100% Remedial Design

Volume II – Part VIII
Community Outreach and Communications Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE

FIGURES

APPENDICES

1 Introduction

The Lower Duwamish Waterway (LDW) has served as Seattle's major industrial corridor since the early 1900s, resulting in the presence of chemical contaminants in its sediment, fish, and shellfish. Of the contaminants, most of the health risks come from polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), arsenic, and carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAHs), as well as dioxins and furans. Consumption of resident fish and shellfish and contact with contaminated sediments poses a risk to human and environmental health. The contaminated sediment also poses risk to some animals that live in and use the waterway.

Since 2000, the Lower Duwamish Waterway Group (LDWG) has worked with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) for a coordinated investigation of LDW sediments. In 2001, EPA declared the LDW a "Superfund" site, and in 2014, they issued the sediment cleanup plan in their LDW Record of Decision.

The cleanup construction, supervised by EPA, will extend over about 10 years, and consists of three distinct design and construction projects targeting the upper, middle, and lower reaches of the waterway. The cleanup will begin in the upper reach and progressively move downstream.

The cleanup action for the upper reach will be conducted under a Consent Decree or similar agreement with EPA and LDWG. LDWG is responsible for adhering to the terms of the Consent Decree.

2 Overview

2.1 Purpose of this Community Outreach and Communications Plan

This Community Outreach and Communications Plan (COCP) is being developed in coordination with EPA. The COCP outlines actions that will be used to engage with community members during construction activities related to the cleanup of the upper reach. It also identifies community concerns and priorities related to construction activities. LDWG, their representatives, and EPA will use this information to address concerns about construction activities to the best extent possible.

To develop this plan, LDWG conducted informal conversations and hosted a community survey with businesses and organizations in the spring and summer of 2023. Recognizing the immense history of LDW engagement in the Duwamish Valley over the last two decades, content within this plan is heavily informed by previous engagement plans, such as the 2016 EPA Community Involvement Plan, and by feedback from EPA's Lower Duwamish Waterway Roundtable events in 2022. While the EPA's 2016 Community Involvement Plan focuses on public involvement more generally as it relates to remedial design, this COCP focuses on communications with the public during the pre-construction and construction phases, and community concerns specific to construction. This COCP will be updated during construction as appropriate in the event that communication protocols need to be modified.

Feedback gathered during COCP outreach in spring and summer 2023 will also inform a separate Community Impacts Mitigation Plan (CIMP). The CIMP will present the actions that will be taken during construction to reduce impacts, where possible, on the community (e.g., residents, businesses, fishers, waterway users) from the cleanup construction activities. The CIMP will be developed and completed prior to the start of construction.

2.2 Community Context

The Duwamish has a rich history as Seattle's only river, and it continues to serve as a place for culture, recreation, wildlife, and commerce. It is the traditional land of the Duwamish People past and present. The LDW is one of the locations of the Muckleshoot Tribe's commercial, ceremonial, and subsistence fishery for salmon. The Suquamish Tribe also actively manages aquatic resources north of the Spokane Street Bridge, just north of the LDW. EPA will communicate with Tribes regarding areas that may be culturally significant.

The Duwamish Valley is home to vibrant communities that deeply value the health and wellbeing of the people, fish, and habitat that make the Duwamish home. Those communities most affected by the LDW cleanup are the Georgetown and South Park neighborhoods, Tribal members, waterway-dependent businesses, and people who fish from the Duwamish River.

The neighborhoods in the Duwamish Valley have been disproportionately burdened by a variety of environmental and health impacts from pollution, including the contamination in the LDW, and other impacts associated with transportation, nearby industrial facilities, and the heavily urbanized landscape. Those living in the area around the LDW have an increased exposure to pollutants, including diesel particulate matter, which is related to the proximity of high traffic and volume moving through their communities. They also have an increased cancer risk, as well as increased exposure to respiratory and neurological hazards (EPA 2016).

What is Environmental Justice

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. Fair treatment means no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental and commercial operations or policies.

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

In the LDW, EPA is considering the burden of industrial pollution from historical and current practices **and** the potential impacts of the cleanup itself as they relate to environmental justice. This COCP helps to identify community concerns regarding construction activities, enabling LDWG, EPA and other implementing entities to make efforts in addressing impacts and community concerns.

2.2.1 Waterway Usage

The Duwamish Waterway supports a convergence of many activities. It is used for the following:

- Tribal use and treaty rights
- Recreational boating, such as kayaking and canoeing
- Waterway-dependent uses (waterway commerce and by waterfront property owners and their tenants)
- Fishing
- Beach play
- Public shoreline access
- Habitat for fish and wildlife, including a migration corridor for five species of salmon

2.3 Cleanup Information

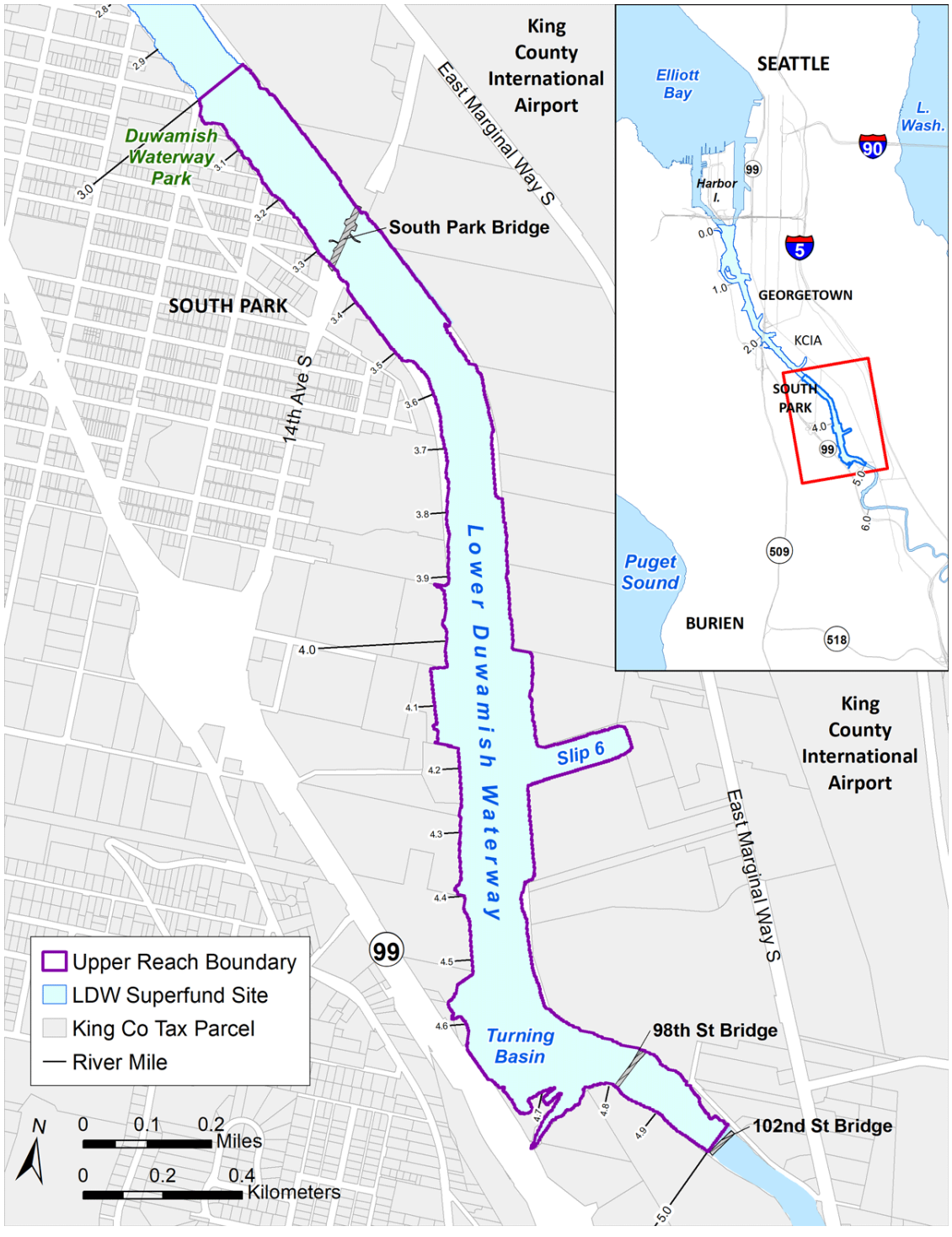
2.3.1 Upper Reach

The upper reach of the LDW extends from river mile 3 at Duwamish Waterway Park to river mile 5 near the South 102nd Street bridge. In this segment, the banks of the LDW include public and private properties that support industrial and marine activities as well as public access, utility corridors, street ends, and bridge crossings.

The uplands surrounding the LDW upper reach are mixed industrial, commercial, residential, and some park/open space. The northern extent of the LDW upper reach is bordered by the South Park neighborhood on the west bank and the Georgetown neighborhood on the east bank.

2.3.1.1 Upper Reach Cleanup Project Area

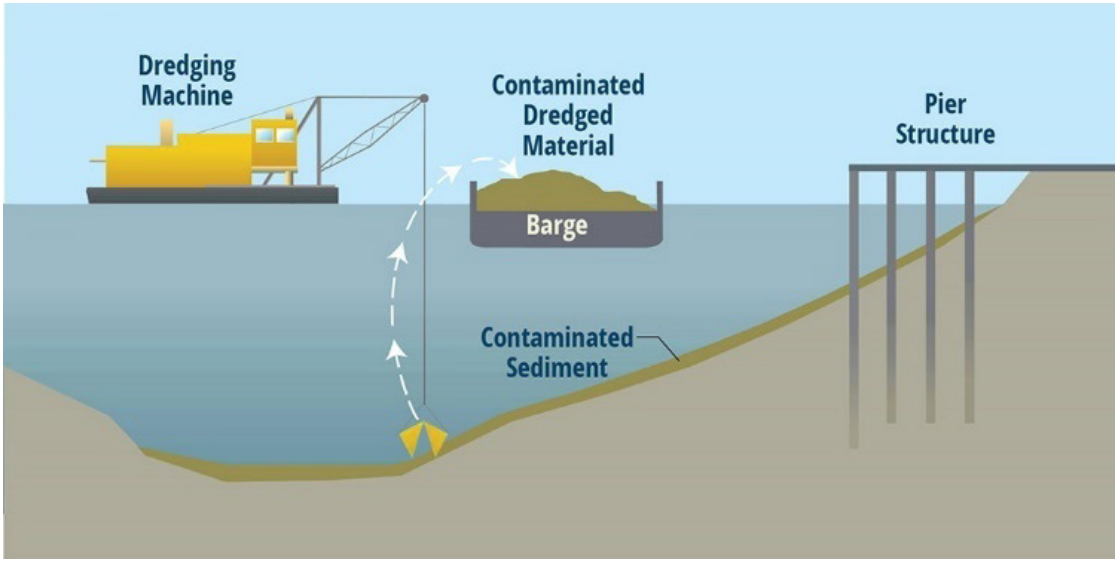
Figure 2-1
The Upper Reach of the Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund Site



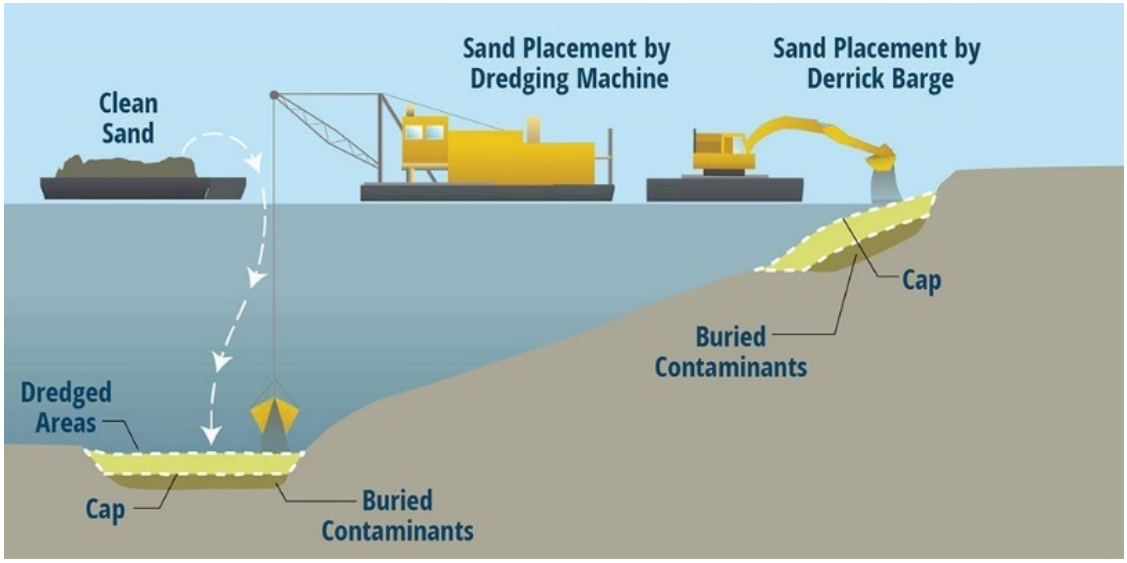
2.3.1.1.1 Cleanup Technologies

The remedial activities in the upper reach include a combination of the cleanup technologies shown below.

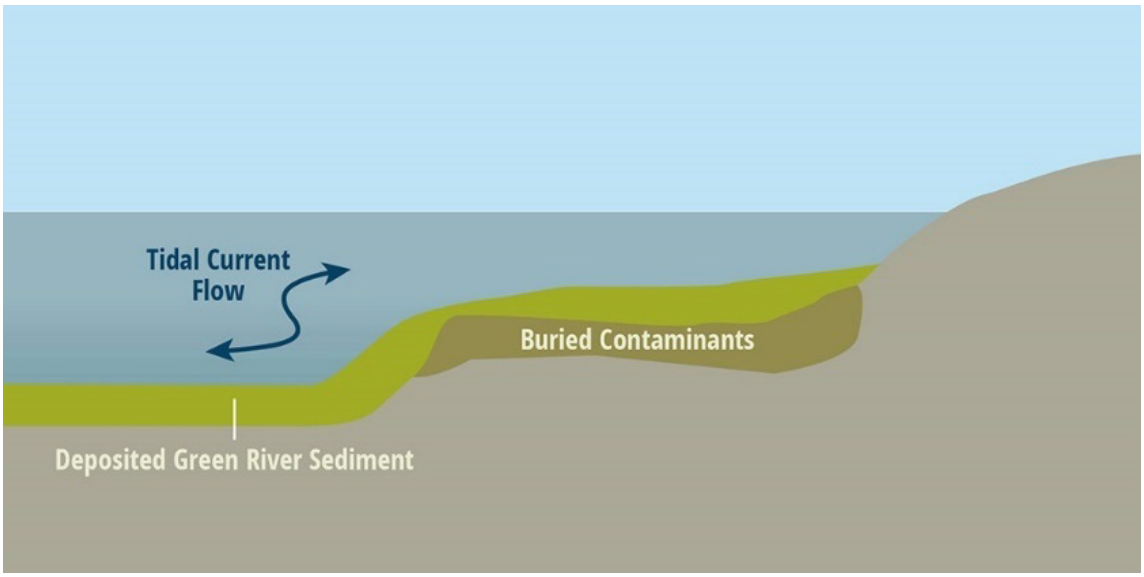
Dredging, which removes contaminated sediments from the waterway. Dredging will generally occur upstream to downstream. After removal, dredged material will be transported by barge and then transferred to land. Material is then transported to and disposed of in a permitted landfill.



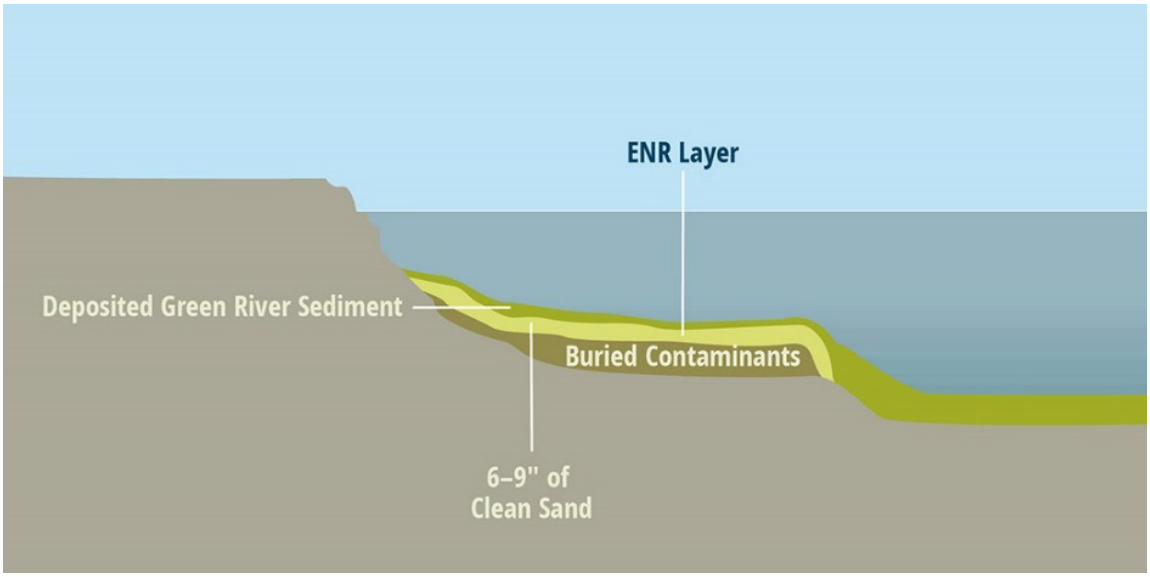
Capping, which covers the contaminated sediments with engineered layers of sand, gravel, and rock to contain and isolate the contamination.



Monitored natural recovery, which relies on the movement of cleaner sediments from upriver to mix with low to moderately contaminated sediments in the waterway, ultimately reducing concentrations in surface sediments. The sediments are monitored to measure contamination reduction over time.



Enhanced natural recovery, which uses a thin layer of clean sand to speed up the natural recovery process.



Location-specific technologies will also be used in areas with restricted access—like adjacent to a structure such as bridge or bulkhead wall—where equipment cannot safely remove material.

2.4 Planned Construction Activities

In addition to the remedial technologies listed above, the following construction activities are also anticipated:

- **Staging of materials:** Organizing and storing materials prior to use in construction
- **Transloading:** Transferring materials (like dredged sediment) from one mode of transportation to another, such as from a barge to a truck or train
- **Transporting materials:** Transportation of dredged materials and debris from one location to another, including by barge, rail, or truck
- **Surveying and inspections (photographs, video, property access):** Documenting the condition of the project site and surrounding areas, as well as the progress of remedial construction before, during and after construction
- **Removal of piling and debris:** Piling and debris removed from dredged areas
- **Monitoring to assess construction activity:** Collecting water samples to check on water quality from dredging and collecting sediment samples to confirm dredging is complete
- **Demobilization:** Removal of equipment and materials from the project site
- **Installation of replacement piling and structure shoring.** Piling that supports Tribal fishing that is temporarily removed to accommodate cleanup construction will be replaced. Where shoreline bulkheads are found to be deteriorating and cannot support adjacent construction, they will be reinforced.

2.4.1 What the Public Can Expect During Construction

Cleanup construction in the upper reach will take place within specific areas between the Duwamish Waterway Park and the South 102nd Street bridge. Construction activities are planned to take place during the months of October through mid-February for 3 years and are anticipated to begin in October 2024.

Many details of the upper reach cleanup are being finalized in design, but in general, the public can expect the following:

- To see construction equipment on the waterway, including barges for carrying clean sand or contaminated dredged sediment, barges with a crane attached (for dredging and material placement), and tugboats to move the barges around
- Construction workers may also use certain shoreline areas adjacent to the LDW for storing construction equipment and transferring dredged sediment from barges to the shoreline area and then to railcars for transport to the landfill. These locations will be separated from the public by fencing.
- Workers driving vehicles, parking, moving barges on the river with tugboats, and using heavy equipment

- Boats with workers on the waterway collecting samples of water and sediment for testing
- Due to tides and other factors, there may be times workers have to work into the night.
- Workers may use lights and construction equipment that will generate noise.
- The map below, based on 100% design, illustrates the specific areas where sediment contamination exists that will be cleaned up through upper reach construction activities.

Figure 2-2
Cleanup Construction Locations in the Upper Reach

Once the project team has a construction contractor on board in mid-2024, more will be known about transloading details, potential construction truck routes, equipment placement, and the date construction will begin. Information about the contractor's planned construction schedule, work areas and haul routes will be made available to the public as soon as plans are finalized.

3 Outreach Goals and Objectives

This section outlines the outreach and communications goals and objectives for upper reach cleanup construction activities.

Table 3-1
Outreach Goals and Objectives

Goals	Objectives
Identify community issues, concerns, and priorities prior to sediment cleanup to help minimize community impacts to the extent that is possible.	• Conduct engagement in 2023 to document community issues, concerns, and priorities. • Develop a CIMP that acknowledges how those issues, concerns, and priorities will be addressed during construction.
Provide advance notification to the community that cleanup construction will begin in the upper reach in 2024 and provide context about how these efforts fit into greater LDW cleanup efforts.	• Provide early notification regarding cleanup construction in the upper reach. • Provide the project area map and describe the purpose of construction on public-facing materials to increase awareness.
Provide easy and accessible ways for the diverse communities of the Duwamish Valley to learn about cleanup construction.	• Use a mix of in-person and virtual communications tools during pre-construction and construction outreach. • Make project information available in different languages spoken in the Duwamish Valley—Spanish, Vietnamese, Khmer and English. Translate some written material and use interpreters as much as possible. • Provide contact information for the project before, during, and after construction so that members of the public can easily voice their concerns and ask questions. • Summarize technical cleanup information into plain language that is easy for the public to understand. • Make it easy for interested communities to learn about construction updates using proactive "push" communications, like e-newsletters.
Have one-on-one interactions and conversations with key property owners/tenants or businesses most affected by construction (examples may be marina, waterfront businesses, South Park neighborhood residents along shoreline, etc.)	• Ask key audiences about their communication preferences. • Reach out to key audiences prior to broader engagement efforts (e.g., via phone or email) to discuss upcoming construction activities that may impact them directly. Understand their concerns.
Promote public awareness and participation in local hire and job training programs.	• Conduct outreach with EPA in 2024 to local communities, explaining how to participate in local hire and job training opportunities.

4 Audiences

The following are the general audiences that will be communicated with about upper reach cleanup construction, and a more detailed audience list is included in Appendix A:

- Tribes
- Community-based organizations
- Project neighbors
- Maritime industrial groups, local businesses, and workforce
- Fishing community
- Recreational river and adjacent park users
- Prospective job trainees

5 Equity and Environmental Justice Strategies

The communities along and near the Lower Duwamish are deeply invested in the cleanup of the waterway. These communities are known for having several environmental justice inequities and large populations of low-income residents of color.

Conducting inclusive outreach and communications enables members of the community to have a voice during construction and equitable access to construction information. It is our goal that the community is well informed about the cleanup through tools that work best for them.

The project team will implement several inclusive outreach strategies including the following:

- **Ensuring language access**
  - Core communications materials will be translated to Spanish, Khmer, and Vietnamese. The following documents and materials (and others as the need arises) will be translated:
    - Important construction updates
    - Project milestone announcements
    - Upcoming meeting notices, should they occur
    - Other documents if the need arises
  - Outreach materials will be written in plain language.
  - Use local interpretation services when possible.
- **Overcoming barriers to engagement**
  - Distribute hard copy materials like flyers to reach people who may not have computer access. Share these materials within the direct project area (generally, South Park and Georgetown neighborhoods) at places of worship, local food banks, and other community gathering places like community centers, coffee shops, and libraries. Use mailers for major project announcements.
  - Partner with multicultural media to help share major project milestones and advertise during pre-construction.
  - Use visual aids such as diagrams, photographs, and maps as much as possible to help the community understand the very technical nature of this cleanup.
- **Avoiding overburdening the community**
  - Coordinate outreach and communications efforts with other government agencies to avoid overburdening the community with information or requests and aim for streamlined messaging.

6 Communications and Outreach Methods and Activities

Construction communications and outreach will be completed through a variety of methods described in this section.

6.1 Pre-Construction Communications and Outreach Methods:

6.1.1 Digital Materials

- **Website:** A project-related website will be maintained on a regular basis with the most up-to-date construction information. The website will have a page dedicated to construction and will include information on how the public can submit an email or call the project team. The website will link to some materials that are translated into Spanish, Vietnamese, and Khmer.
- **Email updates:** The project team will distribute an email update (via Listserv) on a regular basis to provide updates and information about the project. The email updates will include project milestones and upcoming events along with information about what to expect during construction. The email updates will also include information on how the public can submit questions and concerns regarding cleanup construction to the project team.
- **Email inbox:** An email address will be made public for community members to share questions and concerns about upcoming construction. A project team member will respond to all emails.
- **Social media:** As relevant and necessary, the project team will use LDWG social media platforms to notify the community about upcoming construction and project goals.
- **Multicultural media:** As relevant and necessary, the project team will collaborate with multicultural media outlets to share information regarding upcoming construction activities and/or place paid advertisements.

6.1.2 Physical Materials

- **Mailer:** Leading up to construction, the project team will send one hard copy mailer to residents and businesses within the direct project area (generally, within South Park and Georgetown neighborhoods) to provide information about upcoming construction. The mailer will include project milestones, what to expect during construction, and ways to contact the project team during construction with their questions or concerns. LDWG will encourage interested audiences to sign up for project e-newsletters. The mailer will include four languages: English, Spanish, Khmer, and Vietnamese.
- **Flyer:** Flyers will be distributed through the community to highlight the start of cleanup construction and ways to stay informed during construction. These flyers will be strategically placed in public areas within the direct project area (generally, within South Park and Georgetown neighborhoods)—such as community centers, libraries, places of worship, and

local businesses—to increase visibility and reach a broad audience. Flyers will be available in English, Spanish, Khmer, and Vietnamese.

6.1.3 Activities

- **Community events:** The project team will participate in local community events like festivals, fairs, and markets to interact with the community and provide them with an opportunity to ask questions and give feedback.
- **Boat tour:** The boat tour is sponsored by LDWG and hosted in collaboration with local community organizations, government, and project partners. This event provides an opportunity to share updates on cleanup progress.
- **Briefings with community groups:** When requested, the project team will conduct briefings with various community groups to provide information about upcoming construction. These briefings will be tailored to the specific needs and interests of each group and may include presentations, Q&A sessions, and/or interactive activities.
- **Collaboration with EPA events:** The project team will coordinate with the EPA to participate in existing events, like the Community Roundtable.

6.2 Construction Communications and Outreach Methods:

6.2.1 Digital Materials

- **Website:** A project-related website will be maintained on a regular basis with the most up-to-date construction information. The website will have a page dedicated to construction and will include information on how the public can submit an email or call the project team. The website will link to some materials that are translated into Spanish, Vietnamese, and Khmer.
- **Email updates:** The project team will distribute email updates on a regular basis (likely monthly) to provide progress updates on the construction. The email updates will include construction progress and milestones and clear descriptions of the cleanup activities and their possible impacts. The email updates will also include information on how the public can submit questions and concerns during construction to the project team and how we are addressing general feedback or concerns from the community.
- **Hotline:** A phone number will be made public for community members to share questions and concerns about construction. The hotline number will be displayed on construction notices, the website, and project email updates. This hotline will be managed during construction work hours. Callers can leave a voicemail outside of the standard construction operating hours.
- **Email inbox:** An email address will be made public for community members to share questions and concerns about construction. A project team member will respond to all emails.

- **Social media:** As relevant and necessary, the project team will use social media platforms to share project updates and upcoming outreach opportunities with the community.
- **Multicultural media:** As relevant and necessary, the team may coordinate with multicultural media during construction to share information about major milestones and/or significant impacts that need to be broadly shared.

6.2.2 Physical Materials

- **Notifications, door hangers, and flyers:** When appropriate, the project team will develop plain-language notifications and flyers to reach the community as a notice of upcoming construction impacts. These resources are intended to be used for specific audiences on an as-needed basis. For example, they may be used if the project team anticipates upcoming temporary impacts that affect people living directly on the shoreline or waterway (e.g., liveaboards). Materials would include translations into Spanish, Khmer, and Vietnamese.
- **Educational signage at select public access points:** The project team will develop and post educational signage about active construction at select public access locations that may be impacted by construction in the upper reach or where construction activities are most visible. The signage will include a QR code to direct people to the project website. Signage would include translations of Spanish, Khmer, and Vietnamese.

6.2.3 Activities

- **Community events:** The project team will participate in local community events like festivals, school-based events, fairs, art events, and markets to interact with the community and provide an opportunity to ask questions and give feedback.
- **Briefings with community groups:** When requested, the project team will conduct informal briefings with various community-based organizations and at neighborhood association meetings in the immediate project area to provide updates and information about construction. These briefings will be tailored to the specific needs and interests of each group and may include presentations, Q&A sessions, and/or interactive activities.
- **Office hours (virtual):** The project team will host virtual office hours on a trial basis. This is an opportunity for members of the public to have direct access to project staff and ask questions. The cadence of office hours will be decided later; however, it is recommended to do these monthly, during the months of October through February. These will continue in the second and third construction seasons based on demand.
- **Boat tour:** The boat tour is sponsored by LDWG and hosted in collaboration with local community organizations, government, and project partners. This event provides an opportunity to share updates on cleanup progress.

- **Collaboration with EPA events:** The project team will coordinate with the EPA to participate in existing events, like the Community Roundtable, to minimize engagement requests put on the community during this time.

7 Communications and Construction Timeline

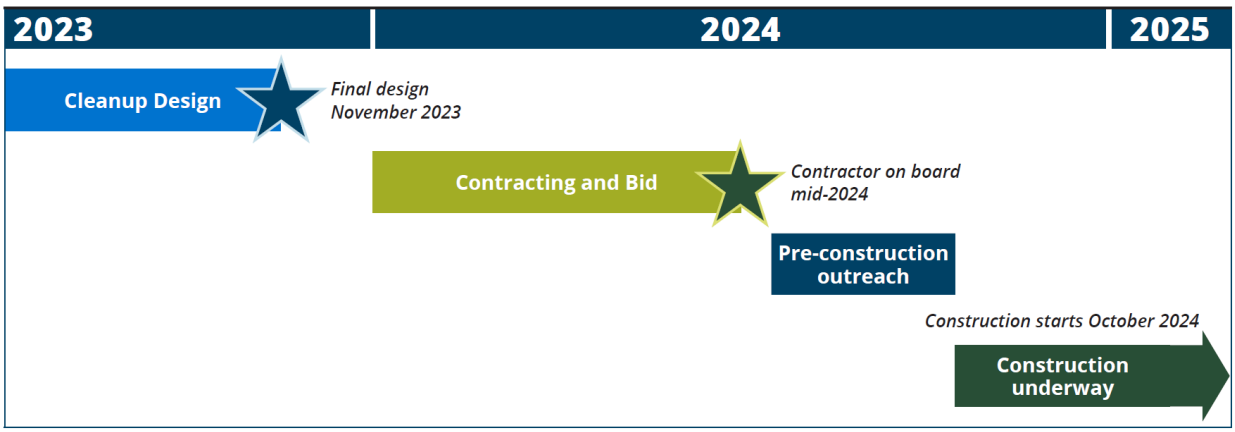
7.1 Construction Timeline

The final remedy design for the upper reach will be completed in fall 2023. It is anticipated that in early 2024, the construction contract will be advertised for bidding.

By mid-2024, the contractor will be hired and begin preparation for cleanup activities. Active construction is expected to begin in late 2024. Construction for the upper reach is planned to take place between the months of October and February each year, for about 3 years.

After the contractor is hired, pre-construction outreach will be initiated to provide time to build community awareness. See the communications and outreach methods and tools listed above for details about pre-construction outreach.

Figure 7-1
Communications and Construction Timeline



8 Roles and Responsibilities

The information that follows outlines the ways in which EPA, LDWG, and the remediation contractor will work together to fulfill outreach and communication goals during construction of the upper reach remedy:

- **EPA:** Provides oversight to the cleanup work with regular construction updates from LDWG
  - EPA Remedial Project Manager: Responsible for overall regulatory agency oversight of the design and construction of the remedy
  - EPA Public Information Officer (PIO): Responsible for public communications on behalf of the EPA
- **LDWG:** LDWG, in accordance with existing agreements with the EPA, is responsible for completing the remedial design of the upper reach sediment cleanup projects. LDWG is responsible for preparing the cleanup construction contract documents, hiring the remediation contractor, and hiring construction quality assurance monitoring teams.
  - PIO Team: Responsible for public communications on behalf of LDWG

Coordination between the EPA, LDWG, and the remediation contractor will be ongoing throughout construction to stay on top of project activities and address community concerns.

Appendix A
Audience List

Below is a preliminary audience list of nearby LDW communities that will be used to initiate outreach. This list will develop over time as the outreach is underway. Some of these audiences are identified below as a location or organization that helps share information within the community or whose missions align with the cleanup goals.

Audience

Tribes:

- The Duwamish Tribe
- The Muckleshoot Tribe
- The Suquamish Tribe

Project neighbors and community organizations:

- Consejo Counseling and Referral Service
- Cultivate South Park
- Delridge Grocery Co-op
- Delridge Neighborhood Development Association
- Duwamish Alive Coalition
- Duwamish River Accountability Group
- Duwamish River Community Coalition
- Duwamish Valley Neighborhood Preservation Coalition
- Duwamish Valley Sustainability Association
- Duwamish Valley Youth Corps
- Friends of Georgetown History
- Georgetown Community Council
- Highland Park Action Committee
- Holy Protection of the Theotokos Orthodox Church
- Liveaboards at South Park Marina and Duwamish Yacht Club
- Marra Farm
- Northwest Center South Park
- Our Lady of Lourdes Church
- Puget Soundkeeper Alliance
- Red Apple Grocery (Dominic's)
- Residents of South Park and Georgetown living near or along the shoreline
- Sahak Khemeraram Buddhist Temple Association
- Sea-Mar Health Clinic
- SeaMar Senior Center
- Seattle-King County Public Health Community Health Advocates

- South Park Area Redevelopment Committee
- South Park Business Association
- South Park Community Center
- South Park Food Bank (Providence Regina House)
- South Park Neighborhood Association
- South Park Missionary Baptist Church
- South Park Senior Center
- St Vincent de Paul Food Bank (Georgetown)
- Sustainable Seattle
- University of Washington Interdisciplinary Center for Exposures, Diseases, Genomes, and Environment
- Urban Waters Ambassador
- Villa Comunitaria

Maritime industrial groups, local businesses, and workforce:

- Delta Marine
- Georgetown Merchants Association
- Manufacturing Industrial Council
- Port of Seattle
- South Park Business District
- South Seattle College (West Seattle and Georgetown campuses)

Fishing community:

- Seattle-King County Public Health Community Health Advocates

Recreational river users:

- Duwamish Rowing Club

LDWG partners:

- Boeing
- King County
- City of Seattle

Media and newsletters:

- West Seattle Blog
- Georgetown news channels
- South Park news channels and Yahoo Listserv
- Social media channels

Appendix B
Community Concerns and Priorities

Engagement with Duwamish Valley communities on the LDW cleanup has been an ongoing effort for more than 20 years. Federal, state, and local agencies as well as local community groups like Duwamish River Community Coalition have conducted this engagement.

As we identify community concerns and priorities for the purpose of this COCP and future upper reach cleanup activities, LDWG acknowledges the rich resources of data available through the previous engagement efforts. Below is a list of resources reviewed and used for the community concerns and issues mapping on the following pages.

- Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund Site Community Involvement Plan, EPA, 2016
- Lower Duwamish Waterway Fishers Study, LDWG, 2016
- Community Roundtables, EPA, 2021 and 2022. The Roundtable is a forum for those affected by the cleanup to provide input to EPA during design and construction. The Roundtable provides an opportunity for participation by the following: federal, state, and local government agencies, environmental groups, residents, neighborhood associations and community-based organizations, fishers, recreational users, businesses, resource members, industry and labor, Tribes, Potentially Responsible Parties (government, and, separately, nongovernment), and community advisory groups.
- Health Impact Assessment, UW Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences, 2013
- The Duwamish Valley Cumulative Health Impacts Analysis, Just Health Action and DRCC, 2013
- Duwamish Valley Climate Resilience Survey, 2023
- Boeing Plant 2 Community Involvement Plan, Spring 2011
- Terminal 117 Cleanup Community Health and Safety Plan Phase 1: Sediment and Upland Cleanup, 2012

The table below outlines known community concerns related to upper reach cleanup construction activities. **To the extent possible, mitigation strategies in response to community concerns will be identified in more detail in a forthcoming CIMP that will be submitted after final design.** Many of these concerns have already been addressed within the remedial design and are reflected below. For concerns not already addressed in the design and new concerns not previously identified, additional mitigation strategies will be explored in the CIMP. Please note that not all concerns listed below have solutions or can be mitigated by the project.

Table B-1
Community Issue of Potential Construction Impact

Topic	General Theme of Community Feedback	Mitigation (to be Further Detailed in CIMP)
Public Communications During Construction		
Access to project information	• Community members desire access to clear, timely project information and potential construction impacts. • The community requests information about how this project relates to other ongoing cleanup efforts in and around the project area.	• Construction communications, as described in this plan which includes public feedback, will provide the public with updates on current construction progress, information on potential impacts and activities, and ways to communicate with the project team. • Project materials will clearly state the project area and scope of the project to eliminate confusion between separate upland and in-water cleanup, climate adaptation, and flooding reduction efforts. The contractor will coordinate with schedules of relevant concurrent efforts in the project area.
Cataloguing complaints	• The community recommends having a system to catalog community complaints during construction.	• LDWG is responsible for public communications on behalf of the contractor, and will document and track community questions, comments, and complaints. • The project team will summarize and regularly communicate community input and project team responses. • The project team will monitor a hotline during construction work hours.
Traffic		
Maritime traffic	• Water-dependent businesses and recreational users have concerns about increased vessel traffic, access to properties via the waterway, vessel speeds, and safety for small watercraft, like kayakers.	• The construction contractor is required to develop a Vessel Management Plan as part of the remedial action workplan, which describes the contractor's requirement to create a process for planning and coordinating vessel movement and safe vessel transit. • The contractor is required to monitor and warn waterway vessels (e.g., commercial and recreational users) to prevent unsafe transit around the contractor's equipment. • Construction operations are not stopped for recreational users. However, a safety buffer zone will be established around in-water construction equipment to create a safe distance for recreational users. • Impacts to property access from the waterway will typically be short in duration and will be coordinated with property owners where remedial action occurs to minimize potential impacts. • The contractor must comply with local regulations regarding navigation and waterway vessel speed limits. The public can contact the project hotline to report concerns about traffic, access, and vessel speeds. • The contractor will provide a detailed construction schedule to the project team. The project team will share the construction schedule with the public.

Topic	General Theme of Community Feedback	Mitigation (to be Further Detailed in CIMP)
Truck and rail traffic	The community has concerns about increased truck and rail traffic, parking impacts, road and bridge closures, and contamination tracking or spilling along haul routes including those near the landfill.	• Haul routes and the number of trucks anticipated will be identified during the development of the contractor's Remedial Action Work Plan. • The remedial design documents include pre-approved truck routes (on routes where other commercial truck traffic occurs). If additional routes are needed, the contractor will need to propose such routes, which will be subject to review and approval. • We do not anticipate significant parking impacts. Contractors will park their vehicles on their property or in designated contractor staging areas. • Truck traffic is minimized by using barges to transport dredged material to a transload facility. The dredged material is then required to be transported primarily by rail to a landfill. Rail cars and trucks will be covered, and rail traffic is regulated by railroads. • Vessel transit under the South Park Bridge may require short duration bridge openings to allow safe passage, like any other tall vessel. LDWG does not know yet whether the contractor's vessels will require bridge opening to safely pass. However, the contractor is required to provide at least 10 working days' notice to the project team for extended bridge openings. • There is planned remedial action adjacent and under the South Park Bridge. LDWG is coordinating with King County on procedures to allow temporary bridge closures to allow the remedial actions to take place, while minimizing public traffic disruptions. • To prevent spills, the contractor is required to follow best management practices. For example, trucks used to transport contaminated materials will be lined, covered, and will have their wheels cleaned prior to leaving any upland staging area. • If a spill occurs, the contractor is required to clean it up in compliance with state and federal regulations. These requirements apply throughout the entire haul route, including near and at the landfill.

Topic	General Theme of Community Feedback	Mitigation (to be Further Detailed in CIMP)
Water Quality and Habitat		
Sediment resuspension management	The community is concerned that sediment will be disturbed during construction activities.	• We acknowledge that dredging will disturb sediment. However, the contractor will be required to use best management practices to minimize potential impacts. Best management practices are operational and engineering controls that aim to reduce construction's environmental impact and limit potential contamination. • The contractor is required to comply with Washington State water quality standards, and the construction management oversight team will conduct water quality monitoring during construction to determine if operations need to be modified for compliance. • The contractor is required to control their work to minimize the potential for spreading contamination. This includes using tools such as an environmental (closed) dredging bucket as the primary technology for dredging. • After dredging, the construction management oversight team will sample sediment within and outside the dredged area to determine if and where clean material placement is needed to address dredge-related residual contamination. In areas within and in the inner perimeter area around dredged areas, clean material placement is automatically required. • The contractor is required to enhance their best management practices if current operations result in unacceptable water quality impacts.
Habitat	The community is concerned about habitat impacts from construction.	• The Record of Decision requires that in habitat areas, the remediated areas are returned to the pre-construction surface elevations and that the surface of backfill consist of material conducive to fish foraging. • The contractor will be required to monitor for distressed or dying fish during dredging.

Topic	General Theme of Community Feedback	Mitigation (to be Further Detailed in CIMP)
Quality of Life		
Light, noise, air quality, and odor	Residents are concerned about increases in light, noise, air quality impacts and odor during construction.	• The contractor is required to comply with local ordinances for air, noise, and light. • **Air and odor:** The design has required contractors to use lower-emission generating equipment that is at a stricter standard than what a typical dredging project would require. To reduce emissions as compared to a standard construction project, the specifications require a minimum tier engine for construction equipment and a minimum number of hours the construction equipment will operate at a specific required engine tier. • **Light:** Artificial lighting may be used during morning and evening work to illuminate work areas during winter months and provide safe working conditions. This may occur during in-water work, including in intertidal areas or for potential night work. Lighting will be directed to the work area to reduce the amount of light that affects the nearby community. Lighting systems can be repositioned as necessary to reduce impact. Anticipated standard work hours will be from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Saturdays. The contractor may propose working outside of standard work hours when work activities require certain tidal elevations. • **Noise:** General construction noise will occur throughout the project due to the use of heavy equipment. Based on past remediation projects conducted on the LDW, noise monitoring has shown that the anticipated equipment for the upper reach cleanup will comply with noise requirements. • The public will be able to reach the project team during construction through a hotline and via email. If there are multiple complaints, the construction management oversight team will employ a monitoring plan for air, noise, and light.
Activities of people who live and gather in the area	The community has concerns regarding waterway and park access along the upper reach during construction for residents and people experiencing homelessness. They also expressed concerns about possible contamination of shorelines and parks. The community is concerned that construction may impact community festivals and gatherings.	• Impacts to waterway users will be minimal and short in duration. • Most construction activities are happening on the waterway, and private, controlled properties will be used for staging, so upland public access to parks and shorelines will not be restricted. • Construction is scheduled to take place in winter when community festivals and gatherings are less likely to occur. • The project team does not expect any significant construction impacts on people experiencing homelessness because the construction is occurring on the waterway.
Marinas and liveaboards	Marinas are concerned that construction will impact people who live aboard their boats in the marinas with respect to noise, light and wake created by construction vessels. Marinas are concerned that construction activities may overlap with planned dredging at their properties.	• The project team will notify affected marinas and people who live aboard their boats in advance of nighttime work that may impact them. • Contractors must comply with local regulations regarding navigation and LDW vessel speed limits. • Contractors will communicate their planned work locations and schedule so that overlapping work, if identified, can be coordinated in advance.

Topic	General Theme of Community Feedback	Mitigation (to be Further Detailed in CIMP)
Impacts to fishers	The community has concerns regarding accessibility of fishing sites during cleanup and the safety of consuming fish from the LDW during cleanup activities. The community is concerned that cleanup activities will disrupt Tribal fishing.	• EPA's Institutional Control Program for LDW Seafood Consumption provides guidance to people who fish in the area about the potential risks associated with consuming resident fish and shellfish from the LDW. This remains in place during construction. • The upper reach construction window is established to prevent impacts to migratory salmon. • The project team is coordinating directly with the Muckleshoot and Suquamish Tribes regarding Tribal fishing.
Recreational Access		
Park access and watercraft recreation	The community has concerns regarding access being restricted at nearby parks, points of public access, and boat ramps and launches. Community members request access to alternative greenspaces if shorelines are inaccessible.	• Upland access to parks and public shorelines will not be restricted because construction will not occur at public access points. • The contractor is required to develop a Vessel Management Plan as part of the Remedial Action Work Plan, which describes how the contractor will provide safe passage of vessels during construction activities. Construction operations are not stopped for recreational users. However, a safety buffer zone will be established around in-water construction equipment to create a safe distance for recreational users. • The contractor is required to develop a Vessel Management Plan as part of the Remedial Action Work Plan, which describes how the contractor will provide safe passage of vessels during construction activities. • The contractor is required to continuously monitor work areas for the presence of other waterway users and will warn waterway users (e.g., commercial and recreational users) of work activities occurring. The contractor is required to modify operations if necessary to protect the safety of other waterway users. • There may be short periods of time when construction is occurring adjacent to a waterway access point. During these times, recreational craft may not be able to pass safely, so access will be restricted. • Educational signage will be used at parks or public access points.
Economy and Jobs		
Living wage jobs	The community wants the cleanup to generate local green jobs and ensure worker safety while minimizing disruptions to maritime and industrial activities in the area.	• EPA and the project team are working together on community outreach for participation in job training and local hiring programs related to the cleanup. The project team will coordinate with affected businesses throughout design and construction to reduce construction impacts on businesses. • Workers doing construction or oversight must follow a site-specific health and safety plan.