

# **DTSC INDEPENDENT REVIEW PANEL**

**DISCUSSION ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE  
SANTA SUSANA FIELD LAB COMMUNITY AND OTHER  
LOCAL DTSC SITES**

**Christine L. Rowe  
Former DTSC Public Participation  
Group Member  
B.S. in Health Education - CSUN  
September 20, 2016**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1. DTSC meetings are based on staffing and resources.**
- 2. DTSC meetings in a specific community or at a specific site are based upon how important that site is to elected officials who represent the site.**
- 3. Information for the community on a project should come from reliable websites such as DTSC's and not from those such as that of the SSFL Workgroup, Rocketdyne Cleanup Coalition, and the SSFL CAG, and others – each of which, in my opinion, is biased in some way. We need accurate sources of information that are based on solid scientific research, not on anecdotal stories or taking passages from a scientific source out of context with the conclusions of that report.**
- 4. With the importance of the Exide facility taking resources from many projects, and the general mandate for DTSC, DTSC needs additional funding to adequately serve these communities.**
- 5. In my opinion, the DTSC Independent Review Panel should recommend to the legislature that DTSC should not be required to assist in creating Community Advisory Groups which may not be reading and responding to technical documents or considering the input of stakeholders as mandated.**

# Executive Summary Page 2

**6. Meetings such as the DTSC Public Participation Group allowed for members with diverse interests, members of each group named above, and other interested stakeholders to gain accurate information and to give input to DTSC at the time this group was in effect. This was the best outreach DTSC has made in my 10 years of involvement with the SSFL project.**

**7. DTSC should provide more FACT SHEETS to the community. These should include answers to frequently asked questions backed up by scientific research. These Fact Sheets should include answers to such questions as:**

- **“Was there a meltdown”?**
- **Is there widespread radiation on and offsite that poses a risk to the local community?**
- **Am I at greater risk from cancer if I live near the SSFL site?**
- **Am I at risk for cancer if I attend events at Sage Ranch or Brandeis Bardin Camp?**
- **Am I at increased risk for cancer or other illnesses if I want to take a hike at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory?**

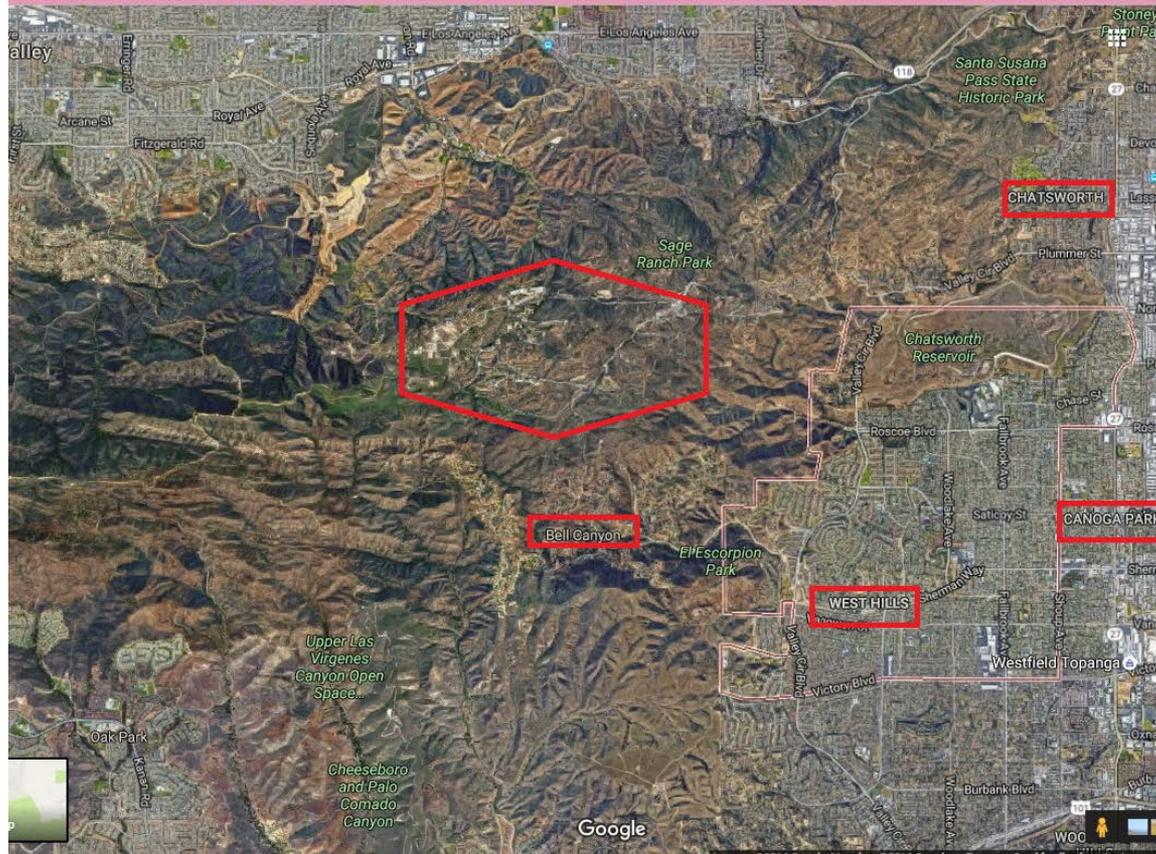
**8. DTSC is requiring stakeholders to go through their Public Participation Specialists. Some of these staff have multiple projects, and sometimes there are away from their offices for weeks at a time. Sometimes, staff are actually out of office for vacations!**

# Executive Summary Page 3

9. DTSC should allow all of their employees to respond to emails and to phone calls when those calls may be technical in nature, time sensitive, etc.
10. DTSC needs staffing for their website as well as the ENVIROSTOR website.
11. For future public comment periods, DTSC should treat all comments which appear to be “robo” comments as one comment. Some activist groups have data bases that reach all over the country, and the commenters may not necessarily understand the site conditions at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site as they are today.
12. DTSC should explain to the community why their Draft Environmental Impact Report has not been released yet – is it being held up by the litigation against DTSC by PSR-LA et al?
13. DTSC’s FACT SHEETS should be able to state that the risk based cleanup by The Boeing Company should make the site safe enough to live on, and that cleaning up to Background or Detect for NASA and the DOE will not necessarily make those areas any safer than the Boeing portion of the project site after remediation.

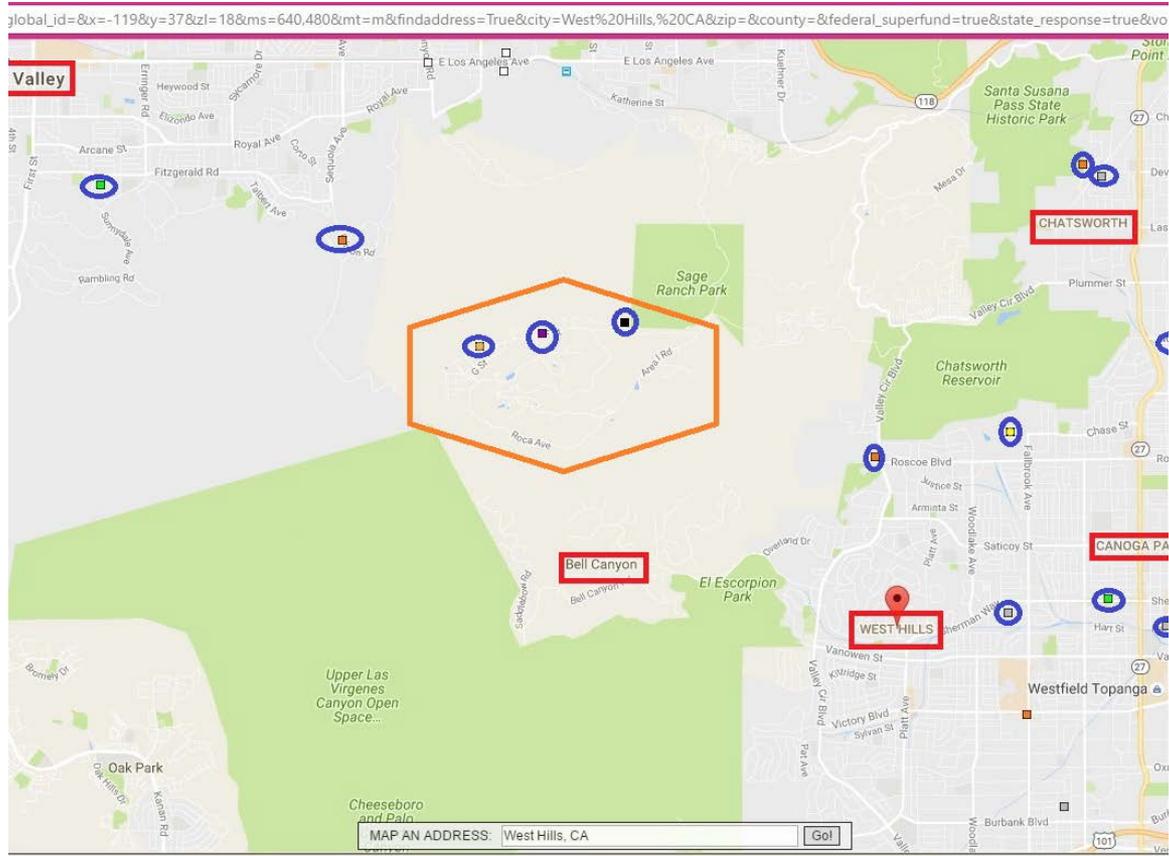


SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY (SSFL) WITH SAGE RANCH TO THE NORTHEAST OF THE SSFL SITE



**WEST HILLS IN RELATION TO THE SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY SITE – WEST HILLS IS OUTLINED IN PINK TO THE RIGHT OF THE SLIDE**





**ENVIROSTOR SITES AROUND SSFL INCLUDING PARTS OF SIMI VALLEY, CHATSWORTH, WEST HILLS, AND CANOGA PARK**



# **WHERE HAS DTSC DONE OUTREACH FOR THE SANTA SUSANA FIELD LAB SITE IN THE PAST?**

- 1. WEST HILLS NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL (WHNC) AND ITS COMMITTEES INCLUDING THE DAYTON CANYON COMMITTEE, THE SANTA SUSANA MOUNTAIN AREA COMMITTEE, AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE**
- 2. SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY INTERAGENCY WORKGROUP**
- 3. ACME / CLEANUP ROCKETDYNE MUSEUM**
- 4. DTSC PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GROUP**
- 5. SSFLCAG MEETINGS**
- 6. WOODLAND HILLS WARNER CENTER NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL BOARD**
- 7. SSFL TOWN HALL ON THE SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY**
- 8. DTSC TECHNICAL STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS WITH BOEING, NASA, AND THE DOE**
- 9. GROUNDWATER UNIVERSITY WITH DTSC STAFF AND BOEING EXPERT GROUNDWATER PANEL WITH DTSC CONSULTANTS**
- 10. DTSC BACKGROUND STUDY MEETINGS BOTH IN MEETING ROOMS AND IN THE FIELD**
- 11. SITE VISITS AND TECHNICAL MEETINGS WITH THE FEDERAL EPA, DOE, AND DTSC**

# WHAT OUTREACH IS DTSC DOING FOR THE SSFL COMMUNITY TODAY?

1. DTSC HOLDS OPEN HOUSES TWICE A YEAR IN THE SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY COMMUNITY
2. DTSC SENDS OUT MONTHLY UPDATES TO THOSE STAKEHOLDERS WHO HAVE SIGNED UP TO RECEIVE EMAILS

# WHY IS THIS SITE A HIGH PROFILE SITE?

- 1) **ACTIVIST GROUPS BELIEVE AND PERPETUATE THAT THERE WAS A NUCLEAR MELTDOWN AT THE SSFL SITE IN 1959 THAT STILL POSES HEALTH RISKS TO THE OFFSITE COMMUNITY TODAY.**
- 2) **ACTIVIST GROUPS PERPETUATE STORIES REGARDING CANCER CLUSTERS AND INCREASED INCIDENCE OF CANCER IN THE SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY COMMUNITY.**
- 3) **ELECTED OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN INFLUENCED FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS REGARDING THESE COMMUNITY CONCERNS, AND THE ELECTED OFFICIALS SUPPORT, IN MOST CASES, A RIGOROUS CLEANUP WITHOUT, IN MY OPINION, CONSIDERING THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO THE COMMUNITY OF THE MOST RIGOROUS CLEANUP**
- 4) **THE NEWS MEDIA CONTINUES TO PERPETUATE THIS INFORMATION WHICH IS ANECDOTAL RATHER THAN REPORT ALL OF THE FACTS AS FOUND IN THE OBJECTIVE SCIENTIFIC DATA.**

# DTSC-SSFL Document Upload Notification: FAQ - Was there a meltdown at SSFL?

DTSC-SSFL Document Upload Notification: FAQ - Was there a meltdown at SSFL?

Inbox x DTSC x Meltdown x



noreply@dtsc-ssfl.com

10/20/14 ☆

to me ▾

The following document has been uploaded to the DTSC Santa Susana Field Laboratory website.

Please do not respond to this email. If you have questions please contact the Public Participation Specialist as detailed below.

**Marina Perez**

[\(818\) 717-6569](tel:8187176569)

[Marina.Perez@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:Marina.Perez@dtsc.ca.gov)

Document Title: FAQ - Was there a meltdown at SSFL?

File Name: [66482\\_SSFL\\_SRE\\_FAQ.pdf](#)

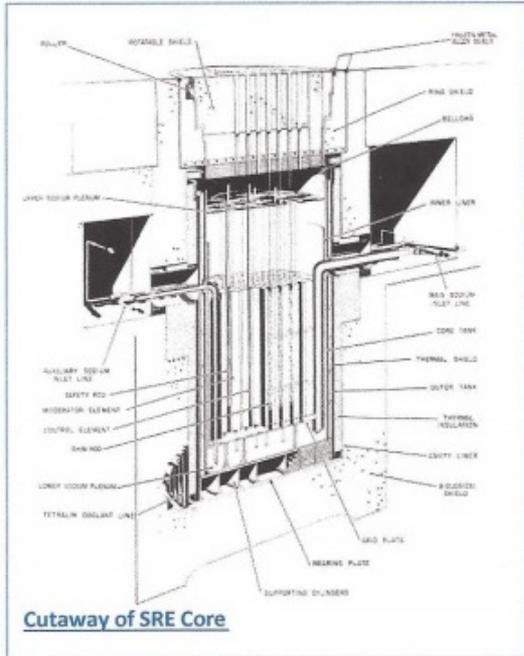
File Size: 450 KB

Publication Date: 10/17/2014

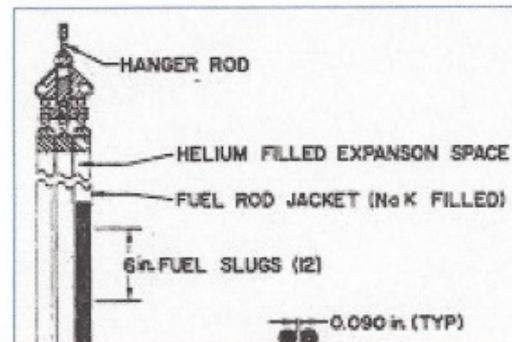
Location: Public Involvement / Fact Sheets

## Was there a meltdown at the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL)?

DTSC does not believe the term provides a useful description of the events that occurred at SSFL in the summer of 1959. A meltdown is commonly understood to mean a catastrophic failure at a nuclear reactor. The term implies loss of cooling to the reactor core, uncontrolled fission and subsequent melting of a large portion of the nuclear fuel with potential containment failure and large-scale release of radioactive materials to the environment. Meltdown (or partial meltdown) is not typically used to communicate technical or regulatory information. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission uses the term core melt accident to describe "an event or sequence of events that result in the melting of part of the fuel in the reactor core."

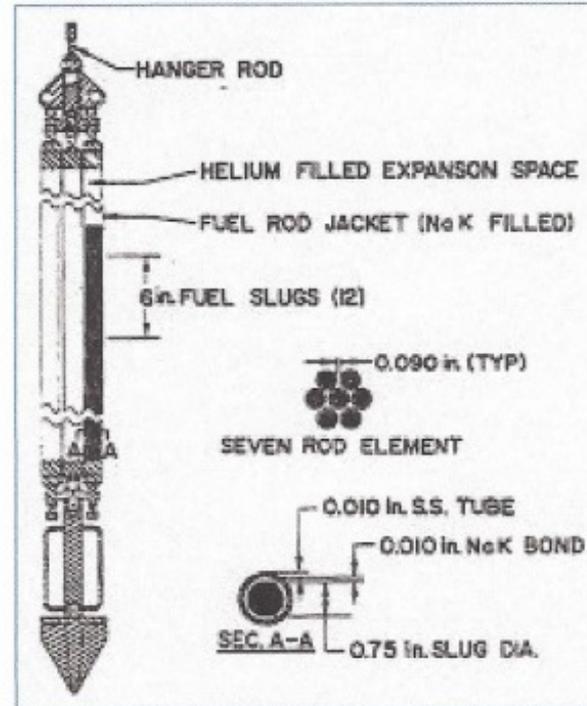


in the reactor's core. During that event 13 of 43 fuel elements were damaged as a result of localized overheating due to a carbonaceous material contaminating and restricting the flow of the molten sodium coolant circulating past fuel rods within the reactor core. For the SRE, a fuel rod typically consisted of a column of twelve, six inch long cylindrical slugs of slightly enriched uranium contained by a tube of closely fitted stainless steel cladding. The fuel elements were made up of seven, six foot long, 0.75 inch diameter fuel rods.



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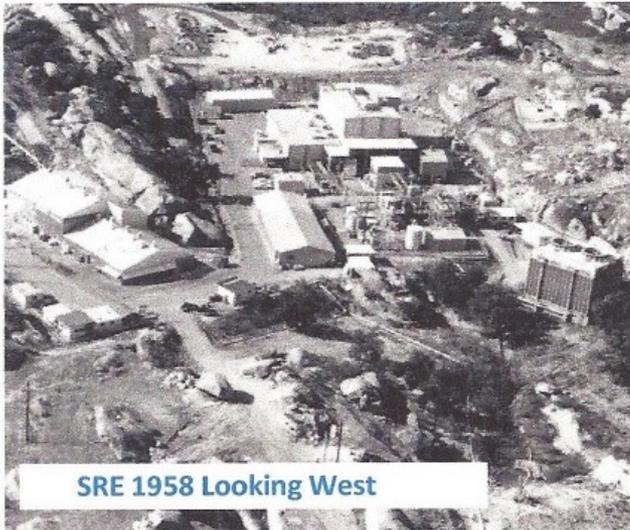
After the reactor was successfully shut down, inspection of the damaged elements revealed that excessive heat in areas of the core that experienced restricted coolant flow caused some of the uranium slugs to swell and, where there was metal to metal contact, diffuse into the stainless steel cladding, forming a low-melting point uranium/iron alloy. Rupture of the cladding and formation of the alloy resulted in migration of the radioactive noble gases krypton and xenon and potentially other volatile radioactive isotopes into the liquid sodium coolant, which continued to circulate in the reactor core.



Typical Fuel Element Configuration

When operators became aware of erratic temperature and power readings, the reactor was successfully shut down without loss of primary power. The sodium coolant, though restricted in some channels, continued to immerse and circulate through the reactor core. However, contrary to what is commonly inferred from the term “meltdown,” molten uranium fuel **did not** pool in the bottom of the reactor vessel, and the integrity of the primary reactor vessel was never in jeopardy.

Through the years, numerous studies of this event have been conducted. Most can be found online at [http://www.etec.energy.gov/Library/Historical\\_Docs.html](http://www.etec.energy.gov/Library/Historical_Docs.html). These reflect substantial agreement that relatively non-reactive and short-lived radioactive fission products, the noble gases xenon and krypton, did migrate to the helium gas used to blanket the pool of circulating liquid sodium within the reactor



SRE 1958 Looking West

core. Following the incident, between July 20th and September 28th 1959, the helium cover gas, which had become contaminated during the accident, was transferred to shielded holding tanks and periodically vented into the atmosphere when levels of radioactivity were deemed safe according to the regulatory standards of the time.

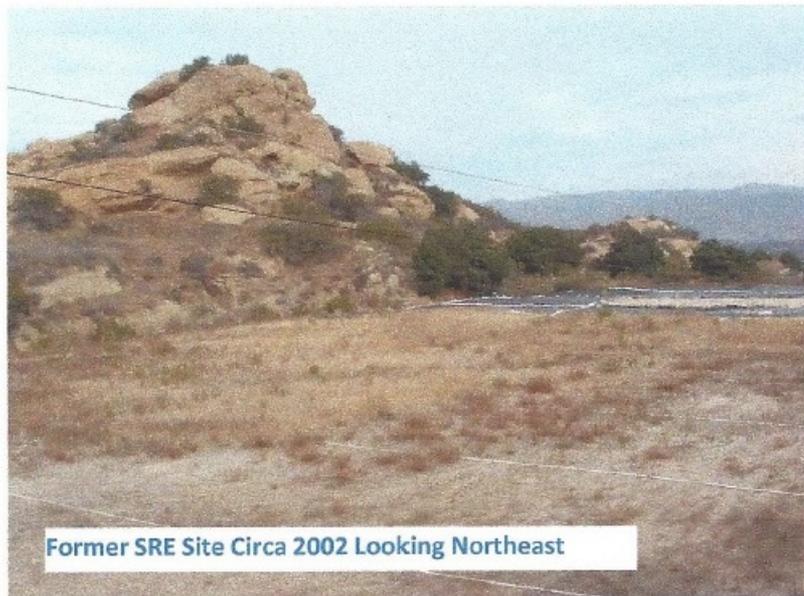
Soon after the 1959 incident, the SRE was repaired and new fuel installed. The SRE continued to operate as a research reactor until 1965. Between 1967 and 1978, all nuclear fuel used during SRE operations was removed for



SRE 1958 Looking West

Soon after the 1959 incident, the SRE was repaired and new fuel installed. The SRE continued to operate as a research reactor until 1965. Between 1967 and 1978, all nuclear fuel used during SRE operations was removed for reprocessing at DOE's Savannah River facility. The reactor vessel and all other contaminated structures and equipment were dismantled and removed for disposal as low level radioactive waste at a DOE facility in Beatty, Nevada. By 1985 all remaining SRE structures had been decommissioned, decontaminated and released for unrestricted use by DOE. In 1999 the last remaining SRE buildings were demolished.

Throughout the period of SRE operations, DOE and its predecessor agencies directed other nuclear research and energy development projects in Area IV, the 290 acre western portion of SSFL. Environmental sample results indicate that some of these activities resulted in both chemical and radionuclide contamination of soil within Area IV that will require cleanup. With respect to the history of nuclear research conducted at SSFL, DTSC's primary concern is not the terminology used to describe these undertakings but to understand and effectively characterize the nature and extent of any resulting contamination and then ensure implementation of fully protective and environmentally sound cleanup actions.



Former SRE Site Circa 2002 Looking Northeast

# Was there a meltdown at the SSFL?

- **WHY DID DTSC CREATE THIS DOCUMENT, RELEASE IT ON A FRIDAY, AND PULL IT FROM ITS WEBSITE THE FOLLOWING MONDAY?**
- **WHO REQUESTED THAT IT BE PULLED?**
- **WHY ISN'T DTSC ALLOWED TO RERELEASE IT?**

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (CDPH) RESPONSE IN CURRENT LITIGATION BY  
PSR-LA ET AL V DTSC, CDPH, AND THE BOEING COMPANY AS THE REAL PARTY OF  
INTEREST**

**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

- 14
- 15           35.    Answering paragraph 35 of the Petition, Respondent DENIES that the Santa Susana
- 16   Field Laboratory is a former “nuclear meltdown” site. Respondent ADMITS each and every
- 17   other allegation contained therein based on information and belief.
- 18           36.    Answering paragraph 36 of the Petition, Respondent ADMITS each and every
- 19   allegation contained therein based on information and belief.
- 20           37.    Answering paragraph 37 of the Petition, Respondent DENIES that the Sodium
- 21   Reactor experimental unit suffered a partial nuclear meltdown. Respondent DENIES each and
- 22   every other allegation contained in paragraph 37 based on a lack of sufficient information and
- 23   belief.

# OFFSITE HEALTH STUDIES

1. **DTSC has a summary of offsite exposure studies too large to present here.**

[http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib\\_offsite\\_investig/reports/correspondence/65303\\_SSFLCancerreviews\\_Summary.pdf](http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_offsite_investig/reports/correspondence/65303_SSFLCancerreviews_Summary.pdf)

2. *Potential for Offsite Exposures Associated with Contaminants from the Santa Susana Field Laboratory* – PowerPoint by Dr. Adrienne Katner is based on data prior to 2003. In her Limitations she states that she has no knowledge of the site conditions today.

<http://www.ssflworkgroup.org/files/Potential%20for%20Offsite%20Exposures%20presentation%206-18-14.pdf>

3. *Cancer Incidence in the Community Surrounding the Rocketdyne Facility in Southern California* by Dr. Hal Morgenstern has its on disclaimers. It was released in 2007, therefore, the data in that report is most likely prior to 2005.

[http://www.etec.energy.gov/environmental\\_and\\_health/UOM.html](http://www.etec.energy.gov/environmental_and_health/UOM.html)

4. *Cancer Occurrence in the Offsite Neighborhoods Near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory* was presented at a DTSC meeting in Spring 2014. Dr. Thomas Mack is the former Chair of Cancer Surveillance for Los Angeles County, Orange County, and San Diego County. He is on staff as a researcher at USC Keck School of Medicine. He is also Chair of the OEHHA's Prop 65 Committee on Identifying carcinogens. Cancer surveillance data has about a 2 year lag time to enter the system. His presentation is the most current with data to 2010.

[http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib\\_pub\\_involve/meeting\\_agendas/meeting\\_agendas\\_etc/66362\\_Santa\\_Susana\\_8.pdf](http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_pub_involve/meeting_agendas/meeting_agendas_etc/66362_Santa_Susana_8.pdf)

5. *Draft Preliminary Site Evaluation*

Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL)

Ventura County, California

CERCLIS NO. CAD074103771

*December 3, 1999*

Prepared by: Division of Health Assessment and Consultation

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Atlanta, Georgia

<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/hac/pha/pha.asp?docid=78&pg=0>

# Potential for Offsite Exposures Associated with Contaminants from Santa Susana Field Laboratory



**Adrienne Katner, D.Env., M.S.**  
**Assistant Professor**  
**Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center**  
**School of Public Health**

**June 18, 2014**

**SSFL Workgroup Meeting**  
**Simi Valley, CA**

# Limitations

- Conservative assumptions used to estimate some contaminant concentrations and exposures
  - Report characterizes *potential* exposures
  - No conclusions made with regards to *real risks*
  - Results most useful for *prioritizing* future monitoring and remediation efforts
- Report based on data collected *up to 2003*
  - Report characterizes potential exposures *up to 2003*
  - No knowledge of current status of site

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**Cancer Incidence in the Community Surrounding  
the Rocketdyne Facility in Southern California**

Final Report  
to  
Eastern Research Group  
Lexington, MA 02421-3136  
Subcontract No. CDC-10039/2

Prime Contactor:  
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)  
Contract No. CDC 200-2000-10039

Hal Morgenstern, Ph.D.  
Principal Investigator

Jennifer Beebe-Dimmer, M.P.H., Ph.D.  
Co-Investigator

Sunkyung Yu, M.S.  
Research Associate

**Discussion:** The strongest and most consistent association observed in this study was for thyroid cancer, which was associated with distance from SSFL in both follow-up periods. This finding may have public-health significance because perchlorate, a component of rocket fuel used in large quantities at SSFL, is known to disrupt thyroid function, it has been shown to induce thyroid tumors in laboratory animals, and there is evidence from two other investigations that perchlorate migrated offsite to contaminate the groundwater in areas surrounding SSFL. In addition, findings from one of those other studies suggest that the 1959 partial meltdown of a nuclear reactor at SSFL could have released appreciable amounts of radioactive cesium and iodine, which might have increased the incidence of thyroid cancer in the population surrounding SSFL. Furthermore, our results for cancers of the bladder, blood and lymph tissue, and upper aerodigestive tract are consistent with associations observed in the UCLA Worker Study between mortality from these cancers and occupational exposures to radiation and chemicals.

It is important to recognize that associations observed between distance from SSFL and the incidence of specific cancers are based on small numbers of cases in the region closest to SSFL. Thus, these associations are estimated imprecisely and may represent chance findings. In addition, observed associations may have been biased by certain methodologic limitations—use of distance from SSFL as a crude proxy measure for environmental exposures, mobility of the residential population before and during the follow-up period, and lack of information on other cancer risk factors, such as cigarette smoking and socioeconomic status, that might distort the observed associations.

**Conclusion:** Despite the methodologic limitations of this study, the findings suggest there may be elevated incidence rates of certain cancers near SSFL that have been linked in previous studies with hazardous substances used at Rocketdyne, some of which have been observed or projected to exist offsite. There is no direct evidence from this investigation, however, that these observed associations reflect the effects of environmental exposures originating at SSFL. Given these provocative findings and unanswered questions, it is tempting to recommend further analyses or future studies to address the health concerns of the community. Unfortunately, it is not clear at this time whether such additional analyses or studies will be sufficient to determine whether operations and activities at Rocketdyne affected, or will affect, the risk of cancer in the surrounding neighborhoods.

# Cancer Occurrence in Offsite Neighborhoods Near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory

Thomas Mack, M.D., M.P.H.  
Keck School of Medicine  
University of Southern California

# Conclusion

- It is not possible to completely rule out any offsite carcinogenic effects from SSFL
- No evidence of measureable offsite cancer causation occurring as a result of emissions from the SSFL was found.
- Further, no evidence of any cancer causation by any environmental factor was found.

## ***Potential for Human Exposure***

ATSDR reviewed the available environmental data and site-specific information to evaluate potential human exposure to chemicals and radionuclides in the community surrounding the SSFL. There are very few quantitative measurements of airborne chemicals and radionuclides *offsite* of the SSFL. Available information indicates that these substances were released *onsite* during rocket engine testing, waste treatment and disposal, and accidental releases or spills. Releases were probably much higher in the past than at present, due to increased awareness about environmental processes (release, transport, fate) and more stringent environmental regulations. Several factors must be considered when evaluating the potential for any *onsite* releases to migrate *offsite* and be a potential source of exposure to nearby communities.

First, many of the active areas at the SSFL are located within valleys surrounded by rugged, hilly terrain that separates the active areas from nearby communities. Airborne releases from SSFL sources would be dispersed during transport over these hills to offsite areas. The nearest offsite residences are currently located more than one half mile from any of the facility sources. Given the distance of the nearby populations to the source areas, it is likely that airborne contaminant concentrations would be substantially reduced before reaching offsite communities. During the peak operations at the facility in the 1950s and 1960s, very few residents lived near the SSFL. Although air releases may have been higher in the past, the potentially exposed population was quite distant from the source areas. In addition to the dispersion of air pollutants that occurs during transport, the oxidizers used at SSFL have a very short half-life in the atmosphere and would be degraded to non-toxic compounds and elements before reaching offsite areas.

Second, a shallow inversion layer covers most of the Los Angeles basin during the summer months [Rutherford, 1999]. Because of this inversion, any airborne emissions from the SSFL are released *above* the inversion layer and are dispersed in the atmosphere high above ground level where human exposure could not occur. This means that during the summer months, there is no direct way for airborne releases from the SSFL to be transported to nearby communities before being substantially reduced by dispersion and degradation.

Finally, although there are no wind direction data for specific release incidents, the prevailing wind directions at SSFL blow from the source release areas towards uninhabited areas around SSFL. The residences nearest to the site boundaries are not downwind for the strongly prevailing wind directions. Thus, during prevailing wind conditions that have occurred for more than 70% of the recorded hourly wind measurements, the closest potentially exposed populations are more than one mile from the nearest source areas.

# WHAT IS DELAYING THE SSFL CLEANUP WHICH WAS SUPPOSED TO BE COMPLETE BY 2017?

## POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS:

1) NRDC, COMMITTEE TO BRIDGE THE GAP, AND THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES SUE THE DOE IN 2004 – THE DOE IS REQUIRED TO DO A COMPLETE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT IN 2007:

[http://www.etec.energy.gov/Library/Cleanup\\_and\\_Characterization/EIS/MSJ\\_ORDER.pdf](http://www.etec.energy.gov/Library/Cleanup_and_Characterization/EIS/MSJ_ORDER.pdf)

2) DOE SUSPENDS DEMOLITION AND REMEDIATION IN MAY 2007:

[http://www.etec.energy.gov/char\\_cleanup/EIS.html](http://www.etec.energy.gov/char_cleanup/EIS.html)

3) DTSC SIGNS THE 2007 CONSENT AGREEMENT WITH ALL THREE RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IN AUGUST 2007:

[http://www.etec.energy.gov/Library/Cleanup\\_and\\_Characterization/Consent\\_Order.pdf](http://www.etec.energy.gov/Library/Cleanup_and_Characterization/Consent_Order.pdf)

4) SB 990 (Kuehl) is signed by the Governor in October 2007:

[ftp://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/07-08/bill/sen/sb\\_0951-1000/sb\\_990\\_cfa\\_20070503\\_120213\\_sen\\_floor.html](ftp://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/07-08/bill/sen/sb_0951-1000/sb_990_cfa_20070503_120213_sen_floor.html)

5) DOE begins its Draft Environmental Impact Statement in June 2008:

[http://www.etec.energy.gov/char\\_cleanup/EIS.html](http://www.etec.energy.gov/char_cleanup/EIS.html)

6) DTSC works with Boeing, NASA, DOE, and stakeholders to incorporate SB 990 into the 2007 Consent Order

## **WHAT IS DELAYING THE SSFL CLEANUP WHICH WAS SUPPOSED TO BE COMPLETE BY 2017? Part 2**

**7) The Federal EPA signs an Agreement to characterize all of AREA IV and the Northern Buffer Zone for radionuclides in May 2009:**

**<https://yosemite.epa.gov/r9/sfund/r9sfdocw.nsf/ViewByEPAID/CAN000908498>**

**The EPA samples for radionuclides while the DOE and DTSC work with the EPA to do collocated sampling – the DOE / DTSC sampling is for chemicals.**

**8) The Boeing Company Company sues DTSC RE: The Constitutionality of SB 990 in November 2009:**

**[http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib\\_boeinglawsuit/legaldocs/64509\\_BoeingComplaint11-13-2009.pdf](http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_boeinglawsuit/legaldocs/64509_BoeingComplaint11-13-2009.pdf)**

**9) NASA and The DOE do not become parties in the Boeing Litigation.**

**In December 2010, DOE and NASA sign separate Administrative Orders on Consent with DTSC:**

**[http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib\\_correspond/agreements/64791\\_SSFL\\_DOE\\_AOC\\_Final.pdf](http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_correspond/agreements/64791_SSFL_DOE_AOC_Final.pdf)**

**[http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib\\_correspond/agreements/64789\\_SSFL\\_NASA\\_AOC\\_Final.pdf](http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_correspond/agreements/64789_SSFL_NASA_AOC_Final.pdf)**

**The EPA concludes its radiological sampling and report in December 2012:**

**<https://yosemite.epa.gov/r9/sfund/r9sfdocw.nsf/ViewByEPAID/CAN000908498>**

## WHAT IS DELAYING THE SSFL CLEANUP WHICH WAS SUPPOSED TO BE COMPLETE BY 2017? Part 3

10) The decision regarding SB 990 is appealed to the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals and the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Upholds the lower court's decision that SB 990 is unconstitutional in September 2014:

[http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib\\_boeinglawsuit/legaldocs/66462\\_11-55903.pdf](http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_boeinglawsuit/legaldocs/66462_11-55903.pdf)

11) Boeing is now cleaning up to the 2007 Consent Order which is a risk based cleanup to a residential standard drafted by a DTSC Toxicologist who was the former DTSC Project Director.

12) NASA and the DOE remain under the 2010 Administrative Order on Consent for soil, and the 2007 Consent Order for Groundwater

13) Boeing begins tearing down its remaining structures with a goal of having them removed by December 2013?

14) PSR-LA et al sue DTSC, CDPH, and The Boeing Company as the real party of interest in August 2013:

[http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib\\_physocrespvdtsc/courtdocuments/66273\\_2013\\_08\\_08SSFLlettertoStrumwasser.pdf](http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_physocrespvdtsc/courtdocuments/66273_2013_08_08SSFLlettertoStrumwasser.pdf)

There are over 100 files in this litigation. A hearing on the merits of this case should have been heard by May 2015, but there was a new judge assigned in December 2014, and as of this date, I am unaware of any movement in this case. As a result, Boeing is unable to remove its remaining structures in AREA IV based upon a voluntary agreement that was supposed to be of a short duration.

15) NASA works on its Environmental Impact Statement for their portion of the SSFL site between 2011 and 2013:

<http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/environmental-cleanup/environmental-impact-statement/>

15) The Court Denies Boeing a Motion for Summary Judgement for PSR-LA v DTSC et al in January 2015 pending a hearing on the merits of the case:

[http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib\\_physocrespvdtsc/courtdocuments/66563\\_Order\\_Denying\\_Boeing\\_Motion\\_for\\_Summary\\_Judgment.pdf](http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_physocrespvdtsc/courtdocuments/66563_Order_Denying_Boeing_Motion_for_Summary_Judgment.pdf)

16) The DOE states at the SSFL Town Hall in October 2014 that they will not be demolishing their remaining structures until after their Record of Decision is complete. It is not referenced in this presentation but it was stated at this meeting.

[http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib\\_pub\\_involve/meeting\\_agendas/meeting\\_agendas\\_etc/66496\\_DOE-WHNC-CPNC\\_TOWN\\_HALL\\_10\\_2014\\_Rev\\_5.pdf](http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_pub_involve/meeting_agendas/meeting_agendas_etc/66496_DOE-WHNC-CPNC_TOWN_HALL_10_2014_Rev_5.pdf)

17) Where are we today?

DOE has not given a date for its Draft Environmental Impact Statement

18) DTSC has not given a date for its Draft Environmental Impact Report

# Conclusions

- 1. DTSC needs more resources so that they can have time for more outreach at all of their sites and for their other responsibilities.**
- 2. It is my opinion that agencies like DTSC are underfunded just as agencies like the Federal EPA are underfunded. From my experience, for example when I reviewed the health science curriculum for public schools in California as a college student, the teaching of health was always the first thing that was cut in a budget.**
- 3. I was working on the Santa Susana Field Laboratory project when former Governor Schwarzenegger cut the State Budget by 10%. DTSC staff had to take furlough days, and it was difficult to get funds for travel from Sacramento or elsewhere to meetings in our community.**
- 4. If DTSC releases a FACT SHEET or a technical document for the purposes of informing the community, elected officials should resist intervening to pull a document just because one segment of a population does not agree with its contents. That is in specific reference to the “Was there a meltdown?” FACT SHEET.**
- 5. Thank you to the DTSC Independent Review Panel for your time to visit our community and to listen to our concerns.**