

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN



**105th Airlift Wing
New York Air National Guard
Stewart Air National Guard Base
Newburgh, New York**

JANUARY 2014

Environmental Plans Location

This plan is maintained electronically on the Base Environmental Management Office
(VEMO) Website:

<https://eis.ang.af.mil/func/VEMO/stewart/pages/default.aspx>

The Wing Plans Share Point:

Base intranet; Wing Staff Tab; Wing Plans quick link; Wing Plans (Current)

On Compact Disk and paper copy in the Environmental Management Office

**Air National Guard
Environmental Restoration Program**

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

for the
105th Airlift Wing
Stewart Air National Guard Base
Newburgh, New York



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MEMORANDUM FOR: All Personnel

FROM: 105 AW/CC

SUBJECT: Community Involvement Plan (CIP)

1. Forwarded is the "Community Involvement Plan" for the 105th Airlift Wing (105 AW), New York Air National Guard (NYANG), and U.S. Marine Aircraft Group 49, Detachment B (MAG 49, Det B), 4th Marine Aircraft Group of the Marine Corps Reserve (USMC MAG 49, Det B) is a tenant to the 105 AW.
2. This Plan satisfies all applicable requirements for the development of a Community Involvement Plan under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program. It is designed to facilitate two-way communication between the ANG and the communities surrounding the base regarding its environmental cleanup program.
3. This Plan is effective for implementation upon receipt, and it has the full support of the 105 AW Commander.
4. The Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for this document is 105 AW/EMO.
5. This document will be reviewed annually and amended when necessary



TIMOTHY J. LABARGE, Col, NYANG
Commander, 105 AW

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) has been prepared for the 105th Airlift Wing (105th AW) of the Stewart Air National Guard Base (ANGB) in Newburgh, New York. This CIP serves as an update to the November 1991 Community Relations Plan and is designed to facilitate two-way communication between the ANG and the communities surrounding the Base regarding its environmental cleanup program. The Base will utilize the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to keep residents informed of environmental conditions on site and to provide the opportunity to communicate with the Base.

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) is a U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) wide effort to identify possible environmental contamination that may have resulted from past practices, accidents or incidents at DoD facilities. The ANG executes its Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) in support of the DoD effort. Overall administration of the DERP and implementation of the community outreach steps outlined in the CIP are the responsibility of the ANG. In support of its mission, the Base has stored and used various types of hazardous materials during its history. Although some of the Base's historical operations have resulted in the storage and use of hazardous materials, not all of these operations relate to ERP sites.

Past activities at the Base involved the use of various products including petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL), solvents, and other products potentially harmful to the environment. Various environmental studies identified ERP Sites 1 and 2.

Site 1, renamed Site 3 (open site), the former Base landfill, was operated from 1963 until 1982. The landfill was capped and long term monitoring (LTM) was initiated in March of 1999. Groundwater monitoring has indicated the existence of a plume of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The ANG's approach to managing this plume has been to collect additional water quality data adjacent to and downgradient of monitoring wells that detected the contamination to better delineate the plume.

Site 2 (closed site) consists of a former burial pit used in the 1960s for disposal of pesticide containers. After remediation, it has been determined that this site no longer presents a threat to public health or the environment; therefore, the site was delisted the site from the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites (the Registry) in October 2011.

Twenty one members of the community in and around the Base were interviewed to update the Base's understanding of the community's familiarity with ERP issues. Another goal of the update is to determine what methods of communication would be most effective with the greatest variety of people. Although the majority of community respondents did not express environmental, safety and/or health concerns, this may be due to the fact that only one of them was aware of the environmental cleanup efforts underway at the Base prior to the community interviews.

The majority of respondents did not express interest in being on a mailing list, attending a public meeting, or participating in a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). Most respondents get their information online or from the local newspaper, the *Times Herald Record*.

Based on public feedback, the appropriate outreach measures to take include providing a static source of basic information via an electronic newsletter or placement onto the 105th AW website (<http://www.105aw.ang.af.mil/>) and/or putting notices in the local newspaper with updates about the status of the cleanup.

1.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) has been prepared for the 105th Airlift Wing (105th AW) of the Stewart Air National Guard Base (ANGB) (hereafter referred to as the “Base”) in Newburgh, New York. This CIP is designed to facilitate two-way communication between the New York Air National Guard (NYANG) and the communities surrounding the Base regarding its environmental cleanup program. The Base will utilize the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to keep residents informed of environmental conditions on site and to provide the opportunity to communicate with the Base.

Appropriate and effective communication, as well as the timely exchange of information, is imperative for maintaining community understanding and support for the NYANG and to ensure the success of the community outreach program. Base personnel should utilize this CIP to keep residents and the surrounding communities informed of ongoing and planned environmental cleanup activities at the Base. This CIP also outlines how the Base will provide the public with opportunities to express their concerns and receive feedback from the Base.

Acronyms and some of the technical terms used in this CIP are defined in the List of Acronyms and Glossary located in Appendix F. A list of reference is provided as Appendix G.

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2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Base History

Stewart International Airport started as “Stewart Field” in 1930 which was used by the City of Newburgh as a municipal airport until becoming part of the U.S. Military Academy in 1941. Throughout World War II, the land was developed as a military installation and became Stewart Air Force Base (AFB) in 1947. Under the U.S. Air Force (USAF), the Base grew to a size of approximately 1500 acres.

In 1969, the New York Department of Transportation (NYDOT) took possession of the land. Under NYDOT’s control, an additional 8600 acres were added to become the Stewart International Airport. In 1983, NYANG’s 105th Military Airlift Group (former name of the 105th AW) began leasing the eastern corner of the airport from the NYDOT. In 1987, the NYANG completed a 155 million dollar development project which became the Stewart ANGB. In addition to the NYANG, the NYDOT leases property to the U.S. Marine Corps, the U.S. Military Academy (U.S. Army), and to several private companies for aviation activities and light manufacturing.

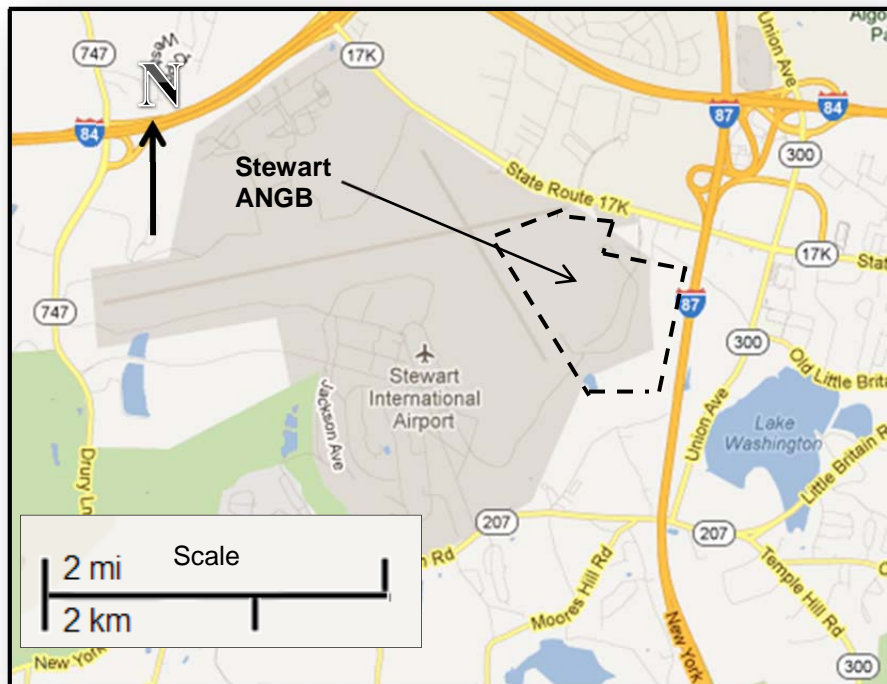


Figure 1. Location of Stewart ANGB within Stewart International Airport
(Source: Google Maps)

In support of its primary mission, the Base has stored and used various types of hazardous materials during its history, including fuels, oils, paints, and pesticides. Although some of the Base's historical operations have resulted in the storage and use of hazardous materials, not all of these operations relate to Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) sites.

2.2 Site Location/Description

The Stewart ANGB is located within the Stewart International Airport facility, located approximately 2.5 miles west of the City of Newburgh, Orange County, New York. It is situated west of Interstate 87 and just south of Interstate 84 (see Figure 1). Stewart International Airport encompasses 9,800 acres and is generally surrounded by light industrial and business zones. Residential homes are also scattered throughout these areas.

2.3 Base Environmental Setting

The Base, located in northeastern Orange County, is situated in the Hudson River Valley along the west bank at an elevation of approximately 360 feet above mean sea level (See Figure 2). The Hudson River flows southward from headwater areas in the Adirondacks region to Troy, New York (approximately 100 miles north of the Base), where it approaches sea level and becomes brackish and under the influence of tides. From Troy, the Hudson River flows southward through the northern extension of the Great Valley, a lowlands region underlain mostly by shales and carbonate rocks, with a surface cover of glacial and alluvial deposits. Just south of Newburgh, the Hudson River crosses into the crystalline rocks of the Highlands Province.

The topography of the area is characterized by gently rolling hills. In the eastern portion of Orange County and bordering on the Hudson River are highlands, a range of parallel hills at elevations of about 1000 feet and shallow valleys. West of the highlands is the Bellvale-Skunnemunk ridge that extends in a northeasterly direction through the county. To the northwest, the area is characterized by fertile valleys with little topographical relief.

The climate in this area is humid and temperate with an annual mean daily temperature of approximately 49 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) which is slightly higher than the New York average temperature of 48 °F and is lower than the national average temperature of 54 °F. The average annual precipitation in Orange County is about 48 inches which is higher than the New York average of 42 inches and the national average of 39 inches.

The Base is located in the Lower Hudson River Basin and the southern tip of the Hudson Valley Ground Water Region stretches some 160 miles from northern Washington County south to Orange County. Coarse-grained sand and gravel aquifers form the principal aquifers of the region. Aquifers in the Hudson Valley Ground Water Region have little or no surface expression. Although some of these aquifers do form confined aquifers that are utilized by some municipalities in the region, the City of Newburgh relies on its reservoir system for its water supply. Lake Washington (see Figure 1), located just east of the Base, forms part of this reservoir system. This system is under the jurisdiction of the City of Newburgh Water Department. Fishing and recreational programs are administered by the Recreation Department.



Figure 2. Location of the Stewart ANGB within the Hudson River Valley Area
(Source: City of Newburgh, New York)

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3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

3.1 Background

The ANG's ERP is a nationwide effort to identify possible environmental contamination that may have resulted from past practices, accidents or incidents at ANG Bases and other facilities. This contamination would have occurred many years ago when limited knowledge existed of the potential environmental consequences associated with the routine disposal or accidental spills of waste oils, cleaning solvents, fuels, paint, paint thinners and similar potentially harmful substances. If contamination is discovered that may pose a threat to human health or the environment, steps are taken to minimize, contain, control, or when necessary, clean up that contamination.

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), which funds the ERP, established the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) in 2001 to manage any environmental issues arising from unexploded ordnances and discarded munitions. Many military installations have both ERP and MMRP sites that are undergoing response actions. There are no MMRP sites at the Base.

The ERP is divided into the following phases:

- Preliminary Assessment;
- Site Inspection;
- Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis;
- Remedial Investigation;
- Focused Feasibility Study/Feasibility Study;
- Proposed Plan and Decision Document or Record of Decision;
- Remedial Design/Remedial Action;
- Long-Term Monitoring (if applicable);
- No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document; and
- Closure.

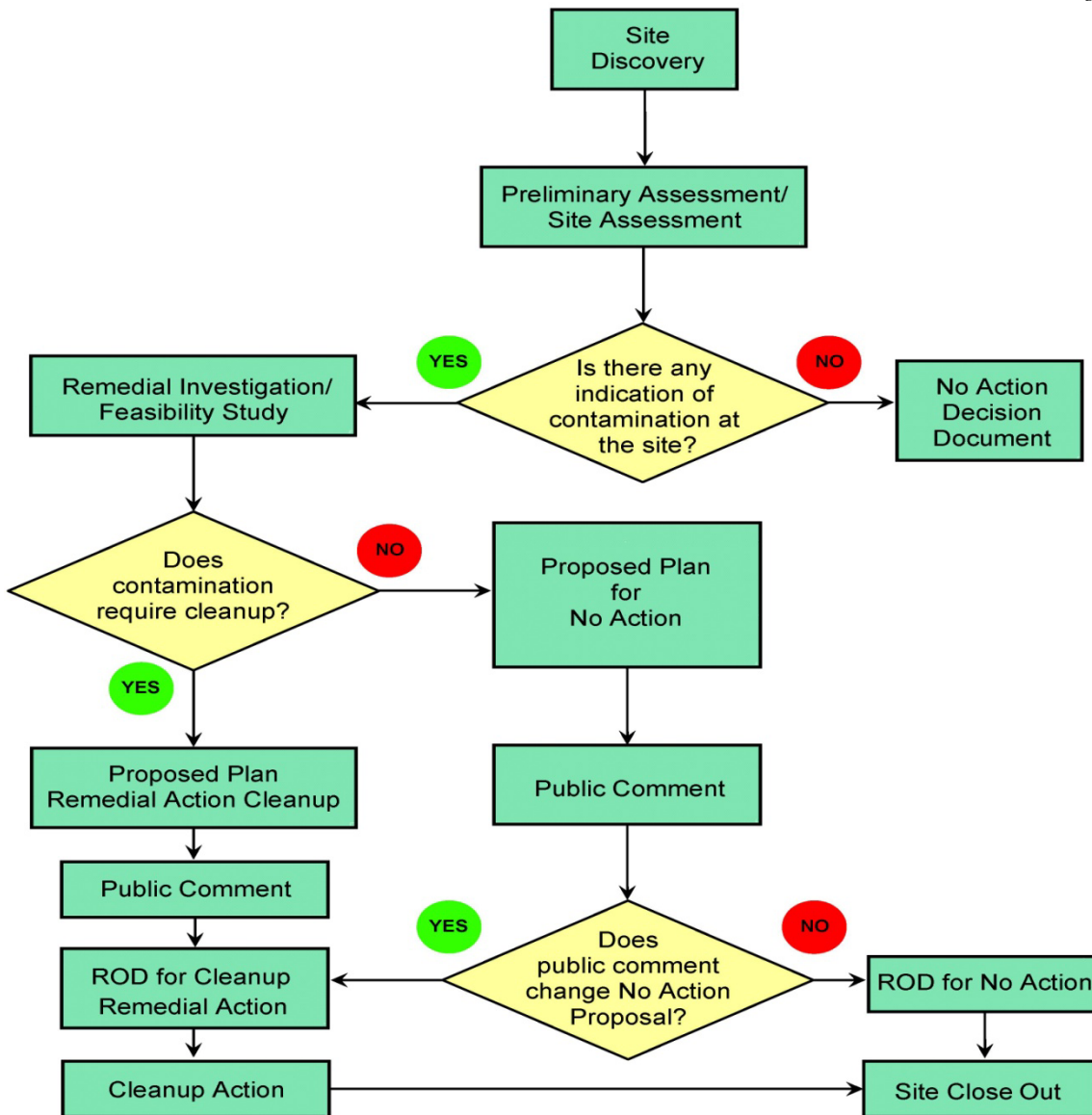


Figure 3. ERP Process Flowchart

During a Preliminary Assessment (PA), it is determined if past operations may have contributed to some form of environmental contamination and where such contamination might exist. This determination is made primarily through interviews with past and present employees and an extensive review of historical and operational records.

If the PA indicates some form of contamination may exist, a Site Inspection (SI) is conducted. This second phase involves actual on-site investigation, including analyses of soil, surface and groundwater samples. The purpose of the SI is to confirm the presence or absence of contaminants.

If at any time it is determined that contamination poses an immediate threat to human health or the environment, prompt action is taken to contain, control or minimize the contaminants. In the event that an immediate corrective action is necessary, a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) or an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) may be initiated to determine the appropriate rapid response measure to be taken.

If contamination is present and it does not pose an immediate threat, a Remedial Investigation (RI) is conducted. This phase involves far more detailed studies than those conducted in the SI. It is in the RI that an attempt is made to define the precise nature and extent of the contamination. During the RI, if groundwater is affected, extensive hydrogeological studies may be conducted to determine the direction and rate of contaminant migration. The Feasibility Study (FS) establishes cleanup criteria and develops cleanup alternatives. A number of alternatives are evaluated according to technical feasibility, cost effectiveness, regulatory requirements, environmental impact, and community desires. The ultimate purpose of the FS is to identify alternative remediation methods and recommend a preferred remedial, or cleanup, alternative.

In a Proposed Plan (PP) all of the remedial alternatives identified in the FS are presented and the preferred alternative is proposed. The PP is a brief document that provides the rationale for implementing the preferred remedial alternative. At this stage, public comments are formally sought. If public comments are submitted, or if oral comments are made at a public meeting, those comments and responses to them are documented in a Decision Document (DD) or Record of Decision (ROD). These documents identify the selected alternative (cleanup action) based on the technical assessment of conditions at the site and the consideration of public comments.

The Remedial Design (RD) and Remedial Action (RA) phase comes after a decision has been made, with public participation, on which cleanup alternative to pursue. This is the phase where actual cleanup is conducted to eliminate or, at a minimum, reduce the contamination to a level that will protect public health and the environment. Often, to ensure success, sites are monitored for an extended period of time, under a Long-Term Monitoring (LTM) program.

Once the ANG is confident that the cleanup has been successful and has the concurrence of state and/or federal regulatory officials, the site can be closed. Closing a site means that no further remedial action is required.

At the conclusion of any phase within the program, with the concurrence of the appropriate state and, at times, federal regulatory agency, a DD can be issued to indicate any of the following:

- 1) That no potentially contaminated sites were identified during the PA and No Further Action (NFA) is warranted; or
- 2) That studies of the sites confirm that no contamination is present or, if present, that no threat to human health or the environment is posed – therefore no NFA is warranted; or
- 3) Following remedial action (site cleanup), the site meets or exceeds federal and state environmental standards and NFA is required.

Public participation throughout this process is actively encouraged by the ANG and the 105th AW. The concerns of the local community are an integral part of the decision-making process throughout the ERP.

3.2 Role of the Federal, State, and Local Government

The ERP sites at the 105th AW are regulated according to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) regulations. All ERP activities are designed to comply with both NYSDEC and CERCLA guidance.

At the federal level, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for implementing the CERCLA regulations. The ANG is responsible for implementing the ERP which reflects Department of Defense (DoD), the USAF, and ANG policies.

At the state level, NYSDEC provides direct regulatory oversight of the ERP program at the 105th AW. The NYSDEC is involved in all stages of the ERP. Appendix B provides contact information for the NYSDEC representative involved in the ERP program at the 105th AW. In addition, Appendix C provides contact information for federal, state, and city elected officials.

At the local level, local officials may need to become involved in the ERP program in cases where compliance with local regulations is needed. Otherwise, local officials are generally involved in the ERP program in terms of facilitating community awareness.

3.3 Site History and Cleanup Activities

Past operations at the base involved the use of various products including petroleum, oil, lubricants (POL), solvents, pesticides, and other products potentially harmful to the environment. During subsequent environmental studies, potentially contaminated sites (Sites 1 and 2) were identified.

Site 1 (renamed Site 3), the former Base landfill, located in the southeast corner of the Base, was operated by the USAF from 1963 until 1970 when it reportedly received domestic waste from Base housing, food waste from dining facilities, and waste from aircraft maintenance operations. From 1970, the landfill was operated by the New York Metropolitan Transit Authority and the U.S. Military Academy (U.S. Army) until operations were discontinued in 1982.

Site 2, a pesticide burial pit, is located approximately 100 feet west of the former Base landfill. The pit is a machine-dug trench approximately 12 feet deep, 53 feet long and 20 feet wide. Reportedly, containers of pesticides (including DDT) were dumped and buried during the 1960s when the USAF operated the facility.

The locations of these sites are shown in Figure 4.



Figure 4. Location of the Identified ERP Sites at Stewart ANGB

(Source: Google Earth)

3.3.1 Site 1 (Renamed Site 3): Former Landfill – Status: Open, Long Term Monitoring

General History. Site 1, renamed Site 3, the Former Base Landfill, consists of approximately 8.5 acres located in the southeastern portion of the Base. Based upon available information, the approximate volume of material contained in the landfill is estimated to be 104,350 cubic yards. The maximum depth of material placed into the landfill is estimated to be 22.5 feet.

Construction of the landfill cap was begun in April of 1998 and completed in the summer of 1999. The landfill has been undergoing final closure in accordance with the NY Landfill Closure Codes, Rules, and Regulations which require LTM after the final landfill cover is in place. The LTM Program must be in place during the post closure period for a minimum of 30 years. Since implementation of the LTM program in 2000, Site 3 has been managed as a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action project under the Compliance Program.

Since groundwater monitoring was initiated in March of 1999, the LTM Program has transitioned from a quarterly to a semiannual frequency, and is currently, conducted annually. The LTM Program is now in its 13th year. As of February 2012, 21 rounds of sampling have been completed in the 12 years that the cap has been in place. The pattern of groundwater

quality impact observed has included typical indicators of landfill-derived contamination such as manganese, total dissolved solids and alkalinity. Groundwater monitoring has also indicated that a plume of volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Long Term Monitoring (LTM) Program. During the early period of LTM, from August 2000 through August 2003, work included ten quarterly ground water sampling events and ten landfill gas monitoring events. Starting in June 2004, the LTM program was expanded to include additional quarterly events. As such, additional sampling events were performed through March 2005. Starting in November 2005, LTM was changed to a semiannual monitoring program and in June 2008, annual monitoring was initiated based on continued consultation with NYSDEC and approval of a formal variance request. Subsequently, annual monitoring was performed through September 2011. At that time, the LTM program consisted of annual monitoring of landfill gas at 26 locations around the perimeter of the Site 3 landfill, and annual ground water sampling of six monitoring wells.

Detected Groundwater Contamination. Since approximately June 2003, a generally increasing trend in the concentration of VOCs, specifically the solvent degradation compounds cis-1,2-dichloroethene (DCE) and vinyl chloride, has been observed in one of the monitoring wells. It is likely that the presence of these constituents is associated with the degradation of the solvents disposed in the landfill (tetrachloroethene or trichloroethene).

Given the presence these concentrations in excess of Ambient Water Quality Standards for several monitoring events during 2010 and 2011, surrounding land use was reviewed to evaluate the presence of potentially affected receptors, especially because the area near the landfill margin is serviced by the New Windsor public water supply. However, it is expected that the low concentration of the VOC constituents detected in groundwater at the landfill margin would be attenuated fairly rapidly and/or degrade/volatilize within the adjacent lowland environment. This attenuation and degradation would tend to preclude any impact to ecological receptors. Similarly, given the long distances from the landfill margin to potential receptors, established land use, and the availability of a public water utility, impact to human receptors is also unlikely.

Supplemental Investigation and LTM Program Modification. Because of the VOC contamination, in January 2012, Stewart ANG Base proposed to NYSDEC to more fully evaluate the characteristics of the VOC plume, to include including modifying the LTM Program as follows:

- Termination of annual ground water sampling of monitoring at two wells.
- Initiating an annual surface water and sediment sampling program.
- Establishing March/April (wet season) as the fixed time period for performance of annual monitoring.

No modifications were proposed for the annual landfill gas monitoring.

More specifically, ANG proposed the installation and sampling of five temporary groundwater monitoring wells along the downgradient perimeter of the landfill and the addition of three surface water/sediment sampling points in the stream and wetland downgradient of the landfill.

This approach was generally accepted by the NYSDEC with the added request that groundwater monitoring plan be revised as follows:

- Installation of a new upgradient monitoring well.
- Installation of a deeper well to increase the chances of finding a deeper zone of VOC contamination and improve the level of assurance that deeper contamination does not exist, in the event that no VOC contamination is detected.
- Water level measurements in all newly installed and all pre-existing monitoring wells, including those which are currently not being used as water quality sampling points. This data will be used to construct a water table contour map and to show the vertical component of the hydraulic gradient at monitoring well couplet locations.
- Additional detail regarding how the temporary wells will be installed.
- Development of a site conceptual model including the source of the contamination, pathways of contaminant migration, and potential receptors. The sampling will identify data gaps and further refinements of the monitoring program which are needed, with the ultimate goal of developing a plan for remedial action.

In July 2012, the Base EM, the ANG remediation contractor, and the NYSDEC to discuss elements of the proposed work plan for continuing the LTM program at Site 3 to ensure concerns of NYSDEC are being addressed appropriately. NYSDEC's primary concern continues to be the increasing concentrations of DCE and vinyl chloride that have been observed in two wells.

Project goals include:

- Continuation of the LTM program (landfill gas and groundwater monitoring).
- Fully evaluating the characteristics of the VOC plume.

To achieve these goals, the following milestones were established:

- Completion of a Life Cycle Cost Analysis (LCCA) to evaluate long term remedial action objective costs.
- Evaluation of historical data to characterize the VOC plume
- Installation of one downgradient bedrock well, one background well, and one well north and one well south of MW-9 (4 wells total).
- Annual landfill gas monitoring (26 locations).
- Annual groundwater sampling (7 wells).
- Annual surface water and sediment sampling (3 locations).
- Prepare Annual LTM Program Reports with sampling results.
- Preparation of a LTM Program Work Plan, LCCA Technical Memorandum, and LTM Program Reports.

3.3.2 Site 2: Former Pesticide Pit Burial Area – Status: Closed

Site 2 consists of a former burial pit used in the 1960s for disposal of pesticide containers. In 1988, an interim removal action was completed (excavation and disposal of all waste materials and soils containing greater than 10 parts per million of the pesticide DDT). A March 2000 ROD required groundwater samples to be collected and analyzed on a semi-annual basis for a period of four years and an institutional control restricting groundwater use. The periodic sampling indicated pesticide levels in groundwater were consistently below NYSDEC groundwater standards in the wells downgradient of the former pit. The remedial actions undertaken met the remedial objectives of the ROD to address impacted groundwater and soil. As such, NYSDEC determined that Site 2 no longer presented a threat to public health or the environment and delisted the site from the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites (the Registry) in October 2011. The implementation of a deed restriction for groundwater use was not required.

4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

4.1 Community Profile

Stewart ANG Base is the home of the 105th Airlift Wing (AW), an Air Mobility Command (AMC) unit of the New York Air National Guard (NYANG), and is located in Orange County, near the City of Newburgh and the towns of Newburgh and New Windsor. The Base and Stewart International Airport share common aircraft runways. Land surrounding the Base consists of a mixture of commercial and light industrial development with scattered residential areas.

The largest city near the Base, the City of Newburgh, is located on the western shore of the Hudson River in Orange County, approximately 60 miles north of New York City. The City is bordered by the *Town* of Newburgh to the west and north, the Hudson River to the east and the Town of New Windsor to the south. The City of Newburgh is a small, densely settled community, comprising approximately 3.9 square miles. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the population is 28,866, mostly Hispanic/Latino (about 48%), with a median household income of \$36,153.

Newburgh is situated in a key location with regard to regional transportation. The Newburgh-Beacon Bridge, located just north of the City, carries Interstate 84 from Orange County across the Hudson River to the City of Beacon in Dutchess County. The New York State Thruway (Interstate 87) runs approximately one mile to the west of the City, connecting the New York City metropolitan area to upstate New York. Other significant roads include Route 17K, which runs westward from Newburgh to Route 17, and Route 9W, which parallels the Hudson River, running southward into New Jersey and northward to Albany.

4.2 History of Community Involvement

The initial Community Relations Plan was finalized in 1991 to keep the local community informed about environmental restoration activities at the Base. This plan describes the ERP and how it relates to the Base, the expressed environmental concerns of local residents, and the actions the ANG has taken and proposes to continue in an effort to establish and maintain open and effective lines of communication with the local community.

According to the 1991 Community Relations Plan, the level of community interest was high and was a key factor in political forums and development plans. General issues of environmental concern included water issues and over development. Environmental concerns as described in the 1991 Community Relations Plan involving the Base included:

- The Base's potential impact on ground water and lake Washington (the City's primary drinking water supply).
- Potential impacts of airport operations including noise, engine exhaust, etc.
- Additional records search to rule out additional ERP sites.
- Consistency of regulatory agency involvement.

- Difficulty in obtaining information.

4.3 Community Relations

Communication is essential to a community outreach program. Information in this section was obtained through in-person interviews with local residents, public officials, business and organization professionals, and others. The interviews were conducted during the week of 7 May 2012. People selected to be interviewed either lived or worked in close proximity to the Base, or are otherwise involved with the community through their employment or other activities. A total of 21 community members were interviewed. See Appendix A for a list of interview questions and a detailed summary of the responses.

Of the 21 respondents, 13 had a positive view of the Base, while seven had a neutral or indifferent view of the Base. One person had a negative view of the Base. Most respondents have not participated in any activities at the Base. The two respondents who have participated in a variety of activities mentioned: hiking, playing baseball, and attending air shows.

4.4 Key Community Concerns

The majority of community respondents did not express environmental, safety and/or health concerns. Of the 21 respondents, only one was aware of an environmental cleanup underway at the Base. This respondent was concerned about the environmental effects of de-icing and POL management. The respondent was also concerned about the runoff from the closed landfill into the surrounding wetlands, into Patterson Brook, and into the drinking water reservoir (Lake Washington).

When asked who they would turn to if they had concerns, nine respondents indicated that they would turn to a local elected official, three would turn to an environmental group, two to the EPA, while other respondents indicated the police, media, friends, and the Base. Three respondents were not sure who they would turn to if they had a concern.

One respondent suggested that the ANG implement cleanup measures beyond what is required in the approved remedy. For example, NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program's "Trees for Tribs" was suggested as an inexpensive way for ANG to implement additional remedial action. This program promotes the use of riparian (streamside) buffers by offering free native trees and shrubs as means to reduce pollution entering waterways by slowing down and filtering runoff.

Another respondent expressed general concern about the health effects associated with closed landfills based on a television news story; specifically about the methane emissions and the exposure of potential contaminants to children.

4.5 Summary of Communication Needs

Twenty one members of the community in and around the Base were interviewed to update the Base's understanding of the community's familiarity with ERP issues. Another goal of the update is to determine what methods of communication would be most effective with the greatest variety of people. The results of the interviews are provided in a detailed summary in Appendix A of this plan.

Although the majority of community respondents did not express environmental, safety and/or health concerns, this may be due to the fact that only one of them was aware of the environmental cleanup efforts underway at the Base prior to the community interviews.

The majority of respondents did not express interest in being on a mailing list, attending a public meeting, or participating in a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). Most respondents get their information online or from the local newspaper, the *Times Herald Record*. The contact information for this newspaper along with other media outlets and environmental groups is provided in Appendix D.

Based on their feedback, the appropriate outreach measures to take include providing a static source of basic information via an electronic newsletter or on the ANG website (<http://www.105aw.ang.af.mil/>) and/or putting notices in the local newspaper with updates about the status of the cleanup. These activities would greatly improve the awareness level of the community at large.

4.6 Non-ERP Issues

During the interview process, interviewees are intentionally asked open-ended questions. This is done to help them think about a variety of issues and to bring out thoughts they have with regard to the Base, the environment, and their interest in receiving information. Because individuals have little to no familiarity with the ERP in particular, they occasionally touch on topics outside of the program. However, all the concerns expressed during the interviews were related to the cleanup efforts at the base under the ERP; there were no non-ERP concerns.

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5.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The ANG and the Base coordinate as the lead agency responsible for the distribution of information regarding cleanup activities at the Base. As the lead agency, they provide the guidance and expertise for investigation and cleanup activities and serve as the primary spokesperson regarding the Sites after coordinating with the NYSDEC.

5.1 Objectives

The objectives of this CIP are to:

- Identify concerns that the local community may have regarding the investigation and cleanup of contamination, both on the Base and beyond its boundaries;
- Establish effective and comprehensive mechanisms for informing the community and responding to community concerns; and
- Set forth a strategy for on-going, two-way communication between the Base and the community.

The activities described below are recommended to implement a community involvement strategy that addresses the above objectives.

5.2 Planned Outreach Activities

The following outreach activities are planned based on the input received during the interview process:

- Continue to improve public image by participating in State and local programs such as:
 - NYCEC's Trees for Tribes Program
 - Addressing the community by speaking at the City of Newburgh's monthly Citizens' Advisory Committee meetings
 - Conducting tours of Site 3 for local officials
 - Quassaick Creek Watershed Alliance
- Create and foster a good working relationship with the surrounding community using local print and electronic media by issuing timely and informative news releases, responding promptly to inquiries, and providing access to project information and interview opportunities.
- Continue to compile and maintain lists of interested individuals, groups, local media and federal, state and local officials.
- Coordinate and/or present informational materials and programs relating to the investigation and cleanup activities at events like environmental fairs, science fairs, and safety fairs, if requested.
- Maintain copies of newspaper articles.

- Prepare and distribute information via e-mail or website <http://www.105aw.ang.af.mil/>.
- Produce and distribute Fact Sheets, when necessary that explain milestones reached at the Base and their significance. Milestones considered significant include, but are not limited to issuance of new reports, installation of additional wells, and soil sampling/groundwater monitoring results. Some site-specific examples are:
 - Results of the latest round of groundwater sampling at Site 3
 - Progress in cleaning up the VOC plume at Site 3
 - Highlights and summaries of NYANG's participation in State or local environmental programs as listed above

Fact Sheets could be distributed via e-mail, website (<http://www.105aw.ang.af.mil/>) and/or mailing. The Fact Sheets will present information in simple, concise language, and will focus on current site activities. All Fact Sheets will be distributed to the mailing list.

Because of the significant Hispanic community in Newburgh, community outreach materials may also be provided in Spanish. In addition, the following outreach activities will continue to be performed by the ANG and the Base, as required by ANG and DoD policy:

- Maintain the Information Repository (IR) and Administrative Record (AR) for the Base. These documents are available for the public to review and remain available until all ERP cleanup is completed (See Appendix E for the location of the IR and AR).
- Prepare and place display advertisements in the local newspaper to announce public comment periods, public meetings, and other pertinent information. These advertisements should be published in the most widely available newspaper in the area. For the 105th AW, this is the *Times Herald Record*.

5.3 Completed Outreach Activities

The following outreach activities have been conducted at the Base to date:

- Public Notice from NYSDEC Regarding Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Delist Notice (Site 2).
- Transmittal of Notice of Availability of Record of Decision to Public Meeting Attendees from NYANG (Site 2).
- The IR has been maintained for public review at the Base and is accessible during the business hours listed in Appendix E. This file contains general information on the ERP at the Base and site-specific technical reports. This file has been regularly updated with the most current information.
- The AR has also been maintained at the Base and is available for public review during normal business hours. A duplicate file is also maintained at the ANG Headquarters, Environmental Restoration Branch, Joint Base Andrews, Maryland. Documents listed on the AR but that are not part of the IR are available upon request.

Appendix A

Community Interview Questions and Responses

During the week of 7 May 2012, representatives from the New York Air National Guard (ANG) conducted twenty-one (21) community interviews in the area surrounding the Stewart ANG Base in Newburgh, NY. Stewart ANG Base is part of the Stewart International Airport. These interviews were conducted with community members who live and/or work in the vicinity of the Base and the airport including residents, community leaders, local officials, and business people.

1. How long have you lived (or worked) in this community?

Less Than 1 Year	2
1-9 Years	0
10-19 Years	2
20-29 Years	10
30-39 Years	4
40-49 Years	2
50+ Years	1

2. Have you or a family member ever worked at the Base?

Yes – 1
No – 20

3. What are your thoughts on having the Base here in the community? (or, if interviewing a base employee, your thoughts on working here?)

Positive – 13
Negative – 1
Neutral – 7

Overall, 13 responded positively while 7 people were indifferent toward the Base. The one negative respondent was suspicious that the Base was conducting clandestine operations.

4. Have you, or members of your family, participated in any activities at the Base?

Yes – 2
No – 19

Activities included hiking, playing baseball, and attending air shows.

5. Do you have any concerns (environmental/safety/health) related to activities at the Base?

Yes – 1

No – 19

Do Not Know – 1

Most of the respondents had no concerns. The respondent who replied “do not know” asked if there should be a concern; that they would want to be informed of how Base activities impacted the environment.

The respondent who replied “yes” was concerned about the environmental effects of de-icing and POL management. The respondent was also concerned about the runoff from the closed landfill into the surrounding wetlands, into Patterson Brook, and into the drinking water reservoir.

If so, who would you turn to if you had concerns at the Base?

The sources identified by respondents included:

- Local Elected Officials 9
- Environmental Groups 3
- Unsure or Do not Know 3
- EPA 2
- Police 1
- News Media 1
- Friends 1
- Base 1

Note that respondents were not asked to limit their response to **one source**.

6. Have you dealt with the Base in the past regarding any concerns?

Yes – 0

No – 21

If so, are officials at the Base perceived as responsive to public concerns?

N/A - 21

7. Prior to this conversation, were you aware that there is an environmental cleanup underway at the base?

Yes – 1

No – 20

If so, how did you become aware of this?

The respondent who replied “yes” was made aware of the Base cleanup efforts as part of their job.

8. Who would you consider a trusted source when it comes to overall environmental issues? Examples may be U.S. EPA, State/Local Agency, Environmental Groups, etc.

The sources identified by respondents include:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 14
- NY State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) 2
- Environmental Groups 2
- Orange County Planning Department 1
- City of Newburgh 1
- No one 1

Note that respondents were not asked to limit their response to **one source**.

9. Have you participated in any public meetings (i.e., school board, city council, etc.) or are you currently involved in civic affairs?

Yes – 2

No – 19

If so, what groups do you participate in?

The two “yes” respondents participate in the City of Newburgh Planning Board.

10. Would you like additional information regarding the cleanup at the Guard base?

Yes – 9

No – 12

If so, how would you prefer to get information about cleanup activities at the base?

The sources identified by respondents include:

- | | |
|----------------------|----|
| • Public Meeting | 1 |
| • Newsletter (total) | 9 |
| ○ Via e-mail | 4 |
| ○ Via hard copy | 5 |
| • Website | 10 |
| • None | 1 |

All of the people interviewed were asked how they preferred to get information about the Base cleanup activities. Even those who stated they did not need or want additional information were asked to state the method of providing information that would be most effective, in their opinion.

11. If a mailing list were to be developed, would you like to be included on the mailing list?

Yes – 9

No – 12

If so, how frequently would you like to receive information about the cleanup at the Base?

All of the people interviewed were asked how frequently they preferred to get information about the Base cleanup activities. Even those who stated they did not need or want additional information were asked to state how often, in their opinion, information should be disseminated.

- | | |
|-----------|----|
| Quarterly | 10 |
| As needed | 9 |
| Monthly | 1 |
| Bimonthly | 1 |

12. If the Guard were to hold a public meeting to provide information about cleanup activities and to give people an opportunity to ask questions or communicate their concerns, would you be interested in attending this sort of meeting?

Yes – 9

No – 12

What would be a convenient location for a public meeting?

All of the people interviewed were asked to suggest a location. Even those who stated they would not attend a public meeting were asked where, in their opinion, would be a convenient meeting location.

Locations suggested:

- School 5
- Hotel 5
- No Opinion 4
- Base 1
- Armory 1
- Bar 1
- Church 1
- Library 1
- Restaurant 1
- City Building 1

Please note that respondents were not asked to limit their response to one source.

13. A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) is a group sponsored by the Department of Defense that brings together different members of the community to hear about and comment on ongoing cleanup actions at military bases. Would you be interested in participating in a RAB?

Yes – 9

No – 12

14. How do you currently get most of your information? Check all that apply:

- Newspaper 17
- Radio 12
- Television 5
- Online 3

The *Times Herald Record* (Newburgh newspaper) was the main newspaper source for most respondents. Other newspapers cited were the *Poughkeepsie Journal*, *Mid-Hudson Times*, *Chester Chronicle*, and the *Photo News*.

Channel 7, WABC and Channel 12 WCBS New York News were the TV stations mentioned with most respondents who received their information from TV preferring Channel 7 as their main sources. Yahoo was listed as the online sources for respondents who received their news online. The three most popular radio sources in the area were: WSPK, 104.7 FM (Poughkeepsie); WPDH, 101.5 FM (Poughkeepsie); and WRRV, 96.9 FM (Poughkeepsie).

Note that respondents were not asked to limit their response to one source.

15. Can you suggest other community members or local groups to be interviewed?

The following individuals, groups, or areas of town were identified:

- City/Town Officials
- Other Businesses

16. Is there anything else you would like to add?

Two respondents stated that they were surprised to learn that there was environmental cleanup being conducted so close to where they work.

One respondent expressed general concern about the health effects associated with closed landfills based on a television news story; specifically about the methane emissions and the exposure of potential contaminants to children.

Another respondent suggested that the ANG implement cleanup measures beyond what is required in the approved remedy. For example, NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program's "Trees for Tribs" was suggested as an inexpensive way for ANG to implement additional remedial action. This program promotes the use of riparian (streamside) buffers by offering free native trees and shrubs as means to reduce pollution entering waterways by slowing down and filtering runoff. More information is available at the following website:

http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/hrewtft.pdf

Appendix B Key Contacts

Federal and State Government Agencies

New York Air National Guard

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105th Airlift Wing
Stewart ANGB
One Maguire Way
Newburgh, NY 12550-5075

Phone: (845) 563-2366
E-mail: Nicolas.Caputo@ang.af.mil

105th Airlift Wing

<http://www.105aw.ang.af.mil/>

New York Department of Environmental Conservation

Mr. Steven Parisio
NYSDEC
Region 3 Office/Solid Waste Program
21 South Putt Corners Road
New Paltz, NY 12561-1620

Phone: (845) 256-3126
E-mail: sxparisi@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Ms. Heather Bishop
NYSDEC
Division of Environmental Remediation
Remedial Bureau A
625 Broadway, 11th Floor
Albany, NY 12233-7015

Phone: (518) 402-9692
E-mail: hlbishop@gw.dec.state.ny.us

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Appendix C Federal, State, and City Elected Officials

Members of Congress

U.S. Senator Kirsten Gillibrand
478 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-4451
www.gillibrand.senate.gov/contact/

Hudson Valley Office:
PO Box 893
Mahopac, NY 10541
Tel. (845) 875-4585
Fax (845) 875-9099

U.S. Representative Maurice D. Hinchey
2431 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
Phone: (202) 225-6335
Fax: (202) 226-0774

Middletown Office:
Office of Rep. Hinchey
City Hall, Third Floor
16 James St.
Middletown, NY 10940
Phone: (845) 344-3211

Elected State Officials

Governor Bill Andrew M. Cuomo
New York State Capitol Building
Albany, NY 12224
(518) 474-8390
www.state.ny.us/governor/index.html

State Assemblywoman Nancy Calhoun
96th District, Blooming Grove
1012 Little Britain Rd., Suite 900
New Windsor, NY 12553
(845) 567-3141
calhoun@assembly.state.ny.us

U.S. Senator Charles Schumer
322 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-6542
www.schumer.senate.gov/Contact/contact_chuck.cfm

New York City Office
780 Third Avenue, Suite 2301
New York, NY 10017
Phone: 212-486-4430
Fax: 212-486-7693

New York State Senator William J. Larkin Jr.
39th District, New Windsor
1093 Little Britain Road
New Windsor, NY 12553
(845) 567-1270
larkin@senate.state.ny.us

State Assemblyman Tom Kirwin
100th District, Newburgh
190 South Plank Rd.
Newburgh, NY 12550
(845) 562-0888, fax 561-5218

Elected City Officials

**Mayor Judy Kennedy, Mayor of
Newburgh**

Council Chambers

3rd Floor

City Hall, 2nd floor

83 Broadway

Newburgh, NY 12550

(845) 569-7301

jkennedy@cityofnewburgh-ny.gov

**Councilman Curlie Dillard, City of
Newburgh, NY**

cdillard@cityofnewburgh-ny.gov

(845) 569-7301

**Councilwoman, Gay Lee, City of
Newburgh, NY**

glee@cityofnewburgh-ny.gov

Appendix D Media and Environmental Group Contacts

Media Contacts

Newspaper

Times Herald-Record (888) 620-1700
40 Mulberry St.
P.O. Box 2046
Middletown, NY 10940-6357
<http://www.recordonline.com/>

Television Networks

WABC-TV (212) 456-7000
7 Lincoln Square
NY, NY 10023
<http://abclocal.go.com/wabc/index>

WCBS-TV
524 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019
<http://newyork.cbslocal.com/>

Radio Stations

WPDH, 101.5 FM (845) 471-1500
2 Pendell Road
Poughkeepsie, NY 12602
<http://www.wpdh.com/>

WRRV, 96.9 FM (845) 451-9778
2 Pendell Road
Poughkeepsie, NY 12602
<http://www.wrrv.com/>

WLJP, 89.3 FM (800) 724-8518
P.O. Box 777
Lake Katrine, NY 12449
http://www.soundoflife.org/radio/index.php?option=com_rsform&Itemid=156

WVKR, 91.3 FM
124 Raymond Ave
Box 726
Poughkeepsie, NY 12604
<http://www.wvkr.org/info/>

(845) 437-7178

WFKP, 99.3 FM
20 tucker Drive
Poughkeepsie, NY 12603
<http://www.kissfmhv.com/pages/contactkissfm2012.html>

(845) 471-2300

WSPK, 104.7 FM
P.O. Box 310
Beacon, NY 12508
http://www.k104online.com/page/Contact_Us/74

(845) 838-6000

Environmental Group Contacts

Regional Organizations

Adirondack Mountain Club (ADK)
Mid-Hudson Chapter
P.O. Box 3674
Poughkeepsie, NY 12603

Phone: (518) 377-1452
FAX: (518) 393-0526
E-mail: info@protectadks.org

The Association for the Protection
of the Adirondacks
897 St. Davids Lane
Niskayuna, NY 12309

Phone: (845) 586-2611
FAX: (845) 586-3044
E-mail: cccd@catskillcenter.org

Catskill Center for Conservation and
Development
43355 State Route 28
Arkville, NY 12406

Catskill Citizens for Safe Energy
P.O. Box 103
Fremont Center, NY 12736

Phone: (845) 468-7063
E-mail: info@catskillcitizens.org

Catskill-Delaware Natural Water Alliance, Inc.
P.O. Box 411
Boiceville, NY 12412

Phone: (845) 657-6238

Catskill Forest Association
P.O. Box 336
Arkville, NY 12406

Phone: (845) 586-3054
FAX: (845) 586-4071
E-mail: cfa@catskill.net

Catskill Mountainkeeper
P.O. Box 381
Youngsville, NY 12791

Phone: (845) 482-5400
E-mail: info@catskillmountainkeeper.org

Citizens Campaign for the Environment
Lower Hudson Valley/Connecticut Chapter
19 Court Street, Lower Level
White Plains, NY 10601

Phone: (914) 997-0946
FAX: (914) 997-0983
E-mail: whiteplains@citizenscampaign.org

Groundwork Hudson Valley
6 Wells Avenue
Yonkers, NY 10701

Phone: (914) 375-2151
FAX: (914) 375-2153
E-mail: rick@groundworkhv.org

Hudson River Sloop Clearwater, Inc.
724 Wolcott Avenue
Beacon, NY 12508

Phone: (845) 265-8080
E-mail: office@clearwater.org

League of Women Voters of the Mid-Hudson
Region
P.O. Box 3564
Kingston, NY 12402

Phone: (845) 340-2003
E-mail: info@midhudson.ny.lwvnet.org

Riverkeeper
828 South Broadway
Tarrytown, NY 10591

Phone: 800-21-RIVER (800-217-4837)
E-mail: info@riverkeeper.org

Sierra Club Mid-Hudson Valley Group
P.O. Box 1012
Poughkeepsie, NY 12602

E-mail: midhudsonsierra@yahoo.com

Sustainable Hudson Valley
P.O. Box 4112
Kingston, NY 12401-4112

Phone: (845) 384-1061
E-mail: info@sustainhv.org

Scenic Hudson, Inc.
One Civic Center Plaza, Suite 200
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

Phone: (845) 473-4440
FAX: (845) 473-2648
E-mail: info@scenichudson.org

Organizations in Orange County

Centro Independiente de Trabajadores
Agrícolas
(Independent Farmworkers Center)
P.O. Box 109
Albion, NY 14411

Phone: (585) 589-7460
FAX: (914) 589-7460
E-mail: cita@warwick.net

Coalition of Health Professionals Against
Pollution
19 Overhill Road
Middletown, NY 10940

Phone: (845) 344-1527

Orange County Citizens Foundation
23 White Oak Drive
P.O. Box 525
Sugar Loaf, NY 10981-0525

Phone: (845) 469-9459
FAX: (845) 469-3145
E-mail: info@occitizensfoundation.org

Orange Environment, Inc.
P.O. Box 25
Goshen, NY 10924

Phone: (845) 294-5852
E-mail: oeoffice@warwick.net

**Appendix E
Administrative Record and Information Repository Locations**

Administrative Record and Information Repository:

Maj Nicolas Caputo, Environmental Manager
105th Airlift Wing
Stewart ANGB
One Maguire Way
Newburgh, NY 12550-5075

Phone: (845) 563-2366
E-mail: Nicolas.Caputo@ang.af.mil

105th Airlift Wing

<http://www.105aw.ang.af.mil/>

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Appendix F List of Acronyms and Glossary

List of Acronyms

105th AW	105 th Airlift Wing
ANG	Air National Guard
ANGB	Air National Guard Base
AR	Administrative Record
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
DCE	cis-1,2-dichloroethene
DD	Decision Document
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EM	Environmental Manager
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
FFS	Focused Feasibility Study
FS	Feasibility Study
IR	Information Repository
LCCA	Life Cycle Cost Analysis
LTM	Long-Term Monitoring
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
NFA	No Further Action
NFRAP	No Further Remedial Action Planned
NYANG	New York Air National Guard
NYDOT	New York Department of Transportation
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
PA	Preliminary Assessment
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
PP	Proposed Plan
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SI	Site Inspection
USAF	United States Air Force
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Glossary of Terms

Administrative Record (AR) – A file which contains all information (correspondence and documents) used by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or the IRP.

Alternative – A combination of technical and administrative methods developed and evaluated in a Feasibility Study, which can be used to address contamination at a site.

Cleanup – Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of chemicals that could affect public health or the environment. The term is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of removal or remedial responses.

Comment Period – A time period for the public to review and comment on various documents and proposed actions. At certain points in the cleanup process, a 30-day comment period is provided for the community so that they may review and comment on a proposed plan of action.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP) – Formal plan for community involvement activities at a site undergoing investigation and cleanup at an ERP site. The CIP is designed to ensure opportunities for public involvement at the site, determine activities that will provide for such involvement, and allow citizens the opportunity to learn about the site.

Community Relations Plan – Also a plan designed to ensure opportunities for public involvement during the cleanup process. These plans were precursors to CIPs.

Decision Document (DD) – A formal published record of a significant decision made by the Air National Guard regarding a site being studied under the ERP. A DD, typically, is prepared when NFA is required at a specific site or when a method of remediation has been selected.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) – Describes the application of engineering and economic criteria to select the technology approach that most cost-effectively meets remedial objectives.

Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) – An initiative to inspect ANG installations, nationwide, to determine if, as a result of past practices, accidents or incidents; any chemicals have caused environmental contamination. The terms ERP and Installation Restoration Program (IRP) are sometimes used interchangeably. Any such contamination would have occurred many years ago when limited knowledge existed of the potential environmental consequences associated with the routine use and disposal or accidental spills of waste oils, cleaning solvents, fuels and other substances now known to be potentially harmful. If a site is discovered where contamination posing a threat to human health or the environment is present, steps are taken to contain, control or clean up that site.

Feasibility Study (FS) – An in-depth study conducted using data gathered under the RI. This study establishes cleanup objectives for a response action and from that a number of alternatives

for the response are presented. The alternatives are developed based upon factors such as public health, environmental impacts, practicality of implementation, and cost.

Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) – When an immediate corrective action is necessary at a contaminated site, to protect public health or the environment, a FFS is promptly initiated to determine the appropriate rapid response measure to be implemented.

Groundwater – Water found beneath the ground's surface, it permeates subsurface soil, sand and other porous substances.

Hydrogeology – The science of examining and characterizing the way groundwater moves and behaves.

Information Repository (IR) – A place where current information related to the ERP is available for public review. To facilitate public access to this information, a public library located near the Base usually serves as the location for an IR. The IR includes portions of the Administrative Record file.

Monitoring Well – A specific type of well that is drilled on or near a suspected contaminated site. These monitoring wells allow scientists to extract groundwater, from specific depths, for analyses to determine if the water is contaminated, the type of chemical involved, if any, and the level of the contamination. These wells also assist in determining the flow direction of groundwater and the speed of the flow, thus indicating the rate any contamination in the water might be spreading or migrating to other areas. These wells also assist in determining the actual physical area of a contaminated site. During cleanup of a site, groundwater extracted from these wells is analyzed to determine the rate at which the level of contamination is diminishing – an indication of how well the selected cleanup alternative is working and how long it will take for the process to return the groundwater to an acceptable state.

Preliminary Assessment (PA) – The first phase of the ERP, primarily consisting of interviews of past and present installation employees and a review of historical and operational records in an effort to determine if there is any reason to believe environmental contamination exists on the installation. If, as a result of this assessment, it is determined that further study is needed, a SI is conducted.

Record of Decision (ROD) – A formal published record of a significant decision made by the Air National Guard regarding a site being studied under the ERP. A ROD, typically, is prepared when cleanup action is required at a specific site.

Remedial Action (RA) – The actual implementation of a chosen action in order to contain, control, minimize, reduce or clean up contamination at a given site.

Remedial Design (RD) – The technical specifications and engineering design for the RA.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) – An overlapping interactive investigation and analytical study conducted for a contaminated site to determine the type(s) and the extent of

the contamination present, and to establish criteria for site cleanup. It is in this phase that cleanup alternatives are identified and evaluated.

Site Inspection (SI) – The second phase of the ERP, this phase is entered if it is determined in a PA that there may be contamination at a particular site. In this phase actual on-scene inspection and analyses are used to determine if contamination does or does not exist.

Solvent – A liquid substance that is capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances.

Surface Water – Water found above ground, as opposed to groundwater, which is water found below the surface of the Earth. Surface water includes rivers, lakes, creeks, streams and puddles.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Is the primary federal agency responsible for implementing federal environmental laws and regulations and monitoring compliance with those laws and regulations.

Appendix G References

AECOM 2012. Letter to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. *Subject: Well Abandonment Letter Report, Site 2 Former Pesticide Pit Burial Area, Stewart Air National Guard Base.* 26 January.

Air National Guard (ANG) 1991. *Community Relations Plan, Stewart Air national Guard Installation Stewart International Airport,* Final November.

ANG 2007. *Second Semiannual 2006 Long Term Monitoring Program Report Site 1 Former Base Landfill,* Final April.

ANG 2009. *Annual 2009 Long Term Monitoring Program Report Site 1 Former Base Landfill,* Final July.

ANG 2011. *Annual 2010 Long Term Monitoring Program Report Site 1 Former Base Landfill,* Final March.

City of Newburgh, New York 2011. *City of Newburgh future Land use Plan,* Final, June.

National Guard Bureau 2011. Letter to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division. *Subject: Record of Decision Minor Change, Pesticide Burial Pit Area (Site 2), Site #3-36022, Stewart Air National Guard Base, Orange County, New York.* 1 June.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), Region 3 Office 2007. Letter to ANG. *Post-closure water quality monitoring at the Stewart Air National Guard Base Landfill.* 5 January.

NYSDEC 2011. Public Notice. *Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Delist Notice.* 4 October.

NYSDEC, Region 3 Office 2012. Letter to AMEC. *Stewart Air National Guard Base Landfill, T-New Windsor, Orange County Proposed Modification to Post-Closure Water Quality Monitoring Program.* 24 February.

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This Community Involvement Plan Project is administrated by the Air National Guard Head Quarter. For further information, please contact:

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