating are monitored remotely. Personnel are generally onsite only one time per week to check on or repair the electrical systems. The site layout and features are shown on Figure 10.6-1.

Releases near a transformer pad, located on the northwestern side of Building 4131, near the highest observed concentrations of TCE in soil vapor, were identified as the probable source of TCE contamination. The current transformer pad replaced a former transformer pad that was located closer to the northwestern corner of Building 4131, according to classified building engineering drawings. Past transformer maintenance practices at the site sometimes included the use of a degreasing solvent such as TCE to clean out the old oil from the transformer before adding new oil or decommissioning a unit. This may have resulted in a release of TCE in the transformer area (Tetra Tech, Inc. 2009). The precise location of the release of TCE in soil could not be confirmed via sampling. McClellan AFB personnel signed a "no PCB" certification that the former and current transformers did not contain PCB oil (McClellan AFB 2000).

Backup generators were housed in Building 4131, and fuel for the generators was stored in three USTs (two 5,000-gallon USTs that reportedly stored diesel fuel and one 3,000-gallon UST that reportedly stored fuel oil) located outside the building. Indications of releases led to the removal of the three USTs and the excavation of the soil around the tanks in September 1988. At the same time, two 4,000-gallon aboveground storage tanks were installed to continue to provide diesel fuel for the backup generators.

A DGI was performed between August 2014 and June 2015 to delineate the lateral and vertical extent of fuel-related constituents and VOCs in soil, soil vapor, and groundwater, and to evaluate risk to human health and the environment. The human health risk assessment and water resources assessment identified TCE in groundwater as the only COC at PL582. Perched water was evaluated to help assess whether contamination in perched water presents any potential threat to the underlying groundwater.

Elevated concentrations of TPH-D were detected in soil and perched water in the area of the former UST piping west of Building 4131; however, the DGI concluded that TPH-D detected in soil and perched water does not pose a threat to groundwater. A detailed summary of the investigations performed at PL582, and their findings, is presented in the *Site PL582 Data Gap Investigation Summary Report* (CH2M HILL 2016).

The remedy for TCE at PL582 is long-term monitoring of the plume, and LUCs to restrict potential exposure to TCE in soil vapor and groundwater (DAF 2017).

10.6.2 Community Background

This section provides a brief description of the history of Placer County and the surrounding communities. Given the proximity of PL582 to the county line (within 5 miles), a discussion of nearby Sutter County is also provided. The city of Lincoln (Placer County) was selected based on its proximity to the site and actual or potential interest in site activities. The site is within 5 miles of several neighborhood communities that are unincorporated county areas, including the communities of Clayton, West Valley, and Whitney (Placer County) and Pleasant Grove (Sutter County).

The site is located in Placer County, about 110 miles northeast of San Francisco and 30 miles northeast of Sacramento, and is bordered by El Dorado, Nevada, Sacramento, Sutter, and Yuba Counties. Placer County was formed in 1851 and covers 1,506 square miles, including approximately 95 square miles of water areas. Of the many towns, communities, and neighborhoods within Placer County, six have incorporated into cities: Auburn (1888), Lincoln (1890), Rocklin (1893), Roseville (1909), Colfax (1910), and Loomis (1984). Sutter County is located adjacent to Placer County, approximately 5 miles west of the site. The county was formed in 1850 and covers 608 square miles of land, including approximately 6 square miles of water areas. There are two incorporated cities in Sutter County, which are Yuba City (1908) and Live Oak (1947) (Placer County 2024; Sutter County 2024; U.S. Census Bureau 2020).

10.6.2.1 Community Profile

The demographic data collected for Lincoln and the counties of Placer and Sutter are presented in Table 10.6-1 and compared to data for the State of California.

10.6.2.2 History of Community Engagement

Outreach efforts related to the Lincoln Receiver Site have been included in overall outreach activities for the Beale AFB RAB because it is located within the 35-mile radius designated by the RAB as the "Beale AFB community." Discussions about site activities at the Lincoln Receiver Site have been included in past ERP newsletters and presentations made during past RAB meetings.

10.6.2.3 Community Interest Assessment

A Community Interest Assessment was made available for public input between March 15 and April 12, 2024. A link to an online questionnaire was made available through email to a curated list of local officials, community leaders, RAB members, and interested parties, and a public announcement inviting the greater community to participate in the online questionnaire was posted in the *Appeal-Democrat*. The anonymous questionnaire asked if respondents know of the Lincoln Receiver Site and if they would like more information about the site.

Community Interest Assessment Results. Twenty-two individuals responded to the survey. Of those, 12 individuals noted that they did not know about the Lincoln Receiver Site, and 10 indicated that they were aware of the site.

Of the 12 individuals who were not previously aware of the site, 4 requested additional information, 6 did not want to receive additional information, and 2 did not indicate a preference for receiving additional information.

Of the 10 individuals already aware of the site, 4 indicated that they would like additional information about the site, and 6 indicated that they did not want to receive additional information.

Of the 22 individuals responding to the survey, 9 of the respondents who were unaware of the Lincoln Receiver Site were also unaware of the online Administrative Record as a source for information about investigations and remediation actions at sites associated with Beale AFB.

Community Concerns. No specific comments about the Lincoln Receiver Site were provided in questionnaire responses. General concerns about the Beale AFB ERP program are addressed in Section 4.3.2.

Community Interest Assessment Conclusions and Recommendations. Over half of the individuals who responded to the survey were not aware of the Lincoln Receiver Site; nine of whom also did not know about the online Administrative Record as a place to find information about the sites at Beale AFB. In order to address these deficiencies in communication, a future RAB newsletter will include an article about the Lincoln Receiver Site and will also provide instruction for accessing the online Administrative Record and visiting the Information Repository.

Restoration Advisory Board Recommendation. At bases without an established RAB, a community interest assessment must be conducted every 2 years to determine if community interest supports formation of a RAB. However, because the community around the Lincoln Receiver Site is within the 35-mile radius required for membership in the Beale AFB RAB, no additional assessment for a RAB specific to the Lincoln Receiver Site was required. Interested community members and other parties are encouraged to either sign up for the Beale AFB RAB mailing list, attend RAB meetings, or join the RAB for updates on the Lincoln Receiver Site. Additional information about the Beale AFB RAB is provided in Appendix 10.3.

10.6.2.4 Community Engagement Program

Community outreach is an ongoing part of the ERP at Beale AFB. To be effective, the community relations activities must be formulated according to the community's needs for information and its interest and willingness to participate in the process. The objectives of the Community Engagement Program are to inform, update, educate, consult with, and involve local officials, community leaders, RAB members, and interested parties with respect to site activities, including information about potential risks associated with contaminated soil and groundwater at Beale AFB, including the Lincoln Receiver Site. Community relations objectives and responsibilities are intended to ensure that interested parties are informed of cleanup activities taking place at Beale AFB, and that they have an opportunity to provide input at appropriate times during the cleanup process. CERCLA requires that certain community relations activities be conducted at designate milestones throughout the cleanup process.

Because the Lincoln Receiver Site falls within 35 miles of Beale AFB, The Community Engagement Program for the site will follow that described for Beale AFB in Section 5 of this document. Opportunities for public and community involvement as they relate to the CERCLA process are included on Figure 9-2.

Additional Community Involvement Activities. If additional community involvement activities are required for the community near the Lincoln Receiver Site, the RPM will work with the community to identify the best way to advertise these activities.

Streamlined CIP Review and Update Requirements. Periodic updates of this streamlined CIP may be considered as the needs of a community may change over time. An update ensures the CIP remains relevant to the community and its understanding of the ERP and related actions, ensures public input into the decision-making processes that affect communities, and helps the DAF to be aware of and responsive to public concerns. This Streamlined CIP and future updates will be made available to the public in the online Administrative Record, and RAB members will have the opportunity to review and comment on updates to the CIP prior to finalization.

10.6.3 References

CH2M HILL. 2016. *Site PL582 Data Gap Investigation Summary Report.* Prepared for Beale Air Force Base, California. Final. July.

McClellan Air Force Base. 2000. *Environmental Baseline Survey for Lincoln Receiver Site*. July.

Placer County. 2024. About Our County. http://www.placer.ca.gov/2763/About-Our-County. Accessed on March 25, 2024.

Sutter County. 2024. Facts. http://www.suttercounty.org. Accessed on March 21, 2024.

Tetra Tech, Inc. 2009. *RFI Report, Underground Storage Tank Site Inspection, Lincoln Receiver Site*. Beale Air Force Base, California. Draft. November.

U.S. Air Force (DAF). 2017. *Site PL582 Statement of Basis / Corrective Measures Implementation Work Plan.* Prepared for Beale Air Force Base, California. Final. May.

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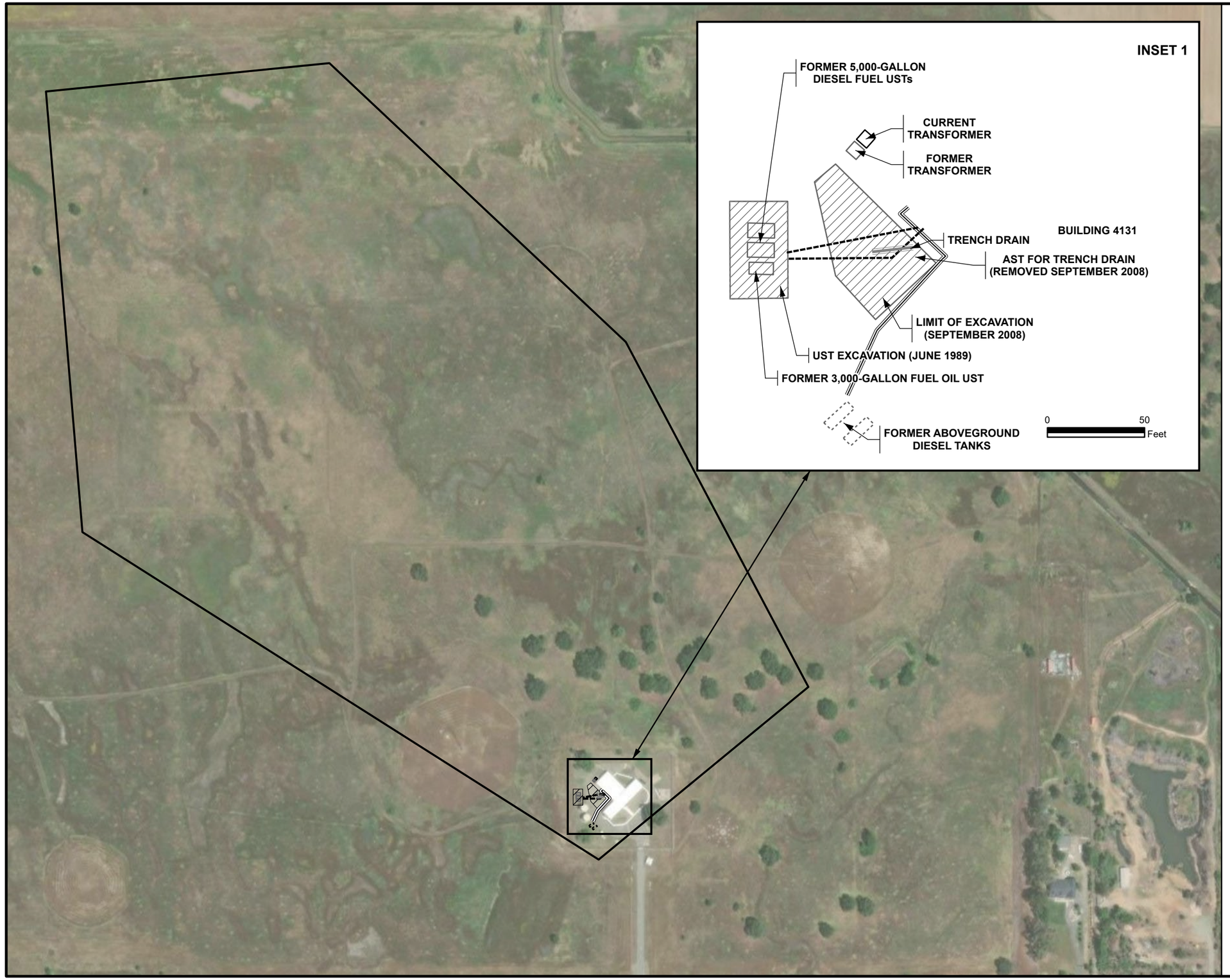
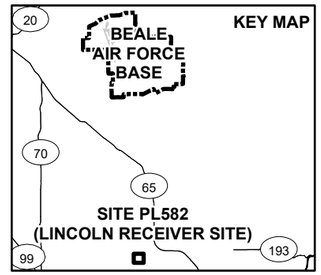
Table 10.6-1 Demographic Data – Lincoln Receiver Site Area

Demographic Information	City of Lincoln	Sheridan CDP	Placer County	Sutter County	State of California
Total population, July 1, 2022[a]	52,534	NA	418,074	98,569	39,040,616
Total population April 1, 2020[a]	49, 757	1,385	404,739	99,633	39,538,223
Percent change (2020–2022)[a]	5.6%	NA	3.3%	-1.1%	-1.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent[a,c]	0.6%	NA	1.1%	2.4%	1.7%
Asian alone, percent[a,c]	6.4%	NA	9.7%	18.2%	16.3%
Black or African American alone, percent[a,c]	1.6%	NA	2.2%	2.8%	6.5%
Hispanic or Latino, percent[a,d]	18.3%	NA	15.5%	33.3%	40.3%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone, percent[a,c]	0.1%	NA	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
White alone, percent[a]	76.2%	NA	81.5%	70.9%	70.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent[a]	67.7%	NA	68.4%	42.3%	34.7%
Median Age[b]	44.5	NA	42.8	38.4	37.9
Civilian Labor Force (16 years+)[a]	51.8%		60.5%	59.6%	63.3%
Median household income (in 2022 dollars), 2018–2022[a]	99,434	28.9	109,375	72,654	91,905
Persons in poverty, percent[a]	8.0%	NA	6.2%	14.1%	12.2%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2018–2022[a]	14.8%		16.0%	35.6%	43.9%
Households with a computer, percent, 2018–2022[a]	98.3%		97.1%	93.0%	95.9%
Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2018–2022[a]	91.9%		92.7%	87.5%	91.5%

Notes:
[a] U.S. Census Bureau. 2022a. https://www.census.gov/quickfacts.
[b] U.S. Census Bureau. 2022b. https://data.census.gov/cedsci.
[c] Includes persons reporting only one race.
[d] Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

CDP – Census Designated Place
NA – not available





LEGEND

- BASE BOUNDARY
- AST DISTRIBUTION LINES
- FORMER UST DISTRIBUTION LINES
- TRENCH DRAIN (REMOVED IN SEPTEMBER 2008)
- LAND USE CONTROL BOUNDARY
- AREA OF EXCAVATION

NOTES:

AST = ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK

UST = UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: WORLD_IMAGERY: MAXAR, MICROSOFT WORLD IMAGERY: MAXAR

0 300 600 Feet

N

FIGURE 10.6-1
LINCOLN RECEIVER SITE
LOCATION AND LAYOUT MAP
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

Bruce ENVIRONMENTAL

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