UPDATED
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
for the
FIVE-YEAR REVIEW
at
POINT VICENTE INTERPRETIVE CENTER
RANCHO PALOS VERDES, CALIFORNIA

FUDS Project No: J09CA055804
Former Army Known Distance Rifle Range

Submitted to:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Los Angeles District

Prepared by:
BSX, LLC
3601 C Street, Suite 1000-37
Anchorage, AK 99503

April 2002
Updated December 2007
Updated August 2020

Contract No.: W912PL-17-D-0024
Task Order: W912PL19F0040

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Project Title:	**Conduct a Five-Year Review, Point Vicente Interpretive Center, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA.**
FUDS Project No.:	**J09CA055804**
Munitions Response Site:	**Former Military Reserve US Army Known Distance Rifle Range**
Client Name:	**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District**
Contract Name:	**Indefinite Delivery Contract for Services in Connection with Munitions and Explosives Operations and Services**
Contract Number:	**Contract No. W912PL-17-D-0024, Task Order W912PL19F0040**
Contractor:	**BSX, LLC**
Period of Performance:	**08 May 2019 through (on/or before) 08 May 2022**

Reviewed and Approved by:

Project Manager: Patti De La O — 21 August 2020
Patti De La O, BSX, LLC — Date

General Manager: Jeffery N. Bryant — 21 August 2020
Jeffery N. Bryant, BSX, LLC — Date

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

%	Percent
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
BSX	BSX, LLC
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CESPL	United States Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	Department of Defense
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substance Control
FS	Feasibility Study
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Site
FYR	Five-Year Review
INPR	Inventory Project Report
ITSI	Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.
KD	Known Distance
PA	Public Affairs
PVIC	Point Vicente Interpretive Center
PVMR	Point Vicente Military Reservation
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
RI	Remedial Investigation
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
TESB	Technical and Environmental Support Branch
U.S.	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

SECTION 1.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

1.1 The United States (U.S.) Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Los Angeles District (CESPL) developed this Community Relations Plan (CRP) for the Point Vicente Interpretive Center (PVIC), Rancho Palos Verdes, California. The PVIC is a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) under the Department of Defense's (DoD) Military Munitions Response Program with assigned FUDS Project No. J09CA055804. The DoD is committed to correcting environmental damage caused by its activities and created the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) for FUDS to evaluate, and if necessary, remediate these sites. The USACE is responsible for managing this program on behalf of the DoD. This document is required by Delivery Order W912PL19F0040, issued under Contract No. W912PL-17-D-0024, and serves as the second update to the CRP first issued in 2002 to address specific community-related concerns regarding the site investigation and cleanup of lead-contaminated soil at the PVIC. BSX, LLC (BSX) was retained by CESPL to complete the First Five-Year Review (FYR) at the PVIC to determine if the remediation of lead-contaminated soil at PVIC in 2002 remains protective of human health and the environment.

1.2 The purpose of the CRP is to facilitate two-way communication between CESPL and the community living near and visiting the PVIC, and to encourage community involvement in site activities. The CESPL will implement the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to ensure that the community is continuously informed and provided opportunities to be involved in decisions regarding the FYR at the PVIC. The CRP follows guidelines provided by the U.S. Environmental Project Agency (USEPA) and is required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, also known as Superfund. Public involvement strategies are intended to:

- Educate the public about the history of the site and the potential risks associated with its past use;
- Facilitate open and timely communication between CESPL and the communities surrounding the site;
- Encourage public input that could potentially lead to more informed decisions or better solutions; and
- Foster trust and credibility through proactive interaction with the public.

1.3 In updating the CRP, CESPL representatives reviewed information included in the Supplemental INPR (Science Applications International Corporation [SAIC], 2000), Remedial Investigation (RI) Report (SAIC, 2002a), Feasibility Study (FS) (SAIC, 2002b), Remedial Action Plan (RAP) (SAIC, 2002c), Final Closure Report for Lead Contaminated Soil Removal (Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc. [ITSI], 2003), Engineer Pamphlet 200-3-1 (USACE, 2011), and other sources. The CRP was updated based on information obtained through these sources and discussions with stakeholders.

1.4 This CRP is designed to provide a clear statement of goals and objectives to guide CESPL's community involvement opportunities at PVIC during the FYR and is organized as shown below. Available public involvement tools and resources are provided in Appendices A through F.

- 1.0 Overview of Community Relations Plan introduces the purpose of the CRP and provides an overview of the document's organization and sources.
- Section 2.0 Site Description and History provides an overview of the history setting of the project area, defines the role of the USACE in facilitating clearance and remediation-related actions at the FUDS, and discusses the specific hazards associated with the PVIC.
- Section 3.0 Community Background provides a brief background of the community, including a community profile, the history of community involvement in the FUDS process, prior USACE responses to community concerns, and the community's current communication needs.
- Section 4.0 Public Involvement Program presents the activities proposed by the USACE and establishes a tentative schedule for implementation of these activities.
- Section 5.0 References identifies the references used in the development and update of this CRP.

APPENDICES

Appendix A Project Contacts
Appendix B Community Survey
Appendix C Public Involvement Tools
Appendix D Media List
Appendix E Repository Locations
Appendix F Potential Meeting Locations

SECTION 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

2.1 PROPERTY HISTORY

2.1.1 The Point Vicente Military Reservation (PVMR) consisted of 107.77 acres and was known as "Tract No. 8". This tract was acquired in 1942 for use by the U.S. Army as a coastal defense site. It was one of about 20 tracts of land located in close proximity to one another along the Pacific coastline and Palos Verdes Hills, which formed the Harbor Defense of Los Angeles. U.S. Army Post, Fort MacArthur, at San Pedro, California, served as headquarters to coordinate the defense system. Upon deactivation of PVMR in 1974, different areas of Tract No. 8 were disposed of to the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, the County of Los Angeles, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

2.1.2 Principal improvements made by the U.S. Army to the upper section of Tract No. 8 included (1) the construction of Battery 240 in 1942 for defense against sea-born attacks, and (2) installation of Nike LA-55, an anti-aircraft nuclear and high explosive missile battery, in 1956. Battery 240 was deactivated in 1945, and all the associated structures were demolished, with the exception of two concrete gun blocks and a bunker. The Nike LA-55 site was deactivated in 1974, and most of its associated buildings beneficially used by the City of Rancho Palos Verdes.

2.1.3 A 26-acre, triangular-shaped area in the lower section of Tract No. 8, bordering the Pacific Ocean, was used by the U. S. Army as a rifle range. No improvements are apparent in this area until 1956 when the U.S. Army built a rifle range bullet stop and firing line berm. The rifle range was subsequently developed as an Army Known Distance (KD) Rifle Range with firing lines at 27.7, 100, 200, and 300 yards. The Army KD Rifle Range was used for small arms target practice and qualifying by active and reserve Army units stationed at Fort MacArthur and by units of the California National Guard. Because firing was towards the ocean, a picket boat patrol was required in the ocean off Point Vicente to warn civilian vessels of the danger every time the range was used for target practice. The cost of the picket boat patrol and the remoteness of the site were probably deterrents to use of the Army KD Rifle Range by other branches of the military and nonmilitary groups.

2.1.4 The Army KD Rifle Range was deactivated in 1974, and the site was leased to Los Angeles County, which made no improvements. Before the term of the lease expired in 1979, the U.S. Army transferred the site to Los Angeles County by quitclaim deed. Los Angeles County subsequently leased the site to the City of Rancho Palos Verdes. Los Angeles County conveyed the property to the City of Rancho Palos Verdes by quitclaim deed on 16 December 2003.

2.1.5 In 1983, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes proceeded with the development and construction of the PVIC and associated exhibit building. The exhibit building was constructed in the approximate area of the bullet stop, which was demolished and graded in the process. Soil from the bullet stop was used on the site for fill in the construction of the PVIC.

2.1.6 After opening in 1984, the PVIC became a well-known educational and recreational resource in Southern California. By 1998, the PVIC had become so popular that city officials decided to undertake a comprehensive expansion program that would add 7,000 square feet to the exhibit building. Excavation for the proposed expansion led to the discovery of lead-contaminated soil in late July 1999. Due to concerns for public health, the PVIC was closed to the public in August 1999.

2.1.7 The PVIC remained closed throughout 2002, during which time the CESPL, the lead agency, in conjunction with the lead regulatory agency, California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC), and the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, managed the preparation of plans for site remediation, and the subsequent remediation of the lead-contaminated soil. Hot spots of lead-contaminated soil were removed and replaced with clean soil. Outside the area of the hot spots the upper 1-foot of soil was replaced with clean soil. A detailed description of the discovery and remediation of the lead-contaminated soil is provided in Section 2.3. There was great interest in the status of site cleanup in the Palos Verdes Peninsula community, and throughout the period of planning and remedial actions the community was kept informed through actions described in Section 3.2.

2.1.8 The PVIC was reopened on a limited basis in December 2002, when the removal of lead contaminated soil was completed. The expansion of the PVIC exhibit building resumed following the cleanup. The expansion was completed in July 2006, and the PVIC was fully reopened to the public.

2.1.9 Today, the PVIC receives approximately 60,000 visitors a year. Its location along the bluffs provides spectacular opportunities for visitors to view the passage of the annual gray whale migration from December to April. The patio near the edge of the ocean cliffs includes a whale-watching station with telescopes.

2.2 PROPERTY LOCATION

The project site consists of 26 acres and is located at 31501 Palos Verdes Drive West, Palos Verdes, California in Los Angeles County (**Figure 1**). The site is bounded on the south by the historic Point Vicente Lighthouse and the Coast Guard Reservation; on the west by the Pacific Ocean and sea cliffs; on the north by a storm drain and the Oceanfront Estates community; and on the east by Palos Verdes Drive West. Across Palos Verdes Drive West to the northeast, is a shopping complex known as Golden Cove Center, within which Peninsula Montessori School is located.

2.3 PROPERTY INSPECTIONS AND CLEANUP ACTIVITIES

2.3.1 Discovery of Lead-Contaminated Soil

2.3.1.1 The identified contaminant of concern at the PVIC is lead. Given the historical use of the PVIC as an Army KD Rifle Range and the findings of hundreds of bullets, bullet fragments, and bullet casings at the site, lead found in the soil was attributed to the past use of the site as a rifle range. In addition, lead dust would form as a result of pulverization when a bullet impacted the target or bullet stop, also contributing to lead found in soil at rifle ranges (ITSI, 2007). As described in Section 2.1, by 1998, the PVIC had become so popular that city officials decided to undertake a comprehensive expansion program that would add 7,000 square feet to the exhibit building. Excavation for the proposed expansion led to the discovery of lead-contaminated soil in late July 1999 at the PVIC.

2.3.1.2 As part of the expansion, approximately 4,000 tons of soil was excavated from the site and was transported to two locations: the Chandler Landfill in the Rolling Hills and the Hiuku America construction site in San Pedro. When the construction contractor to the City of Rancho Palos Verdes hauled excavated soil for sale as fill to the Hiuku America San Pedro construction site, the facility tested the soil for metals. It was at this point that levels of lead exceeding California

Figure 1
Point Vicente Interpretation Center
Local Vicinity Map

Point Vicente Interpretation Center

Former Known Distance Firing Range

FUDS Project No. J09CA055804
Contract # W912PL-17-D-0024
Task Order W912PL19F0040

BSX

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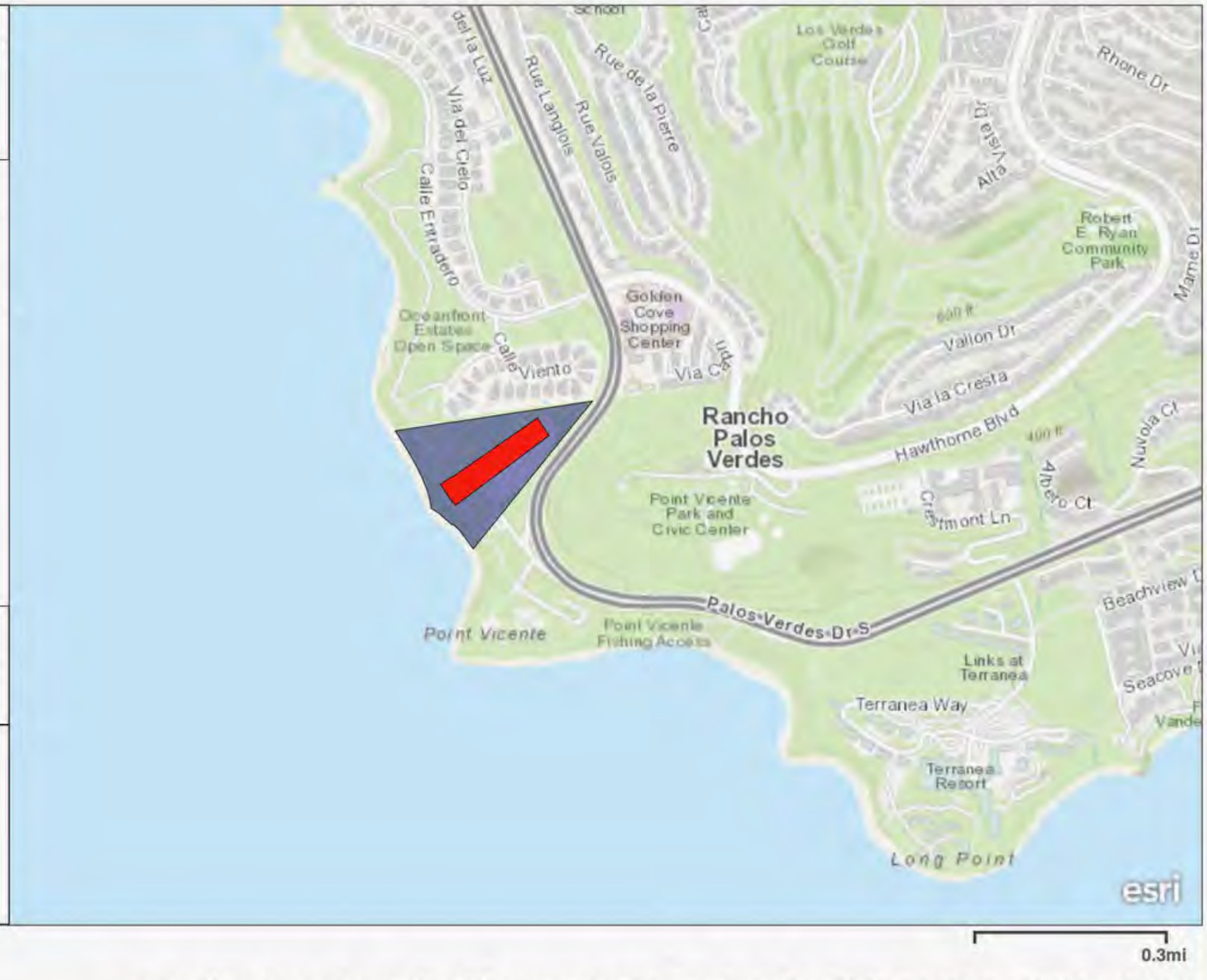

thresholds were discovered in the excavated soil. Total metal concentration in the excavated soil was determined using USEPA Method 6010. Lead and barium were the only metals with elevated concentrations; however, barium was detected below state and federally regulated levels. Where lead exceeded 50 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), the California Whole Effluent Toxicity Title 22 protocol and the Federal Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Protocol analyses were conducted to determine whether the soil should be classified as a hazardous waste, and thus required to be regulated accordingly with respect to its handling, transportation, and disposal. The results showed that lead concentrations exceeded the California threshold and that the soil, therefore, had to be transported and disposed of as hazardous waste and could not be used as fill. Thus, the soil was returned to the PVIC from the Hiuku America San Pedro construction site and stockpiled in the central parking lot adjacent to the exhibit building at the PVIC. Prior to stockpiling the soil, precautions against contaminant dispersal were taken by covering both the asphalt surface and the stockpile with plastic sheeting. These stockpiles were subsequently disposed of as hazardous waste at an off-site landfill approved to accept hazardous waste.

2.3.1.3 Following the discovery of lead contamination in the excavated soils that had been transported to the Hiuku America construction site in San Pedro, the soil disposed of at the Chandler Landfill was re-excavated and transported directly to a landfill approved to accept hazardous waste.

2.3.1.4 The lead-contaminated soil at the PVIC presented a threat to public health and the environment. The consolidation of the contaminant in an area of shallow soils could cause off-site migration of contaminants in the form of dust from high winds or runoff from rains.

2.3.1.5 Initially, the Regional Water Quality Control Board was the lead agency for oversight of the disposal of excavated soils, as the excavated soil posed a risk to groundwater at the Chandler Landfill. Subsequently, because risk to groundwater and/or surface waters was determined to not be an issue at the PVIC, regulatory oversight of the site remediation was assumed by the DTSC.

2.3.2 Previous Investigations

Numerous investigations have been conducted at the PVIC since the discovery of lead-contaminated soil at the site. A brief description of these previous investigations is provided below.

2.3.1.1 Supplemental Inventory Project Report

A Supplemental INPR for the PVMR and Fire Control Sites and was completed by SAIC under contract to CESPL on 8 September 2000. The Supplemental INPR, which included reference to ownership and operation of a rifle range in the lower part of the PVMR, included a site visit and established the PVMR and Fire Control Sites as a FUDS. The city engineer at the time of the construction of the original PVIC building stated that the contractor "leveled the main target mound and spread the soil around the site for grading" (SAIC, 2000). The Site Ownership and Operational History Report investigation completed by SAIC in September 2001 determined that the DoD was a potential responsible party for the cleanup of the PVIC (ITSI, 2007).

2.3.1.2 Phase I Assessment

A Phase I Assessment was completed by the County of Los Angeles in February 2000. The Phase I Assessment found that the lead from expended bullets associated with the Army KD Firing Range was the probable source of the lead contamination found at the site (ITSI, 2007).

2.3.1.3 Phase II Assessments and Remedial Investigation

2.3.1.3.1 Following the discovery of lead in excavated soil at the PVIC, two Phase II Assessments were conducted by The Source Group for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes to determine the nature and extent of the lead contamination and to determine if any other contaminants were present. Soil was the only medium investigated.

2.3.1.3.2 The initial Phase II Assessment was conducted in September 1999. A total of 91 shallow soil samples were collected from 83 borings, and the samples were analyzed for total lead. The results of the study indicated that elevated lead concentrations in soil were limited to the area where the deposition or grading of the former KD Rifle Range backstop berm soil had occurred. The second Phase II Assessment was conducted in June 2001 to fill two data gaps and to further delineate lead "hot spots" found during the initial assessment. Three primary sampling locations were proposed and included the Concrete Disposal Area, portions of the site that were not included in the initial assessment ("Fringe Areas"), and locations within the initial assessment area that required additional hot spot delineation. A total of 50 shallow soil samples from 46 soil borings were collected and analyzed primarily for total lead. Results of the investigation supported the earlier conclusion that the lead impacted soil was limited to an area at and around the existing PVIC building.

2.3.1.3.3 A RI Report was finalized in April 2002 by SAIC, under contract to CESPL (SAIC, 2002a). Using data from the Phase II Assessments, the RI determined that lead-contaminated soil appeared to be limited to a clay-rich zone encountered at shallow depths ranging from 1 to 4 feet below ground surface and limited to the area where the grading of the former rifle range backstop had occurred. This included the area beneath the original exhibit building at the PVIC, immediately surrounding the exhibit building, and an area of the proposed expansion to the existing exhibit building. Lead contamination was not distributed evenly throughout this area, and in fact, five hot spots were delineated where lead concentrations ranged from 70 mg/kg to 6,100 mg/kg, and a larger Area of Concern where the lead soil concentrations were less than 50 mg/kg but above background concentrations.

2.3.1.4 Feasibility Study

A FS was finalized in April 2002 by SAIC, under contract to CESPL. The FS evaluated five remedial alternatives for remediation of the PVIC. Apart from the "No Action" alternative required by the National Contingency Plan, all alternatives involved various combinations of excavation and capping. The remedial alternatives underwent a detailed evaluation according to nine criteria specified by CERCLA and were then compared to identify a preferred remedial alternative. Of the five alternatives evaluated, the preferred remedial alternative included:

- Total excavation of hot spots ("Area A"), and
- Excavation of the upper 1-foot of soil in the Potential Area of Concern ("Area B") followed by capping, and a deed restriction.

The alternative was approved by DTSC, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, and the community. The alternative is described in detail in the RAP (SAIC, 2002b).

2.3.1.6 Final Closure Report

2.3.1.6.1 A Final Closure Report was prepared by ITSI, under contract to CESPL (ITSI, 2003). The report, which was finalized in June 2003, provides a detailed discussion of the technical methods and field activities that were used for the investigation and subsequent removal action of lead-contaminated soil from the PVIC.

2.3.1.6.2 The goal of the removal action was to identify, delineate, and remove soil from the site with lead concentrations greater than the remedial action level of 250 mg/kg. The areas of contamination were comprised of five hot spots ("Area A") and an Area of Concern ("Area B"), as identified in the RI (SAIC, 2002a).

2.3.1.6.3 In "Area B", if the lead concentrations were below the remedial action level, 1-foot of soil was removed and either disposed of offsite or reused as backfill within "Area A". Within "Area A", soil in the hot spots that contained lead concentrations above the action level of 250 mg/kg was excavated, stockpiled, characterized as a hazardous or non-hazardous waste, and shipped to an offsite disposal facility. After soil removal, the excavations were sampled to confirm that all contaminated soil was removed. The excavations were then backfilled with either imported soil or clean, excavated soil from "Area B" to 1-foot below ground surface. A 1-foot cap of imported soil was then placed throughout the excavations in "Area A" and "Area B". The principal areas of excavation included hot spots 1, 2, and 3 in "Area A" and the "Area B". Hot spots 4 and 5 were found to have no soil that exceeded the remedial action level. The fill at the site was compacted and the site hydroseeded, and a temporary sprinkler system was installed.

2.3.1.7 Deed Restriction

In May 2006 a covenant was made by the City of Rancho Palos Verdes and the California DTSC to "restrict uses of the Capped Property and certain activities to ensure that, during future construction and demolition of existing Improvements on the Capped Property that may involve disturbance of the cap or the soils underneath the cap, any residual amounts of hazardous substances left in place by the DoD will be appropriately handled and managed by DoD and the Covenantor (City of Rancho Palos Verdes)" (DTSC, 2006).

2.5 LEAD AGENCY

The USACE is the executive agency to implement the FUDS program and is therefore the Lead Agency for the PVIC project.

SECTION 3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

3.1.1 PVIC is located in Rancho Palos Verdes, California. The City of Rancho Palos Verdes is located on the southwest side of the Palos Verdes Peninsula. The eastern portion of the City of Rancho Palos Verdes abuts San Pedro, part of the City of Los Angeles, and the harbor. Rancho Palos Verdes was incorporated in 1973, making it the newest of the four cities on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Rancho Palos Verdes is a 13.47 square mile community featuring 7.5 miles of coastline with many coves, cliffs and beaches. It is also the largest city on the Palos Verdes Peninsula with 41,530 residents (U.S. Census, 2020). Of that population, 57.8 percent (%) were White, 0.2% were American Indian or Alaska Native, 31.6% were other races including Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders, 1.8% were African American, and the remaining were two or more races. Of the 41,530 residents in Rancho Palos Verdes, 9.0% identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino (of any race) and 52.3% identified themselves as Not Hispanic or Latino. Females accounted for 52.4% of the population, with males at 47.6%. Persons under the age of 18 totaled approximately 25.1% of the population, persons between the ages of 18 and 65 accounted for 49.4% of the population, and persons 65 and older accounted for 25.5% of the population. Persons that were high school graduates or higher equaled 97.3%, while persons with a bachelor's degree or higher were 67.6% (U.S. Census, 2020).

3.1.2 The city is mainly a residential community with both single-family homes, as well as multiple family dwellings. Over 95% of the residents commute outside the community for work. These locations include but are not limited to Los Angeles, Torrance, and Long Beach (Southern California Association of Governments [SCAG], 2019). Many residences in the communities on the Palos Verdes Peninsula surrounding the PVIC are similarly large, upscale single-family homes. The median home sales price for Rancho Palos Verdes in 2018 was $1,250,000 (SCAG, 2019). There were 16,777 housing units (SCAG, 2019) with a 78.0% homeownership rate (U.S. Census, 2020). The median household income was $133,286 in 2018 (U.S. Census, 2020).

3.2 HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

3.2.1 During the remedial planning period, which took place from November 2001 through April 2002, the community was encouraged to participate in the decision-making process to develop the RAP for the remediation of lead-contaminated soil at the PVIC. Opportunities for participation included:

- Questionnaires. In June 2001, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes sent out 136 Community Assessment letters and questionnaires on behalf of DTSC to the city residents living within ¼ mile of the PVIC and to local officials. By 16 August 2001, 14 of the first community surveys were returned. Over 75% of those responding at that time had a moderate to high concern about the PVIC restoration project and 85% wanted the PVIC to reopen as soon as possible.
- Interviews. In January 2002, interviews were conducted by SAIC and DTSC with four members of the Rancho Palos Verdes community to further assess the community reactions to and/or concerns regarding the PVIC restoration project. The interviewees represented four elements of the PVIC population in Rancho Palos Verdes, a city employee, a neighborhood resident, a school director, and an elected city official. The interviewees

expressed concern at the closure of PVIC and the need to reopen the facility as soon as possible.

- Document Review and Public Meetings. A public meeting was held at the Rancho Palos Verdes City Hall in conjunction with the regular Rancho Palos Verdes City Council meeting on 19 March 2002. The meeting was videotaped and available to the public on the City Council website. The public also had an opportunity to review and provide comments on Draft Final report versions of the RI, FS, and RAP, which were available at three information repositories. A public meeting was held during the review period for the documents. The public was notified of the meeting through newspaper notices, as well as an announcement on the City of Rancho Palos Verdes' website and a fact sheet that was mailed to residents. Two community members made public statements in favor of the restoration project and the preferred alternative. No negative comments were received from the community.
- Information Repositories. The City of Rancho Palos Verdes volunteered three facilities to serve as information repositories during the remedial planning period: City of Ranch Palos Verdes, Public Works Department; Fred Hesse, Jr. Park; and Miraleste Library. Draft Final report versions of the RI, FS, and RAP were made available at these repositories for the public to access and review. Fact sheets prepared for the project were also made available at these locations.
- City of Rancho Palos Verdes Website. Information about the remedial project was made available on the city's website.

Community relations continued through the execution of the field activities.

3.2.2 A FYR was initiated in August 2007 by CESPL but was not finalized. Opportunities for the public to be involved in the FYR process included:

- Public Meetings. A Public Involvement Meeting was conducted on 5 September 2007 to explain the process for the FYR and to provide the opportunity for public comment.
- Public Notices. A notice announcing the start of the Five-Year Review was published in the Daily Breeze and the Palos Verdes Peninsula News. The notice included the date of the Public Involvement Meeting (5 September 2007) and contact information for more information on the FYR process.
- Information Repositories. Two locations were selected for the information repositories: PVIC and Fred Hesse, Jr. Park.
- Fact Sheets. A fact sheet was prepared and disseminated at the public meeting conducted on 5 September 2007. The fact sheet was also made available at the information repositories.
- Interviews. Interviews were conducted with three government employees that were familiar with the remediation activities at the PVIC. The individuals interviewed were satisfied with the outcome of the project and were not aware of any erosion or disturbance to the cap at the time of the interviews.

3.3 KEY COMMUNITY CONCERNS

3.3.1 Palos Verdes is the Spanish name for the Indian term "green tree." The early planners of the Peninsula established comprehensive ground rules for development that have protected Palos Verdes from the high-density development characteristic of other parts of the Los Angeles basin.

The Palos Verdes Peninsula is an area with strict zoning codes that allow no billboards, no industry and no unwanted construction to crowd its open spaces or detract from its panoramic views.

3.3.2 During the remediation activities at the site, residents of the City of Rancho Palos Verdes and the Palos Verdes Peninsula were anxious to restore the PVIC to its former use as a community park and exhibit/educational center. One of the greatest issues of concern, particularly in the educational community of the surrounding region, was that the PVIC remained unavailable to students through another whale-watching season. CESPL was responsive to these concerns in executing the planning and remediation on a highly accelerated schedule, starting in November 2001 with preparation of the CRP (SAIC, 2002a), FS (SAIC, 2002b), and RAP (SAIC, 2002c), and ending in December 2002 with completion of cleanup of the site.

3.3.3 Concerns in the neighborhoods immediately adjacent to the PVIC were those relating to the site remediation that could directly affect people going about their everyday lives. Residents wanted to be informed if a street was to be blocked by construction equipment or if their electric power service would be interrupted. They wanted dust and heavy equipment noise to be kept to a minimum and access to the construction activities and the site to be prevented with child-proof fencing. These concerns were addressed during field activities through public notices and media reporting.

3.3.4 Since the completion of the remediation activities and the reopening of the PVIC, the community has not expressed concerns to the CESPL about the site, how it was used, or the past remediation activities at the site.

3.4 RESPONSE TO COMMUNITY CONCERNS

CESPL will monitor reaction and interest closely in order to educate the public and to encourage them to participate in the FYR process. CESPL response to previous community concerns is discussed in Section 3.3.

3.5 SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION NEEDS

As part of the FYR for the PVIC, CESPL will execute the community relations activities outlined in this plan. The CESPL intends to ensure that stakeholders are provided with information essential to their understanding of activities and are given the opportunity to provide input during any decision-making processes regarding future activities at the site. Activities include (but are not limited to) preparing fact sheets and conducting public meetings.

SECTION 4.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

4.1 THE PLAN

The overall goal of the public involvement program is to promote two-way communication between the stakeholders (land managers, residents, users of the property, businesspersons, government officials [including state and federal regulators, local governments, and elected representatives]) and CESPL. Based on community interviews, the CESPL has developed the following plan that will be implemented to engage the community. This process fosters opportunities for meaningful and active involvement during the CERCLA process. The following plan is designed to mitigate potential concerns of the community during the FYR.

4.1.1 Activity 1: Identify the Public Affairs Specialist

- **Issue to be addressed:** To educate and promote community involvement regarding site activities related to the FYR.
- **Objective:** To provide a primary liaison between the community and CESPL, and ensure prompt, accurate, and consistent responses and information dissemination about the site.
- **Method:** The assigned Public Affairs (PA) Specialist is Mr. Brooks Hubbard. The role of the PA Specialist is to handle site inquiries and serve as a point of contact for community members. **Appendix A** contains a project contact list and includes contact information for the assigned PA Specialist.
- **Timing:** The PA Specialist was identified at the beginning of the FYR project. The PA Specialist's name and contact information will be included in fact sheets, press releases, and other appropriate documentation, as the public information is made available.

4.1.2 Activity 2: Conduct Community Interviews

- **Issue to be addressed:** To educate and promote community involvement regarding site activities related to the FYR.
- **Objective:** To identify the attitudes and concerns of stakeholders and members of the community regarding the site remediation activities since completion of the remediation activities or since the last FYR, and to determine if there are additional communication needs of the community with regard to the site and the FYR.
- **Method:** Interviews with stakeholders will be conducted over the phone or via email. A questionnaire will be made available to visitors of the PVIC. An online questionnaire will also be available. **Appendix B** includes a sample questionnaire.
- **Timing:** This activity will be conducted following the approval of the CRP.

4.1.3 Activity 3: Prepare and Distribute Fact Sheets

- **Issue to be addressed:** To educate and promote community involvement regarding site activities related to the FYR.
- **Objective:** To provide the community with current, accurate, easy-to-read, and easy-to-understand information about the site.
- **Method:** Fact sheets will be available at the public meetings and at the information repository. **Appendix C** provides some public involvement tools, including sample fact sheets.
- **Timing:** The fact sheets will be prepared in advance of public meetings.

4.1.4 Activity 4: Publish News Releases

- **Issue to be addressed:** To educate and promote community involvement regarding site activities related to the FYR.
- **Objective:** To publicize essential information to the public and invite the public to attend a public meeting.
- **Method:** Use available media outlets to publicize public meetings and the availability of documents for public review and comment. **Appendix D** includes a list of media outlets.
- **Timing:** Public notices will be published prior to a public meeting.

4.1.5 Activity 5: Establish the Location of the Information Repository

- **Issue to be addressed:** To educate and promote community involvement regarding site activities related to the FYR.
- **Objective:** To provide a convenient location where the community can go to read and copy official documents and other pertinent information about the site. The Information Repository allows the local community to learn how to participate in the FYR.
- **Method:** The Information Repository will be located at or near the site and include a collection of site information pertinent to the FYR. The repository will be accessible to the physically challenged, will have copier facilities, and will be available to the community during normal business hours and at least some evening and/or weekend hours.
- **Timing:** The location of the Information Repository will be established prior to the first public meeting. The Information Repository will be established at the PVIC, 31501 Palos Verdes Drive W, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275. An additional Information Repository will include Fred Hesse Jr. Community Park, 29301 Hawthorne Blvd, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275. **Appendix E** provides hours of operation for each of the Information Repositories listed.

4.1.6 Activity 6: Conduct Public Meetings

- **Issue to be addressed:** To educate and promote community involvement regarding site activities related to the FYR. To establish two-way communication with stakeholders; present the findings of the FYR to those in attendance and receive information back from them.
- **Objective:** To educate the community and to highlight major findings during the FYR.
- **Method:** Public meetings will be held at appropriate times during this project. A public meeting is required during the public comment period for the FYR report. Potential locations for public meetings are included in **Appendix F**.
- **Timing:** The first public meeting will be held during the public comment period for the FYR report. Subsequent meetings will be held in support of any follow-on activities that may be required. The public meeting will be held on a weeknight (Monday through Thursday) beginning after work hours (i.e., 4:00/5:00 p.m.) and lasting approximately two hours. The meeting will be held in a location that is convenient and easily accessible (i.e. the facility must meet requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act).

4.2 PROJECTED SCHEDULES OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

The public involvement schedule (**Table 1**) provides the recommended time frame for implementation of each of the activities.

Table 1 Proposed Community Involvement Schedule

Activity	Time Frame
Identify the PA Specialist	The PA Specialist was identified at the beginning of the project.
Conduct Interviews	Conduct interviews following approval of this CRP.
Prepare and Distribute Fact Sheets	Distribute at public meetings and make available at information repository.
Publish Public Notices	Publish prior to public meetings.
Establish the Location of Information Repository	Establish prior to the first public meeting and revise as necessary.
Conduct Public Meetings	Conduct a public meeting in association with the FYR, and as determined to be needed.

SECTION 5.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A
PROJECT CONTACTS

Key Project Contacts
Point Vicente Interpretive Center, Rancho Palos Verdes, California
First Five-Year Review

Name/Title	Organization	Address	Email	Telephone
Lu Tan Project Manager	USACE, Los Angeles District (CESPL)	915 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 15018 Los Angeles, CA 90017-3401	Lu.L.Tan@usace.army.mil	(213) 452-3669
James Hug Contracting Officer's Representative	USACE, Technical and Environmental Support Branch (TESB)	14001 Marauder Road Luke AFB, Phoenix, AZ	James.W.Hug@usace.army.mil	(623) 282-9868
Mark Jones Toxicologist	USACE, Sacramento District	1325 J Street Sacramento, CA 95814	Mark.K.Jones@usace.army.mil	(916) 557-6948
Brooks Hubbard Public Affairs Specialist	CESPL	915 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 15018 Los Angeles, CA 90017-3401	Brooks.O.Hubbard@usace.army.mil	(213) 452-3717
BT Smith Vice President Technical Services	BSX	606b Thimble Shoals Blvd. Newport News, VA 23606	btsmith@bseak.com	(757) 223-1446
Jeffrey Bryant General Manager	BSX	3601 C Street, Suite 100-37 Anchorage, AK 99503	jbryant@bseak.com	(850) 736-1169
Patti De La O Project Manager	BSX	2614 Pineview Drive Fortuna, CA 95540	pdelao@bseak.com	(757) 775-2212
Joni Jorgensen Project Engineer	BSX	3601 C Street, Suite 100-37 Anchorage, AK 99503	jjorgensen-risk@bsxak.com	(907) 885-4725

Key Project Contacts (continued)
Point Vicente Interpretive Center, Rancho Palos Verdes, California
First Five-Year Review

Name/Title	Organization	Address	Email	Telephone
Emily Rodin	City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Recreation and Parks	31501 Palos Verdes Drive West Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275	emilyr@rpvca.gov	(310) 544-5302
Sara Michael Project Manager	California Department of Toxic Substances Control	Cypress Regional Office 5796 Corporate Avenue Cypress, CA 484-5300	Sara.Michael@dtsc.gov	(714) 816-1983

City Officials

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
30940 Hawthorne Blvd., Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275
Phone: (310) 377-0360

Hours:
Monday to Thursday - 7:30am to 5:30pm
Friday - 7:30am to 4:30pm
Saturday & Sunday - Closed

City Council Phone: (310) 544-5200 Email: CC@rpvca.gov	
Name/Title	**Email**
John Cruikshank Mayor	john.cruikshank@rpvca.gov
Eric Alegria Mayor Pro Tem	eric.alegria@rpvca.gov
David L. Bradley Councilmember	david.bradley@rpvca.gov
Ken Dyda Councilmember	ken.dyda@rpvca.gov
Barbara Ferraro Councilmember	barbara.ferraro@rpvca.gov

City Manager Phone: (310) 544-5207 Email: citymanager@rpvca.gov	
Name/Title	**Email**
Ara Mihranian City Manager	aram@rpvca.gov
Karina Bañales Deputy City Manager	kbanales@rpvca.gov

City Clerk Phone: (310) 544-5217 Email: cityclerk@rpvca.gov	
Name/Title	**Email**
Emily Colborn City Clerk	ecolborn@rpvca.gov
Teri Takaoka Deputy City Clerk	terit@rpvca.gov

Community Development	
Building and Safety Phone: (310) 544-5280 Email: buildingsafety@rpvca.gov	Planning and Zoning Phone: (310) 544-5228 Email: planning@rpvca.gov
Name/Title	**Email**
Terry Rodrigue Interim Director	trodrigue@rpvca.gov

Public Works Building and Safety Phone: (310) 544-5252 Email: publicworks@rpvca.gov	
Name/Title	**Email**
Elias Sassoon Director	esassoon@rpvca.gov

Recreation, Parks, and Open Space Building and Safety Phone: (310) 544-5260 Email: parks@rpvca.gov	
Name/Title	**Email**
Cory Linder Director	coryl@rpvca.gov
Daniel Trautner Deputy Director	danielt@rpvca.gov

State Elected Officials

California State Senate

Senator Benjamin Allen District 26	
Capitol Office State Capitol, Room 4076 Sacramento, CA 94249 (916) 651-4026	District Office 2512 Artesia Blvd., #320 Redondo Beach, CA 90278 (310) 318-6994

California State Assembly

Assembly Member Al Muratsuchi District 66	
Capitol Office State Capitol, Room 2179 Sacramento, CA 94249 (916) 319-2066	District Office 3424 W. Carson St., Suite 450 Torrance, CA 90503 (310) 375-0691

Federal Elected Officials

United States Senate

Dianne Feinstein 331 Hart Senate Office Building Washington DC 20510 Phone: (202) 224-33841 Email: https://www.feinstein.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/e-mail-me
Kamala Harris 112 Hart Senate Office Building Washington DC 20510 Phone: (202) 224-3553 Email: https://www.harris.senate.gov/contact/email

United States House of Representatives

Congressman Ted Lieu District 33		
Washington, DC Office 403 Cannon HOB Washington, DC 20515 Phone: (202) 225-3976	Los Angeles Office 1645 Corinth Ave, Suite 101 Los Angeles, CA 90025 Phone: (323) 651-1040	Manhattan Beach Office (By Appointment Only) 1600 Rosecrans Avenue, 4th Floor Manhattan Beach, CA 90266 Phone: (310) 321-7664

Environmental and Citizen Groups

California Department of Fish and Wildlife 3883 Ruffin Road San Diego, CA 92123 Phone: (858) 467-4201	**California Wildlife Conservation Board** 1700 9th Street, 4th Floor Sacramento, CA 95811 Phone: (916) 445-8448
Communities for Better Environment 6325 Pacific Blvd, Suite 300 Huntington Park, CA 90255 Phone: (323) 826-9771	**Heal the Bay** 1444 9th Street Santa Monica, CA 90401 Phone: (310) 451-1500
Los Serenos de Point Vicente 31501 Palos Verdes Drive West Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275 Phone: (310) 44-5375	**Marine Mammal Care Center** 3601 South Gaffey Street, #8 San Pedro, CA 90731 Phone: (310) 548-5677
Natural Resources Defense Council 1314 Second Street Santa Monica, CA 90401 Phone: (310) 434-2300	**Palos Verdes Land Conservancy** P.O. Box 3427 Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA 90274 Phone: (310) 541-7613
Sierra Club Angeles Chapter 3250 Wilshire Blvd., #1106 Los Angeles, CA 90010 Phone: (213) 387-4287	**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services** 2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2606 Sacramento, CA 95825 Phone: (916) 414-6464

APPENDIX B
COMMUNITY SURVEY

Sample Community Interview Form
(also available online https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/WG3HYJT)

Name:
Address:
Telephone (H):_____ (W): _____

1. Did you know the Point Vicente Interpretive Center was part of the Point Vicente Military Reservation and was used as a Known Distance Rifle Range by the Army as a coastal defense site?

   Yes____ No_____

2. Are you familiar with the remedial action (i.e. removal of lead contaminated soil and cap) that was conducted at the Point Vicente Interpretive Center in 2002?

   Yes____ No_____

3. Based on your knowledge of the site and the remedial action, do you have any concerns regarding the current effectiveness of the remedial action?

   Yes____ No_____

   If yes, please describe. _____
   _____
   _____

4. A Five-Year Review is being conducted at the Point Vicente Interpretive Center to determine if the remedial action is still protective of human health. Have you heard about the Five-Year Review?

   Yes____ No_____

   If so, do you remember when and how you learned of it?

5. What special interests or concerns do you have about the Five-Year Review and why is this of particular interest or concern?

6. If you had a question or concern, what would you do? Is there someone you would call or contact?

7. Would you be interested in joining a mailing list to receive fact sheets and other general information about the Five-Year Review?

   Yes____ No_____

8. Other than the mailing list, in what other ways can the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provide you with information and better involve you in the Five-Year Review for the site?
   _____ Newspaper(s)
   _____ Radio/TV_____
   _____ Information Repository
   _____ Community Meetings
   _____ Formal Briefings
   _____ Property Visits
   _____ Web Site
   _____ Other: _____

9. Can you suggest anyone else (friend, neighbor, group, informal or formal leader) that we should contact or who might want to be included on the mailing list?

10. Is there anything else you would like to mention that we have not talked about? If in answering this question you provide "historical" information, please identify the source of this information.

This questionnaire is part of the Five-Year Review process for the Point Vicente Interpretive Center that is being performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (CESPL). If you have any questions, please contact the CESPL Public Affairs Office at 213-452-3921.

Please read the Privacy Act Statement below.

Authority: 10 U.S. Code (USC) 2705

Principal Purpose: To identify the attitudes and concerns for area residents, officials, stakeholders, service organizations, business personnel, and visitors concerning activities at the Point Vicente Interpretive Center. The requested information will be used to complete the Five-Year Review Report for Point Vicente Interpretive Center. It will also be used to develop a mailing list of individuals and organizations who are interested in receiving fact sheets and other information about the Five-Year Review. Disclosure of the requested information is voluntary. Failure to provide the requested information may adversely affect the quality and quantity of the information needed for the Five-Year Review Report.

APPENDIX C
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT TOOLS

Sample Public Meeting Newspaper Ad

Public Meeting

Notice of a Public Meeting on [insert date], [insert time] at Point Vicente Interpretive Center (PVIC) for the First Five-Year Review of the 2002 Remediation of Lead-Contaminated Soil at PVIC, Rancho Palos Verdes, California.

Remediation of lead-contaminated soil at PVIC was conducted in 2002 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the lead agency. The remediation was conducted according to CERCLA, which requires reviews every five years to determine how effective the remediation remains in protecting human health. USACE initiated the First Five-Year Review of the remediation at the PVIC in May 2019; it is scheduled to be complete in January 2021.

The Public Meeting on [insert date] will explain what is involved in the Five-Year Review and will solicit public comment.

For more information, contact:
Brooks Hubbard, Chief Public Affairs
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District
(213) 452-3717

Point Vicente Interpretive Center
Environmental Restoration Program
First Five-Year Review

Fact Sheet • Point Vicente Interpretive Center, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA • August 2020

INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Reports and documents related to the restoration program and remedial activities at PVIC are available for your review at:

POINT VICENTE INTERPRETIVE CENTER

31501 Palos Verde Drive West, Rancho Palos Verdes, (310-377-5370)

Daily: Monday through Friday, 10:00am to 5:00pm

FRED HESSE JR. COMMUNITY PARK

29301 Hawthorne Blvd., Rancho Palos Verdes, (310-541-8114)

Monday through Friday: 9:00am - dusk, Saturday & Sunday: 10:00am - dusk

Site Background

Point Vicente Interpretive Center (PVIC) is located on a former U.S. Army Known Distance (KD) Rifle Range. In 1999, expansion activities at the center revealed the presence of lead in the soil. Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) determined that the Army's use of the site as a rifle range from 1942 until 1974, when the site was deactivated, was the reason for the source of the lead. The County of Los Angeles leased the site from the Army in 1974 and acquired it in 1979, whereupon the County leased the site to the City of Rancho Palos Verdes. Los Angeles County conveyed the property to the City of Rancho Palos Verdes by quitclaim deed on 16 December 2003.

In 1983, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes demolished the former bullet stop during construction of the Interpretive Center. Lead-contaminated soil from the earthen berm of the bullet stop was used for grading the site. In July 1999, lead was discovered at the site in soil excavated during construction to enlarge the Interpretive Center. Construction was halted, and PVIC was closed to the public in August 1999. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)-mandated site assessments were conducted to delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of lead contamination in soil across the 26-acre site. A Feasibility Study conducted by SAIC evaluated five remedial options according to nine criteria specified by CERCLA. Subsequently, a Remedial Action Plan prepared by SAIC described the most feasible remedial option based on its permanence and reduction in health risk from exposure to the soil: excavation of areas where soil concentrations of lead were higher that 250 mg/kg (the risk-based remedial goal), excavation to a depth of 1 foot of all soil within an area of two acres around PVIC, and replacement of excavated soil with clean imported soil.

Remedial Action: Soil Sampling, Removal, and Closure Report

In 2003, ITSI, under contract to CESPL, prepared a Final Closure Report based on the Remedial Action investigation and subsequent removal of lead-contaminated soil. The goal of the Remedial Action was to identify, delineate, and remove soil from the site with lead concentrations greater than the remedial action level of 250 mg/kg (parts per million total lead). This level was determined to be a safe level of lead in soil by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and was based on a residential risk scenario where the most sensitive receptor (i.e., a small child) would live at the site and be exposed every day to lead contaminated soil through breathing dust and/or incidental ingestion of soil.

The areas of contamination comprised of five "Hot Spots," and the broader Area of Concern. The soil that contained lead concentrations above the remedial action level was identified through preliminary sampling (and subsequent confirmation sampling), and was excavated, stockpiled, analyzed for waste characterization, and shipped to an offsite disposal facility.

After soil sampling results indicated that the cleanup goals had been achieved, the excavations were then backfilled with either imported soil or clean, excavated soil from the Area of Concern to 1-foot below ground surface. A 1-foot cap of imported soil was then placed throughout the excavated areas. A 1-foot cap of imported soil was placed throughout the site. The site was hydroseeded, a temporary sprinkler system was installed, a fence was erected around the utility area, and the parking lots were swept clean. The PVIC expansion, which had been halted in August 1999, was completed in 2006 with an opening celebration on July 15, 2006.

Five-Year Review Process

This First Five-Year Review is intended to assess the protectiveness of a remedy implemented at a site under CERCLA. The review follows the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Comprehensive Five-Year Review Guidance (EPA 540-R-01- 007), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) guidance, and any additional requirements by the DTSC. The Five-Year Review process involves a technical assessment of the effectiveness of the remedy implemented at PVIC in 2002, and activities to provide the opportunity for the community to be informed and comment on the process of the Five-Year Review and associated reports. The technical assessment includes a site inspection and interviews with persons working at the site and those with knowledge or concerns about the site's remediation. To inform the community of Rancho Palos Verdes of the Five-Year Review, a Public Meeting will be held at PVIC, associated reports will be placed for review and comment in public repositories, and notices of meetings and the start and finish of the Five-Year Review will be included in the Daily Breeze and the Palos Verdes Peninsula News. The findings and conclusions of the Five-Year Review, including recommendations, will be presented by USACE in the Five-Year Review Report.

Aerial photo of the Point Vicente Interpretive Center (Image source: http://www.SanPedro.com)

This fact sheet has been prepared by BSX, LLC for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Los Angeles District (CESPL). BSX has been contracted by the USACE to conduct the First Five-Year Review to assess the protectiveness of the site remedy implemented at Point Vicente (PVIC) in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Los Angeles County, California in 2002, when USACE conducted remediation of lead-contaminated soil. The remediation consisted of the excavation of lead-contaminated soil and replacement of excavated soil with clean fill under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Site (DERP-FUDS) Program, in cooperation with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The remediation was conducted under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) so as to be protective of human health. As with any remediation conducted under CERCLA, a review after five years is required to evaluate whether the remediation remains effective in protecting human health.

This fact sheet was prepared as part of the second update to the Community Relations Plan, originally prepared in 2002, to address specific issues related to the site investigation and cleanup of lead-contaminated soil at PVIC.

APPENDIX D
MEDIA LIST

Local Newspapers

The Daily Breeze
2615 Pacific Coast Highway #329
Hermosa Beach, CA, 90254
Phone: (310) 540-5511

Palos Verdes Peninsula News*
609 Deep Valley Drive, Suite 200
Rolling Hills Estates, California 90274
Phone: (310) 377-6877
Fax: (310) 372-6113

*The Palos Verdes Peninsula News also has a Community Events page on its website (http://www.pvnews.com).

APPENDIX E
REPOSITORY LOCATIONS

Point Vicente Interpretive Center 31501 Palos Verdes Drive West Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275	Hours of Operation: Monday through Friday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday Closed Phone: (310) 544-5375 Email: parks@rpvca.gov
Fred Hesse, Jr. Community Park 29301 Hawthorne Boulevard Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275	Hours of Operation: Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to Dusk Saturday and Sunday 10 a.m. to Dusk Phone: (310) 544-5350 Email: parks@rpvca.gov

APPENDIX F
POTENTIAL MEETING LOCATIONS

Point Vicente Interpretive Center 31501 Palos Verdes Drive West Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275	Hours of Operation: Monday through Friday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday Closed Phone: (310) 544-5375 Email: parks@rpvca.gov
Fred Hesse, Jr. Community Park 29301 Hawthorne Boulevard Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275	Hours of Operation: Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to Dusk Saturday and Sunday 10 a.m. to Dusk Phone: (310) 544-5350 Email: parks@rpvca.gov