



US Environmental
Protection Agency

RED HILL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) strives to protect human health and the environment through several programs. The EPA accomplishes the Agency's mission through direct implementation of federal environmental laws, as well as through support for programs delegated to states, tribes, and territories.

At the Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, the EPA implements the Safe Drinking Water Act, Underground Storage Tank (UST) regulations, the Clean Water Act (which includes the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure rule), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

The EPA also has program oversight of select State of Hawai'i programs. This means that the EPA works to oversee state implementation of program requirements. The State of Hawai'i leads the implementation of environmental laws and regulations, including regulating the drinking water systems, UST systems, and RCRA permits on Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam.

Although primary enforcement of the Safe Drinking Water Act is delegated to the State, the EPA monitors compliance and retains oversight authority to take formal enforcement actions, issue orders, and levy penalties. Additionally, the EPA's Emergency Response Program responds to environmental emergencies, for example, the drinking water emergency at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. The EPA's On-Scene Coordinators have the resources and authority to conduct immediate removal actions to stabilize contaminated sites. These efforts work together to protect human health and the environment.



Importance of Red Hill community involvement

The EPA defines Environmental Justice as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. To protect drinking water and prevent further impacts to human health and the environment from operations at Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility (Facility), the EPA is overseeing the defueling and closure of the Facility, investigation, and remediation of releases from Facility, and monitoring of the Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam drinking water system.

A critical aspect of Environmental Justice is the meaningful involvement of communities who may be impacted by environmental harms. By incorporating Environmental Justice in enforcement-related Red Hill actions throughout the process of defueling and closure, the EPA is prioritizing increased community involvement and opportunities for members of the public to receive information and have a role in Agency decisions.

The EPA has a responsibility (kuleana) to share information with the public about potential risks they may face and what agencies are doing to reduce that risk. This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) outlines outreach activities to address community concerns and meet the following goals:

- Transparent data sharing of relevant monitoring efforts
- Frequent and timely communication of information submitted to the agency (including 2023 Administrative Consent Order deliverables and investigation reports)
- Meaningful collaboration with members of the affected community

To put this plan together, the EPA conducted a series of community interviews beginning in November 2022 with residents, community leaders, and other stakeholders. Many interviews were conducted with individuals who received drinking water from the Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam drinking water system and were affected by the 2021 fuel release from the Red Hill Facility.



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN ORGANIZATION

The Community

This section provides a brief community profile and identifies issues and concerns raised during the community interviews.

The Community Involvement Plan

Presented in this section is EPA's action plan for addressing the issues and concerns identified in the interviews. The CIP relies on tools and techniques that EPA has developed over the years.

Appendices

The Appendices provide the following: Interview Questionnaire, List of Acronyms, and Key Contacts.

THE COMMUNITY

Community Profile

Joint Base Pearl Harbor Hickam

Pearl Harbor was established as a U.S. Naval Base in 1908 on the land previously known by Native Hawaiians as Wai Momi. Wai Momi means “Pearl Waters” in the Hawaiian Language (‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i) and the lagoon was named after the pearl oysters that once grew in this area. Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam was established in 2010 when Naval Station Pearl Harbor was combined with Hickam Air Force Base, and the Joint Base is over 14,000 acres in size. Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam hosts several military branches including the U.S. Navy, Region Hawaii, and Air Force. Over 107,000 people live and/or work on the base. The Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility supports military operations by storing up to 250 million gallons of fuel for military ships and aircraft.

A history of fuel releases and spills over the years at the Facility has led to community safety concerns around environmental and human health. Regulatory agencies, such as the Hawai‘i Department of Health (DOH) and EPA, have overseen efforts to address these releases, with the goal of preventing future releases and protecting the local ecosystem. In 2014, the Navy released approximately 27,000 gallons of JP-8 jet fuel during routine refilling of a storage tank. This spill prompted the enforcement action known as the 2015 Administrative Order on Consent (2015 AOC), between the EPA, DOH, Navy, and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).

In November 2021, a fuel spill from the Red Hill Facility contaminated the drinking water for hundreds of families living on Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam and the Army's Aliamanu Military Reservation. This release affected 93,000 people who receive drinking water from Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam water system. People reported odors coming from their drinking water, and many reported symptoms from drinking or bathing in the water. In December 2021, DOH issued an Emergency Order requiring the Navy to suspend operations and defuel the Red Hill Facility. Ultimately, the Department of Defense decided to close the Facility. On June 2, 2023, the 2023 Administrative Consent Order (2023 Consent Order) was signed by the EPA, Navy, and Defense Logistics Agency to require specific actions by the Navy and Defense Logistics Agency. The Consent Order is focused on defuel and closure of the Red Hill Facility and has requirements to assure that safe drinking water is provided to those using the Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam water system.

In November 2022, an estimated 1,300 gallons of Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) concentrate was released from the Facility. AFFF is a material used to control and extinguish fires. AFFF contains Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances known as PFAS, which are a group of compounds that can cause negative health and environmental effects above certain exposure levels. The EPA is currently investigating the AFFF spill and any other past sources or releases of PFAS.

GREATER O‘AHU

Although those exposed to the 2021 release were individuals that received water from the Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam water system, communities around O‘ahu have concerns about the risk the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility has on the Waimalu/Moanalua Aquifer. From Moanalua to Hawaii Kai, this aquifer is a drinking water source for about 400,000 people and for many people even a drop of fuel in the aquifer is considered catastrophic.

HISTORY OF HAWAIIAN EXPLOITATION

The history of Hawaiian exploitation is a complex and underdiscussed topic. In 1893, the Hawaiian Kingdom was overthrown; the takeover planned by American businessmen and supported by U.S. military forces. Later, Hawai‘i was annexed as a territory in 1898 and eventually became the 50th state in 1959.

Throughout this time, the Hawaiian people experienced cultural suppression, forced land loss, forced assimilation, and economic disadvantage. Policies were created that benefited American businesses, resulting in the exploitation of natural Hawaiian resources. The effects of these acts are still felt today.

DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2022, 995,638 people lived in O’ahu. The 2022 United States Census reported that the island’s population decreased by an estimated 2.1 percent between 2020 and 2022. About 70 percent of the total population live in the Honolulu urban area.

In O’ahu, 42.6 percent of residents identify as Asian and 23.2 percent identify as being two or more races. According to EJScreen 82 percent of O’ahu residents are People of Color and a total of 27 percent of people speak a language other than English at home. Of households with limited English proficiency, 95 percent speak an Asian-Pacific Island language.

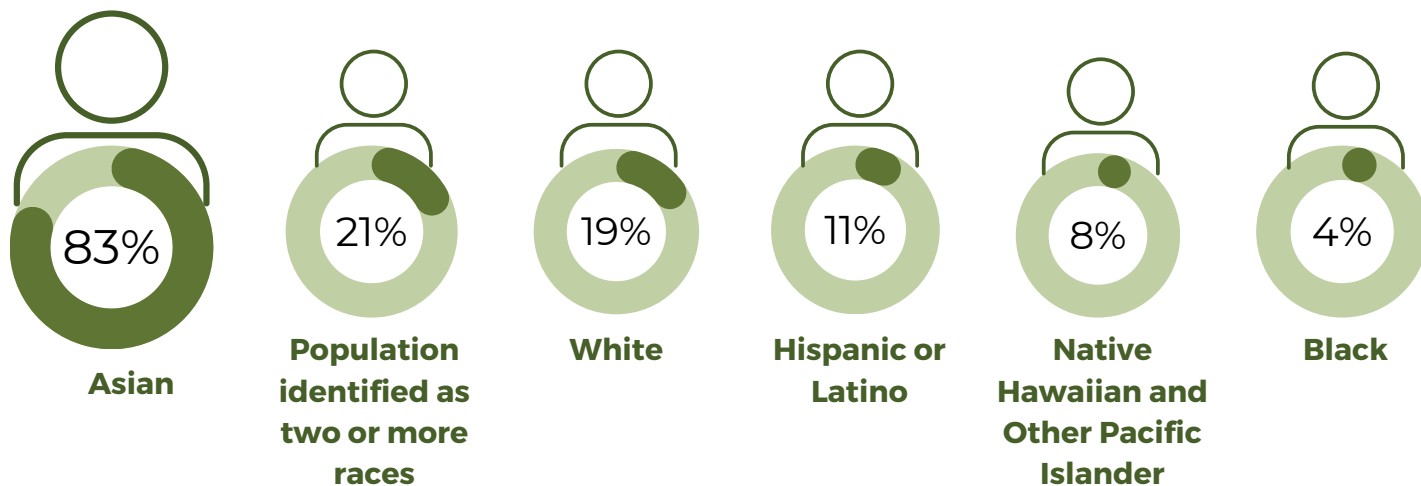
Native Hawaiians

According to estimates, Native Hawaiians make up a significant part of the O’ahu population, ranging from about 10 - 20 percent. The State of Hawaii Native Hawaiian Population by County, Island and Census Tract in the State of Hawaii 2012 report states that approximately 17.5 percent of Native Hawaiians* live in the Red Hill census tract area and Native Hawaiians make up 19.1 percent of O’ahu’s population. Specific percentages in O’ahu may vary depending on available data.

**Race alone or in combination” referred to the number of responses in which an individual chose either that one race or that same race in combination with another race or races.

Demographics of Area Surrounding the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility

5-mile radius of Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam



(Total Population: 193,241 people)

EJSCREEN is an environmental justice mapping and screening tool available to the public. It uses environmental indicators to indicate potential exposures and demographic factors to identify potential health vulnerabilities in a community.

To access EJSCREEN, please visit www.epa.gov/ejscreen

DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED

Demographics of Area Surrounding the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility

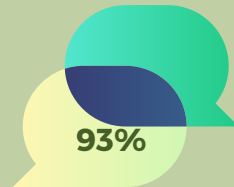


\$34,006

Estimated average household income: \$34,006



Population with high school education: 92%



93%

Of those that speak limited English, 93% speak Asian-Pacific Languages

Area surrounding the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility includes households receiving water from the Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam Water System.

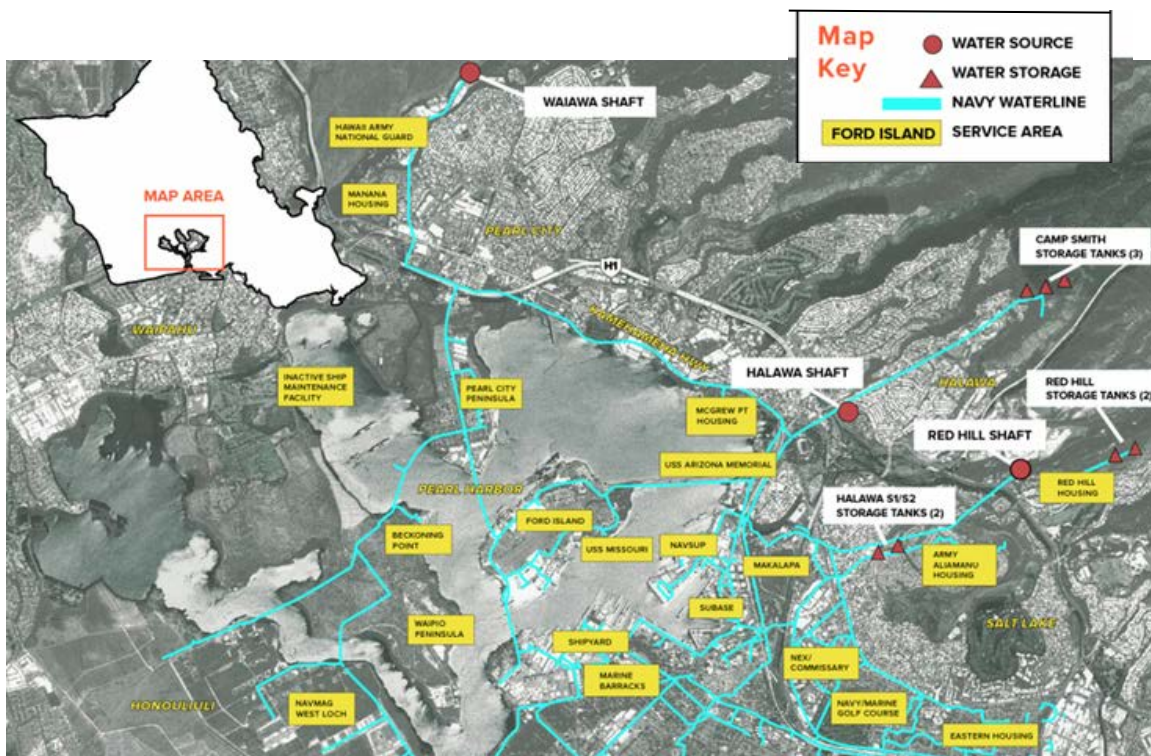


Photo Credit: Honolulu Civil Beat



COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

From October 2022 to March 2023, the EPA conducted community interviews with a range of participants by phone and via video conference. People interviewed were asked a number of questions about their life and experience in O'ahu, their understanding of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility site, and their preferred methods of communication regarding the Facility.

All of the people interviewed had knowledge of the Facility, and a few of the interviewees lived on Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam during the 2014 and 2021 releases. Residents remember having health concerns about the odors coming from their faucets and knew close friends or family that experienced gastrointestinal problems. Some people interviewed have reported ongoing health issues that they believe are linked to the releases.

Water Protection

Protecting the water (wai) of Hawai'i for future generations was a critical value that many of the people interviewed brought up during the conversations. In the Hawaiian culture water is a sacred entity and it was apparent from the interviews that maintaining good water quality was the most important environmental concern. A few interviewees mentioned that the Native Hawaiian perspective is missing in many actions and decisions related to the Facility. In general, opportunities for community input were viewed as being scarce. Those interviewed called for state and federal agencies to respect community knowledge by creating more chances for members of the public to be involved in decision making.

Many people were uncertain that their water was safe to drink. A few individuals interviewed did not trust the Navy to maintain the Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam water system or provide data to the public. There also appears to be little trust for state and federal agencies, like the EPA, to hold the Navy accountable for past releases.

Many people were worried that exposure to the releases could cause ongoing health issues and want to know more about their risk. Many noted that the types of petroleum and other fuel additives found in their drinking water were not shared with them to help their doctors select potential treatments. A number of people had questions about PFAS exposure in response to the 2022 spill of AFFF concentrate, a fire suppressant material that contains PFAS.

Community concerns and preferences are grouped into the following categories:

- I. Inclusion of the Native Hawaiian Perspective
- II. Meaningful Involvement
- III. Risk Communication
- IV. Method of Communication

Community Concerns and preferences

I. Inclusion of the Native Hawaiian Perspective

Many people interviewed felt that Native Hawaiian perspectives have not been adequately incorporated into actions at the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility. In December 2022, the EPA released a Proposed Consent Order to require steps to ensure safe defueling and closure of the Facility. The EPA requested public comments during the public comment period on the order and many comments mentioned the values Native Hawaiians place on having pure water. In fact, commenters asked the EPA to listen to indigenous voices and reconsider previous approaches.

Many members of the public brought up examples of colonization in the Hawaiian Islands and compared the lack of engagement on decisions that affect indigenous populations to the history of militarization in Hawai'i. It was expressed during interviews and in public comments by several people that there is a desire for the U.S. Military to reduce their presence or be completely removed from O'ahu. As a result of public input during the 2023 Consent Order comment period, the EPA worked with the U.S. Military to negotiate inclusion of the Community Representation Initiative (further described below) and acknowledgement of Native Hawaiian values into the final 2023 Consent Order requirements.



"Throughout the process, it has been an EPA priority to ensure communities affected by the releases at Joint Base Pearl Harbor–Hickam have had a seat at the table as we work together with the Department of Defense to develop solutions that best protect public health and our environment,"

Deputy Administrator Janet McCabe

II. Meaningful Involvement

A number of those interviewed are actively engaged and passionate about Red Hill actions. Of this group, many regularly attend public meetings, submit public comments, and seek out information on the Facility and its impacts to public health. A few residents acknowledged that there has been an increase in information sharing events hosted by the Navy and regulators; however, these events were not viewed as being sufficient for two-way dialogue. Six people mentioned that there should be more opportunities for the affected communities to provide input to the Agency and not just receive information.

In fact, many local activists have taken the initiative to establish spaces for talk story. This is because traditional public meetings have not fostered the ideal platform for these meaningful discussions to take place. These alternative spaces allow for open and constructive dialogues where individuals can share their perspectives, concerns, and ideas in a more inclusive and engaging manner.



III. Risk Communication

During interviews, many individuals expressed concerns about the lack of clear and easily understandable information. They pointed out that the large files containing groundwater sampling results were difficult to read and not easily transferable to other applications such as Microsoft Excel. Additionally, even the drinking water data presented in the Navy Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) SafeWaters application was described as confusing. Further complicating matters or providing inconsistent information has the potential to confuse people regarding potential risks and can negatively impact public trust in agencies providing information.

IV. Method of Communication

People who were interviewed had diverse ways of receiving information from the Agency, but overall, they tended to prefer using the EPA's website and local newspapers for updates. These traditional sources were viewed as reliable sources for official information. Additionally, many people also mentioned that they check blog posts and social media to learn more about Red Hill actions. They found these alternative sources helpful for getting different perspectives and staying informed.

A number of people suggested that all written communication be translated into languages most spoken in O'ahu. They mentioned that there are large communities of people with limited English proficiency that are missing out on important Red Hill details due to a lack of translated materials. A few individuals interviewed recommended that coordinating with local churches that have non-English speaking congregations would assist in spreading updates with the public.

Hawai'i also has a strong neighborhood board system that serves as a valuable platform for sharing information with the public. During neighborhood board meetings, residents can directly communicate with government officials, community leaders, and other residents to receive updates that are relevant to their neighborhood. A few individuals interviewed shared that participating in these meetings could be used as a method of communication to share updates broadly.

THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTION PLAN

Written Communication

Residents expressed support for receiving written communication directly from the EPA. Due to multiple information sources, it's important for the Agency to provide consistent and clear messaging about what is known, and the measures being taken to protect human health and the environment. A few individuals interviewed mentioned that there is little trust for government agencies, making transparent and detailed communication vital for rebuilding trust. They also shared a few suggestions to help improve communication.

Fact Sheets - The EPA has recently shared three fact sheets during milestone events. These events were during the public comment period for the proposed 2023 Administrative Consent Order, after the 2023 Administrative Consent Order was signed, and to explain the Community Representation Initiative. These fact sheets were well received by several members of the public. In the future, the EPA will create fact sheets that are clear and easy to understand and may include helpful graphics. The EPA will provide fact sheets in Ilocano, Japanese, Tagalog, Hawaiian, and other languages as necessary. The agency will continue to share fact sheets during public meetings and via email to recipients on the EPA Red Hill Email List.

Red Hill Website - The EPA has worked to update and improve the Red Hill website the past three years. The EPA will continue to post factsheets, letters, responses to letters, and other relevant information on the Red Hill webpage.

Email Blasts - The EPA will continue to share updates and relevant information with community members via the EPA Red Hill Email List. Messages, called "Email Blasts" are sent to subscribers at least monthly to advertise upcoming meetings and webinars, share new available data, and provide updates to the defueling and closure of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility.

Although this is not the main source of information about Red Hill, residents have expressed value in receiving the quick updates. There are currently over 500 subscribers to the EPA Red Hill Email List. To join visit the following link: <https://www.epa.gov/red-hill/forms/red-hill-email-distribution-list>.

FAQs - In response to the various questions received via the Red Hill inbox, the EPA has established a webpage that compiles questions from the public and provides responses from EPA experts. This Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) webpage addresses various topics such as Drinking Water, Enforcement, Defueling, and Aquifer Impacts. The EPA will continue to update this webpage with relevant information and additional questions received, including questions submitted to the inbox and asked during public meetings. To view the FAQ webpage, visit the following link: <https://www.epa.gov/red-hill/red-hill-frequently-asked-questions>

Translations - During the interviews, the majority of residents highlighted the need for more outreach to communities that do not speak English for targeted community engagement. The EPA will continue to translate written materials and webinars in other languages identified by the State of Hawai'i Office of Language Access as most spoken in Hawai'i. In addition to translating written documents, the EPA will partner with local organizations that provide assistance to communities with Limited English Proficiency.

Two-Way Dialogue

Those interviewed expressed that traditional public meetings have often lacked opportunities for two-way dialogue. Many residents mentioned that members of the public have valuable ideas that could enhance the Red Hill decision-making process. The EPA will implement the following approaches to improve two-way dialogue.

Community Representation Initiative - The Community Representation Initiative is an effort that the Navy and DLA, with support from EPA, is establishing. Under this effort, the Community Representation Initiative shall consist of a group of ten members of the public. It will provide the public a seat at the table for two-way dialogue and collaboration among the EPA, Navy, DLA, and other state and federal agencies.

It is a tenant of Environmental Justice and a belief of the EPA that members of the community that are affected by Agency decisions should be meaningfully involved in the decision-making process. The Community Representation Initiative was written into the 2023 Administrative Consent Order and was established as a result of public comments received while developing the 2023 Consent Order.

The EPA will assist in formation of the group by hosting the initial Informational and Scoping meeting, nominations, and voting. Once the Community Representation Initiative group is formed, EPA will work alongside the Community Representation Initiative group to ensure the EPA, Navy, DLA, and other state and federal agencies are engaging with and considering their comments.

More time on Q&A during webinars and public meetings - Residents have identified the Red Hill in Focus webinars hosted by the EPA and DOH are useful platforms to learn more about Red Hill releases and what agencies are doing to mitigate them. They suggested that webinars, and all public meetings, use more of the scheduled time for answering questions from the audience. During the most recent Red Hill in Focus Webinar, the timeframe was shifted to allow more time for the question and answer section, and participants used this time to ask questions and seek clarifications. The audience expressed satisfaction with the changes made and felt the added time improved the overall quality of interaction between the EPA and the public.

THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTION PLAN

Open Houses and Traditional Public Meetings –

Agencies involved in Red Hill, both regulators and implementers, have increased the frequency of hosting open houses. These events have had mixed reviews from members of the communities interested and affected by Red Hill releases. A benefit of this meeting type is they allow for the public to interact one-on-one or in smaller groups with state and federal representatives to gain a better understanding of ongoing projects. They also allow a space for residents to provide input on plans directly to those who will implement them.

Although open houses may allow individuals to have face-to-face conversations, some residents have also shared that this meeting format limits their ability to overhear concerns raised by others and to benefit from hearing the responses, as they would during a traditional public meeting. The EPA will plan to have a combination of open houses and traditional public meetings in the public engagement approach. The mixed format aims to provide opportunities for both in-person interaction and broader engagement. By striking a balance between these meeting formats, the EPA seeks to accommodate different preferences and improve communication with the public.

Additionally, the EPA will continue to coordinate our engagement efforts with DOH and DOD to ensure that we avoid overwhelming the public with too many meetings and prevent “meeting fatigue”. We recognize the importance of finding a balance in our communication methods to maintain meaningful interactions with the community.

Meeting with Stakeholder Organizations – The EPA has made it a priority to share critical updates with local Community Based Organizations and has met with stakeholders to clarify specific actions relating to Red Hill. EPA and DOH convene regular meetings of the Red Hill Remediation Roundtable to bring together water protection public trust agencies and the Navy to discuss active and planned work to investigate and remediate contamination caused by Red Hill. Invitees to the Roundtable include senior leaders from the Honolulu Board of Water Supply, Commission on Water Resource Management, and U.S. Geological Survey. Discussions held at the Roundtable provide EPA and DOH with information that supports regulatory agencies in making decisions under the 2015 AOC and state of Hawaii authorities. Meeting summaries are posted on EPA’s Red Hill website for the public to view. The EPA plans to continue coordination with stakeholders, community-based organizations, and activist groups that have unique perspectives and insights to guide Agency work.

Public Comment Periods – Another way the EPA provides opportunities for members of the public to provide input is through public comment periods. When the Agency has a significant decision to make, EPA solicits formal public comments. Public comment periods were provided on the 2015 AOC, the 2015 AOC Proposed Tank Upgrade Alternatives, and the 2023 Consent Order.

Risk Communication

Residents expressed concern that data and associated risk have not been adequately communicated with the public. They mentioned that websites that compile monitoring results often have large datasets that are not easy to understand and don’t have an explanation of what the data is representing. To improve risk communication, the EPA will implement the following strategy:

Partner with Community-Based Organizations –

Community-based organizations have been actively involved in Red Hill research and have often filled the gap in summarizing information made publicly available. These organizations have a deep understanding of the local community and have skills to communicate potential risk to diverse audiences.

The EPA will aim to collaborate with community-based organizations and stakeholders, including the Sierra Club, the O’ahu Water Protectors, and the Ola Wai Alliance, to enhance risk communication efforts and ensure vital information reaches the public in accessible ways.



THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTION PLAN

Communicate results of monitoring efforts - Those interviewed also suggested that while sampling results are posted on webpages, the extent of contamination and remediation efforts have not been clearly communicated. The geology of the area surrounding the Red Hill Facility is complex and the EPA continues to conduct and oversee studies to understand the extent of potential contamination at and around the Facility.

The EPA plans to create one-page summaries using plain language and limited technical terms to make this information more accessible. These one-page summaries will share an overview of key findings and important points from the reports. This approach aims to promote transparency and ensure the public can easily understand and engage with the material.

Recently, the EPA released a user-friendly application on its Red Hill website that provides a simple way to view information about groundwater quality around the Facility. The application combines multiple historical and current data sets that the Navy has made available online to create a display of maps, graphs, and tables sharing groundwater sampling results. Before the application was released, multiple stakeholder groups were provided a demonstration of the application and suggestions were provided to the EPA. Further improvements are in progress, the approach used to gather community input during the development process will be used in future projects.

Share All Investigation Reports - To improve trust and transparency, it was suggested by residents that the EPA share all reports, especially reports investigating the Red Hill Facility, with the public. The EPA will continue to post memos and letters created by the EPA relating to the 2015 and 2023 Consent Orders on the EPA's Red Hill website. Additionally, reports such as investigative reports, comments to Navy and Joint Task Force environmental or defuel and closure-related plans, and compliance inspections will be posted on the EPA's website.

Media Communications - Residents mentioned that local media outlets are a source of information. As such, the EPA is committed to providing timely responses to media inquiries and equitable direct access to subject matter experts to the media. By providing primary source information to the media, this improves accurate and timely information necessary to improve transparency.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

[EPA Red Hill Website](#)

- [Public Events Calendar](#)
- [Red Hill In Focus Webinars](#)
- [Sign up for Red Hill Listserv](#)
- [Contact Us](#)

[EPA JBPHH Superfund Website](#)

[DOH Red Hill Website](#)

[Navy Red Hill Website](#)

[Joint Task Force - Red Hill Website](#)

REFERENCES:

United States Census, State of Hawaii Office of Language Access, Native Hawaiian Population by County, Island and Census Tract in the State of Hawaii: 2010, Naval History and Heritage Command, Department of Defense Military Installations, Jedra, Christina. "How the Red Hill Fuel System Has Threatened Oahu's Drinking Water for Decades." Honolulu Civil Beat, December 12, 2021.



APPENDICES

Stakeholder Interview Questionnaire

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

Date/Time: _____

History

1. How long have you lived/worked in this area?
2. Are you familiar with the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility?
3. How did you first become aware of fuel releases associated with the Site?
4. What is your understanding of the history of the fuel releases at the Red Hill Bulk Storage Facility and its effect on the community? What are some of the effects the Red Hill fuel releases have had on the community?
5. Have the releases changed how you used water where you live?
6. If receiving water from Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam Water System (JBPHHWS) - How do you or your family members use water on properties you live or work on? (Do you drink the water, cook with the water, wash/ bathe in the water?)
7. What are your concerns about the Red Hill? Please explain. Do you have any concerns or questions about sampling and cleanup activities at the Site?
8. Have you spoken to anyone about your concerns? If so, who and when? Do you know if anything has been done to address these concerns?
9. Are you aware of any activities that are currently underway to clean up environmental contamination at Red Hill?

Community Involvement

1. Are you currently receiving information about Red Hill from the EPA email list? Do you have any feedback on latest communications?
2. Is the information clear and easy to understand? If not, describe the areas where you believe the community may need assistance understanding and responding to information about the Facility. What additional information would you like to receive?
3. Have you attended any community meetings regarding Red Hill? If no, is there a reason why you have not attended?

4. How effective do you feel these community meetings have been?

5. In your opinion, what days of the week (and times) are best for community meetings?

6. What are the issues or areas in which the community may require assistance in order to participate meaningfully in the remediation, defueling, and monitoring process? What type of assistance do you believe would be most helpful?

7. Are there particular community members or stakeholders affected by the Facility who may need additional assistance understanding site information and what it may mean to them? Are these people reached by existing organizations that serve the broader community?

Government Interaction

1. What has your experience been with EPA and the State and any other government agencies or officials?

Communication

1. How are you currently receiving information about the Site? What is the best way to provide information to you? How frequently?
2. How do you feel about the level of community involvement and outreach from the project to the community members affected by the Site?
3. Do you feel you have been kept adequately informed? If not, what can be done to change this?
4. What is the best way to provide information to you (Facebook, email, open house, newsletters, fact sheets, community meetings, TAGs, other)? Are you currently receiving information about Red Hill?
5. How frequently?
6. Are you interested in being on the mailing list to receive information updates on what EPA's work relating to Red Hill?
7. If so, can we confirm your e-mail address?
8. Can you suggest any other individuals or groups that should be contacted for additional information or to be added to the mailing list?
9. Is there any other pertinent information you would like to share with us at this time?

List of Acronyms

AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foam
AOC	Administrative Order of Consent
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DOH	Hawai'i Department of Health
EJ	Environmental Justice
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
JBPHWS	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam Water System
NAVFAC	Navy Facilities Engineering Systems Command
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
UST	Underground Storage Tank

Key Contacts

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