



Welcome to the NASA Scoping Meeting

Santa Susana Field Laboratory
National Environmental Policy Act
Environmental Impact Statement

Amy Keith, Project Manager

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)



- NEPA requires Federal Agencies to Evaluate Impacts to the Environment
- NASA is Evaluating Potential Environmental Impacts
 - Cleanup
 - » Including the default alternative in the Administrative Order on Consent (AOC)
 - Demolition of Test Stands and Other Buildings
- Impacts are expected
 - NASA is using the most detailed and rigorous level of NEPA called an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

EIS Process



National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)



Meetings

- » August 16, Chatsworth
- » August 17, Simi Valley
- » August 18, West Hills

Submit Your Comments

- » Official Comment Period through September 17

msfc-ssfl-eis@mail.nasa.gov

<http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov>

Response to comments will be posted on the website

Handouts

- » Contacts, Meetings, Website, Email, Direct Mail
- » EIS Information





Overview of NASA's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for SSFL





Why is NASA conducting an EIS?

- Complying with NEPA is required by the December 2010 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) between NASA and DTSC
- Required by federal law and regulations



Alternatives for Evaluation

- Environmental Cleanup
 - Soil cleanup to Background and Groundwater cleanup
 - Soil cleanup to Suburban Residential and Groundwater cleanup
 - Soil cleanup to Industrial and Groundwater cleanup
 - Soil cleanup to Recreational and Groundwater cleanup
 - No Action
- Demolition
 - Up to 100% demolition
 - No Action



Technical Approaches to be Considered

Soil Cleanup

- Excavation
- Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE)
- Phytoremediation
- Enhanced Microbiological



Technical Approaches to be Considered

Groundwater Cleanup

- Pump and Treat
- Vacuum Extraction
- Chemical Oxidation
- Iron Particle Injection
- Heat Driven Extraction
- Enhanced Microbiological
- Institutional Controls



Areas of Potential Impact

There are a variety of factors to consider in looking at impacts to the environment. A preliminary list of environmental, economic, social and natural resources includes:

- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural, Historic, and Archaeological
- Environmental Justice
- Geological Resources
- Greenhouse Gas
- Hazardous Materials / Hazardous Waste
- Health and Safety
- Infrastructure and Utilities
- Land Use
- Noise
- Paleontology
- Socioeconomics
- Transportation
- Water Resources



How does this fit in with DTSC's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) work?

- DTSC's CEQA process is independent of NASA's NEPA
 - CEQA process will look at all (Boeing, DOE, and NASA) planned actions at SSFL
 - Scheduled to start later, so will be able to incorporate data from NASA's EIS
- NASA and DTSC will coordinate the CEQA and NEPA activities



How does this fit in General Services Administration's (GSA) process?

- GSA's "proposed action" is transferring the real property out of federal ownership
- GSA plans to start its process approximately when NASA finishes its Draft EIS.



Public Input During Scoping

- Please provide input on:
 - Range of Alternatives
 - Options to Achieve Alternatives
 - Areas of Potential Impacts
 - Historic and Cultural Resources





Santa Susana Field Laboratory Cultural Resources

NASA Public Scoping Meetings

Ashley Boudreaux
Cultural Resources Manager

Presented by: Donna Leach

Cultural Resources and the EIS

Due to the proposed undertaking, NASA is evaluating potential impacts to Cultural Resources.

Cultural Resources

- Historic sites, buildings, districts, structures and objects with historic, architectural, archaeological or cultural values
- Historic objects found at or excavated from an archaeological site
- Traditional religious and cultural practices of a community, neighborhood, or Native American tribe.
- Places with traditional religious or cultural importance
- Documents with historic or archaeological significance

Cultural Resources at SSFL



Historic Structures

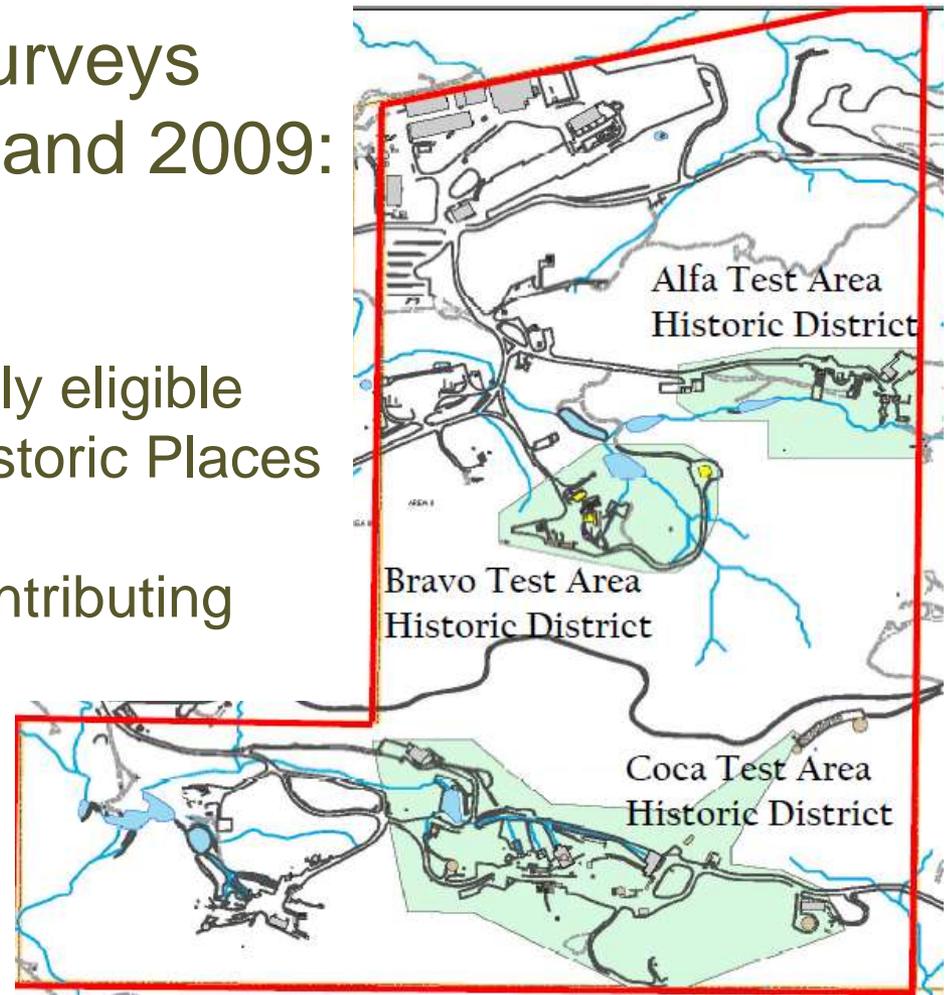


Archaeological Sites

SSFL Historic Properties

Two Historic/Structural surveys were performed in 2007 and 2009:

- 3 historic districts identified
 - 9 structures found individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
 - 27 structures considered contributing to the historic districts



Alfa

July 1955 – March
2006



Bravo

April 1956 – Dec 2004



Coca

July 1956 - 1988



Coca Area - SSME Preps for Component Test - 1974



Archaeological Sites at SSFL

- Site-wide Cultural Resources Inventory of NASA-administered Areas I and II completed April 2008
 - 1 site recorded on National Register – contains multiple individual archaeological features
 - 1 site recommended eligible for the National Register
- An archaeological survey to evaluate NASA-administered areas associated with Interim Source Removal Action (ISRA) was completed August 2009
 - No cultural resources were discovered during this survey
- SSFL Cultural Resource Management Plan completed in 2010

Archaeological Sites at SSFL

Pictograph Gallery



Bedrock milling features



Petroglyphs



Bedrock cupules



NHPA Section 106

It is NASA's responsibility to manage Cultural Resources under the **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)** Section 106 and other laws.

NHPA Section 106 directs federal agencies to:

- Take into account the effects of their actions on cultural resources
- Allows for consultation with Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Native American Tribes, and other interested parties.

Cultural Resources and the EIS

- NEPA and NHPA Section 106 provide the opportunity for public input
- NASA is integrating both processes and using the EIS process for comments on Section 106
- Integration of Section 106 and NEPA allows:
 - Public Participation
 - Consultation with Native American Tribes and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

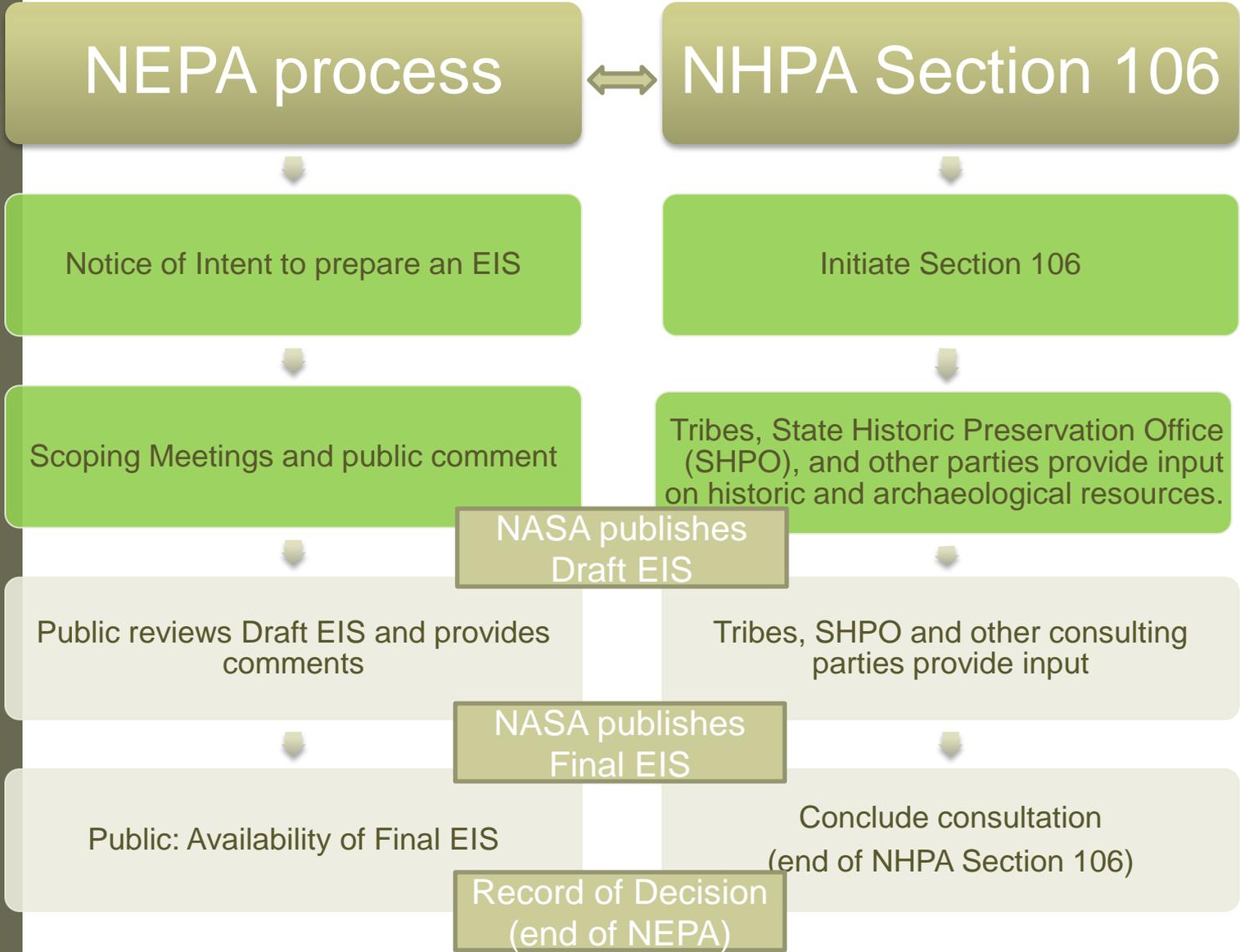
Section 106 Consultations

Section 106 consultation is ***“the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of others, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them on how historic properties should be identified, considered, and managed.”*** Consultation is built upon the exchange of ideas, not simply providing information.

Identified Consultation Parties:

- California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)
- Native American Tribes
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Public input to the EIS







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