

FINAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

For

FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITE
CHARLESTON AIR FORCE STATION
CHARLESTON, MAINE
D01ME011201

Contract No.: W912WJ-19-D-0002
TASK ORDER F0182

Prepared for:



**New England District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord MA 01742-2751**

September 16, 2020

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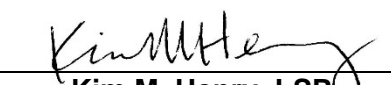
**New England District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
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September 16, 2020

This is to certify that Wood has performed a peer technical review of this deliverable under USACE NAE Contract No. W912WJ-19-D-0002 consistent with Wood Quality Management Program Procedure-PJM-PRO-002, Technical Review.



**Peter S. Baker, CG
Project Manager**



**Kim M. Henry, LSP
Community Relations Lead**

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AC&W	Aircraft Control and Warning Station
ADR	Applied Data Research
AFB	Air Force Base
AFS	Air Force Station
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
bgs	Below Ground Surface
BUIC	Backup Interceptor Operations
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CG	Certified Geologist
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COR	Contracting Officer Representative
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
CWA	Clean Water Act
DCE	cis-1, 2 Dichloroethene
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	Department of Defense
ELCR	Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk
EPH	Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FDR	Field Data Record
FOL	Field Operations Leader
FS	Feasibility Study
FUDS	Formerly Utilized Defense Site
FUDSChem	Formerly Utilized Defense Site Chemistry Database
FUDSMIS	Formerly Utilized Defense Site Management Information System
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste
HQ	Hazard Quotient
GPR	Ground-Penetrating Radar
GPS	Global Positioning System
µg/L	micrograms per liter
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MEDEP	Maine Department of Environmental Protection
NAE	New England District
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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NORAD	North American Air Defense Region
NRCS	Natural Resource Conversation Service
NRPA	Natural Resources Protection Act
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAVE	Precision Avionics Vectoring Equipment
PAWS	Phased Array Warning System
PCB	Poly-Chlorinated Bi-phenyl
PG	Professional Geologist
PID	Photo-Ionization Detector
PRG	Preliminary Remediation Goal
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
RAG	Remedial Action Guideline
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	Remedial Investigation
RSL	Regional Screening Level
SAGE	semi-automatic ground environment
Site	The former Charleston Air Force Station located in Charleston, Maine
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
TBC	“to-be-considered”
TCE	Trichloroethene
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TED	Technical Environmental Database
USAF	United States Air Force
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VISL	Vapor Intrusion Screening Level
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VPH	Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Wood	Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
XRF	X-Ray Fluorescence

1.0 Overview

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (Wood) has prepared this Community Relations Plan (CRP) in support of the Remedial Investigation (RI) at the former Charleston Air Force Station (AFS or Site) located in Charleston, Maine (**Figure 1-1**). This CRP has been prepared for the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) New England District (District) under contract number W912WJ-19-D-0002 Task Order F0182. This plan describes the community relations activities to be conducted at the Site during investigation and cleanup of the AFS to ensure that the community is continuously informed about and provided opportunities to be involved in the environmental restoration process at the Site.

The RI, Feasibility Study (FS) and any subsequent cleanup will be conducted under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program for Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) and lead from small arms. The investigation and remediation process will be completed in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Contingency Plan (NCP) 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300 and EM 200-1-2 (USACE, 2016). Under the FUDS program Charleston AFS is designated as Property Number D01ME0112.

Work at the Site is conducted by the District as the lead agency and coordinated with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MEDEP). Wood is the District's environmental engineering contractor.

1.1 Regulatory Requirements for the Community Relations Plan

In conducting the RI/FS process at the Site, USACE must comply with CERCLA requirements for public involvement and community outreach. Sections 113, 117, and 122 of CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), establish several principal elements for community involvement:

- Developing a local, publicly available Administrative Record;
- Establishing a local, publicly available Information Repository;
- Notifying the public of the release of the RI report, FS and proposed plan;
- Providing a public comment period on the proposed plan;
- Developing meeting transcripts; and
- Developing a responsiveness summary on comments received on the proposed plan.

This Community Relations Plan was developed to conform to the USACE Public Participation Requirements for Defense Environmental Restoration Program, EP 200-3-1, dated 30 September 2011. The National Contingency Plan (NCP) at 40 CFR 300 provides detailed requirements for community involvement in all phases of environmental response actions. Also, the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Rule at 32 CFR Part 202 includes requirements for establishing, funding, operating and dissolving an RAB for this type of project. USACE solicited and received no interest in establishing a RAB from the public.

1.2 Purpose of the Community Relations Plan

The purpose of this CRP is to facilitate environmental restoration of the AFS through a program that promotes two-way communication between the public and USACE to address stakeholder/community concerns and expectations for the project. The public involvement activities discussed in this plan are meant to provide the opportunity for interested persons to comment on and provide input to decisions about the environmental response actions to be undertaken at the AFS.

The District's overall public involvement objectives are to:

- Inform citizens and local agencies of planned or ongoing actions. Public involvement activities must inform the general public of the nature of an environmental problem, the threat it may pose, the responses under consideration, and the progress being made to address the problem. Communications must be timely and present technical information in a simple and easy-to-understand manner.
- Provide the public the opportunity to provide comments and input about technical decisions. An ongoing public involvement effort encourages and helps local citizens contribute to decisions that will lead to positive long-term effects on their community.
- Build trust and confidence within the community. Citizens and interested parties must trust that the information being provided is accurate, complete and timely.
- Identify and resolve conflict. Conflict may arise in some circumstances, especially if competing interests press to achieve certain outcomes. An effective public involvement effort should seek to minimize conflict by validating different perspectives, encouraging respectful dialogue, and channeling debate into a constructive forum.

To address these objectives, this CRP includes:

- Section 2 – Site History, to provide context for the environmental restoration process;
- Section 3 – Community Profile, as a basis for developing effective public involvement activities; and
- Section 4 – Community Involvement Program, which describes the specific public involvement activities to be performed.

2.0 Site Description

The former Charleston AFS consisted of 82.3 acres in Charleston, Maine, located in Penobscot County (**Figure 1-1**).

2.1 Site Location and Physical Description

The former Charleston AFS property is located on State Highway 15, approximately 25 miles northwest of Bangor, Maine and 2.5 miles east of Charleston, Maine. The approximate center of the property is at Latitude N45° 05' 29" (45.091389) Longitude W69°05' 43" (-69.095278). The property is located within United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 1, Maine Congressional District 2, and postal zip code 04422.

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) built Charleston AFS as an Aircraft Control and Warning Station (AC&W) and became fully operational on June 1, 1952. Its radars scanned the offshore airspace of the Bangor Defense Area, searching for incoming enemy aircraft. In May 1959, the station converted to a semi-automatic ground environment (SAGE) system, and it began backup interceptor operations (BUIC) in March 1963. The Air Force declared Charleston AFS surplus on Sept. 29, 1979.

Figure 2-1 shows current Site features at the former Charleston AFS.

The majority of Charleston AFS is currently owned by the state of Maine and is occupied by the Mountain View Youth Development Center and the Charleston Correctional Facility. The Youth Development Center provides treatment and services for juvenile offenders in a safe, secure environment. The program develops pro-social skills and develops competencies to reduce the likelihood of re-offending. The correctional facility runs programs for adults nearing the end of their period of incarceration in order to prepare them to re-enter society. Services provided by the facility include work-release programs, vocational training, academics, and counseling.

The public has limited access to portions of the former Charleston AFS. The developed portions of the corrections facility have security personnel and fencing with secured entries. However, the area east of Highway 15 (former radio receiver and Non-Commissioned Officers [NCO] club) and the abandoned radar facilities at the top of the Bull Hill can be entered on foot from adjacent properties. This property is currently owned by Canadian Pacific Railway.

It is anticipated the former Charleston AFS will continue to be used by the Corrections Facility and Canadian Pacific Railway for the foreseeable future.

2.2 Site History

The following subsections describe the Charleston AFS history of operations. Most of the information in this section is summarized from the Preliminary Assessment (USACE, 2018).

2.2.1 1949-1958

The USAF began acquiring the land that would become the Charleston AFS in 1949-1951 by lease; originally known as AC&W #2, Charleston AFS was also known as P-65 and Z-65 in historical documentation. The 765th AC&W Squadron began its move from Dow Air Force Base (AFB) to Charleston AFS in late 1951.

Initially, the squadron continued its mission at Dow AFB while initiating operations at the new station, which became fully operational on June 1, 1952. Charleston AFS operated as an air defense direction center with a manual capability. The radar system detected incoming aircraft, and airmen determined the plane's speed, direction and altitude. Once an aircraft's track was determined, airmen compared it to known flight plans. If an aircraft's track was "unknown," interceptor aircraft scrambled. The crew at the radar station guided the interceptors to the target aircraft.

In January 1951, construction at Charleston AFS included improvements to the central heating plant, water distribution system, the sewerage system, and the steam heat distribution system. A 32-man Bachelor Quarters, a supply and maintenance building, a modified Motor Repair Shop, and improvements to the water distribution system and the sewage treatment system were authorized.

In February 1951, the New England Division Engineer requested additional funding for the construction of a regular radar tower. A special height finding tower was requested by the Office of the Chief of Engineers in May 1951. In September 1951, an increase in diesel fuel storage capacity from 8,500 gallons to 24,000 gallons was authorized. Other construction from the early 1950's included four airmen dormitories, various administrative and support buildings, and the operational complex on Bull Hill Range. Nine family housing units were added in 1957.

2.2.2 1959-1969

Construction of two new radar towers commenced in 1961 and was completed the following year. A Data Monitor and Control Center was built in the SAGE Annex. In 1963, a Fall-Out Shelter to encase the Operations Building and SAGE Annex was built and included living quarters for assigned personnel. Other improvements included a new sewer treatment system, repainting the radar domes, new steam lines and boilers, an extension of the Recreation Hall to house a two-lane bowling alley, and repairs to the cooling tower. A new diesel power plant was built in 1963 capable of providing power to the entire station, but in 1969, Charleston AFS acquired commercial power for the Cantonment Area and the housing area. Beginning in 1969, the primary power plant was dedicated to the requirements of the operational area. Twenty-eight housing units were added in 1964 and 1965. In 1965, the Recreation Hall was rebuilt after a fire destroyed the original structure.

Exhibit 1 Presents a historical aerial photograph (unknown date) of the Site.

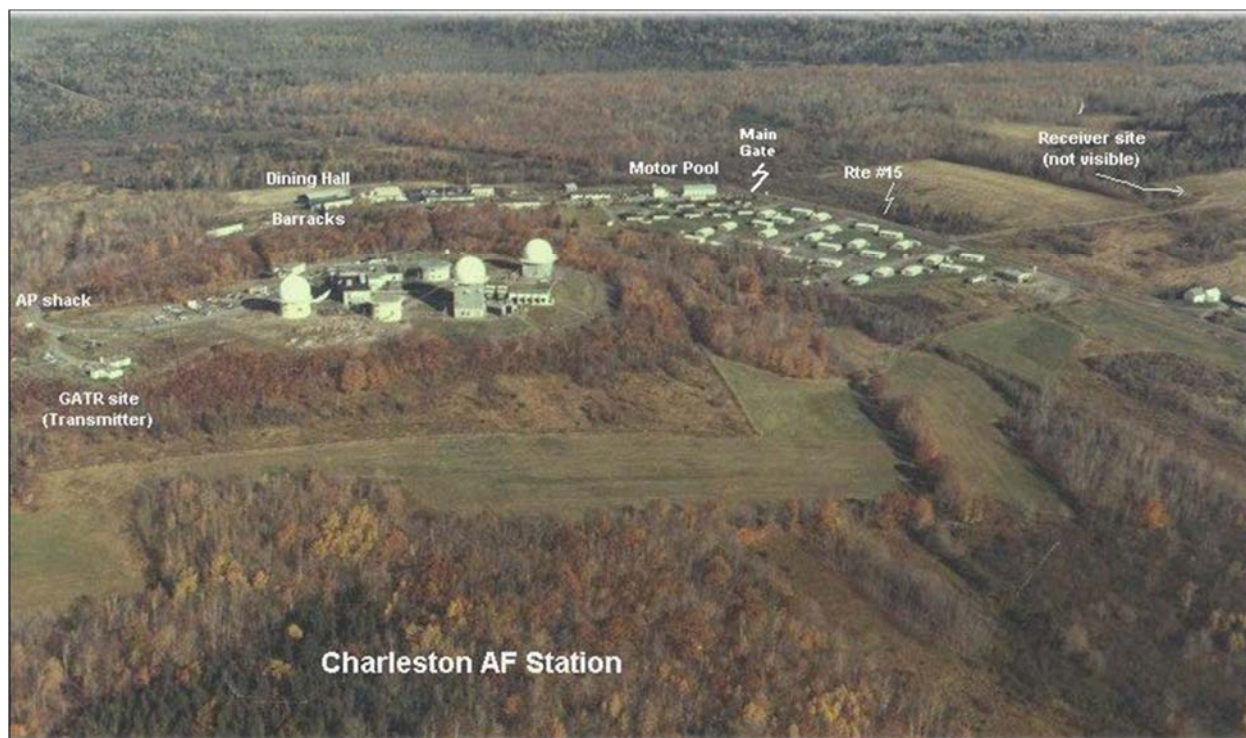


Exhibit 1 Charleston Air Force Station (date unknown)

2.2.3 1970-1979

Following several reconfigurations in the late 1960's, the 765th became the 765th Air Defense Group under the command of the 21st Air Division and the 21st NORAD Region. The Air Defense Group designation was short-lived and reverted to the 765th Radar Squadron on Jan. 1, 1974.

A 1972 Installation Survey Report detailed the condition of the AFS at that time period. The Operations Area contained the equipment and facilities supporting the long-range radar, the sea-launched ballistic missile radar, and the semi-active backup interceptor control missions. Building 211, an AN/FSS-7 radar tower, housed the equipment supporting the sea-launched ballistic missile warning system. The long-range radar, an AN/FPS-27 radar tower was in Building 212.

Building 209 had the height radar (AN/FPS-90) for the long-range radar system. The power plant for the operations area was Building 213, which contained four 500-Kilowatt White-Superior diesel engines. The telecommunications building was Building 210 and was owned by New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. It supported the communications needs of the air station. The water pump system station (Building 207) distributed the water from the 86,500-gallon water reservoir (Building 9120) for the entire installation. Although not necessarily part of the radar operation, Building 203 was the supply office and storage warehouse. By 1973, the Radome base (Building 206) had been converted to storage. The other two structures on the hilltop were Building 200, security police gatehouse, and the ground to air transmitter facility.

Exhibit 2 shows some of these buildings circa 1975.

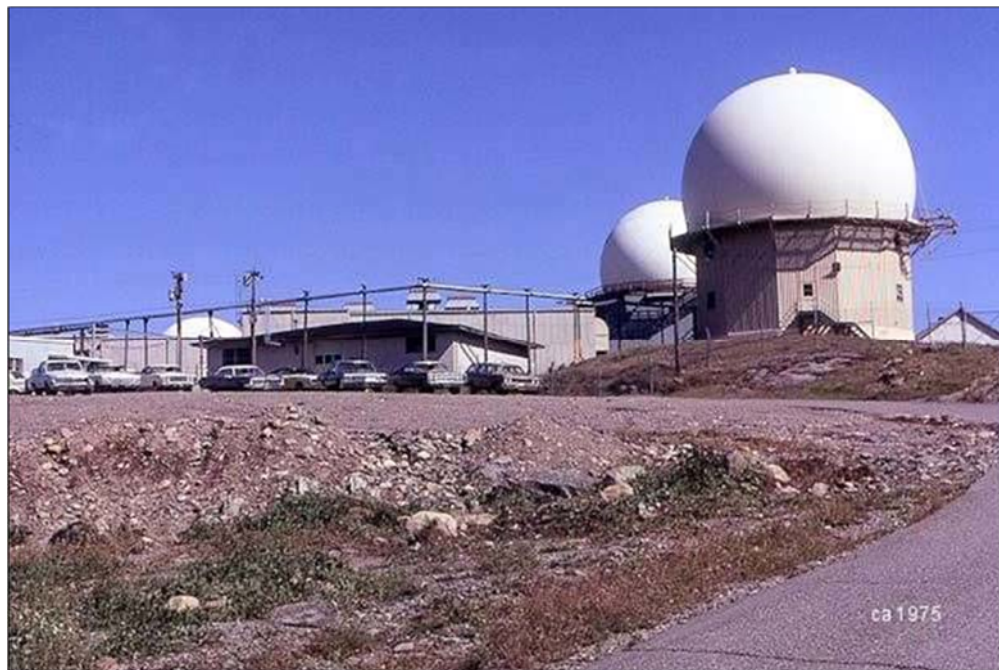


Exhibit 2 Charleston Air Force Station - Radomes (circa 1975)

The Installation Survey Report also provides information on the non-operational areas of Charleston AFS as well (see **Exhibit 3**). The Support and Cantonment Area (Area B) contained the equipment and personnel facilities to support the mission. These buildings included the station headquarters and administration building, housing for four single officers and 124 single airmen, a dining hall, a 11,600,000 BTU steam heating plant, a 20,000 gallon per day sewage treatment/disposal plant, the Civil Engineering building, vehicle maintenance shops, and a multi-purpose recreational building. The USAF converted the boilers in the central heating plant from coal-fired to oil-fired in 1972. Another section of the station (Area C) had 37 single family housing units. Nine were constructed in 1957, and 28 more homes were added in 1964-65. The USAF drilled two drinking water wells in this area. The former ground to air transmitter/receiver building (Area D) on the east side of Highway 15 had been converted to a NCO Club by the time of the 1972 Installation Survey. Area E was the recreational areas at the station.

Area E-1 was an outdoor picnic and playground for the residents of family housing, and Area E-2 was adjacent to the multi-purpose recreational building which was planned to be developed into a softball field and skeet range for base personnel. In winter months, it was to be a snowmobiling track and ice-skating rink.

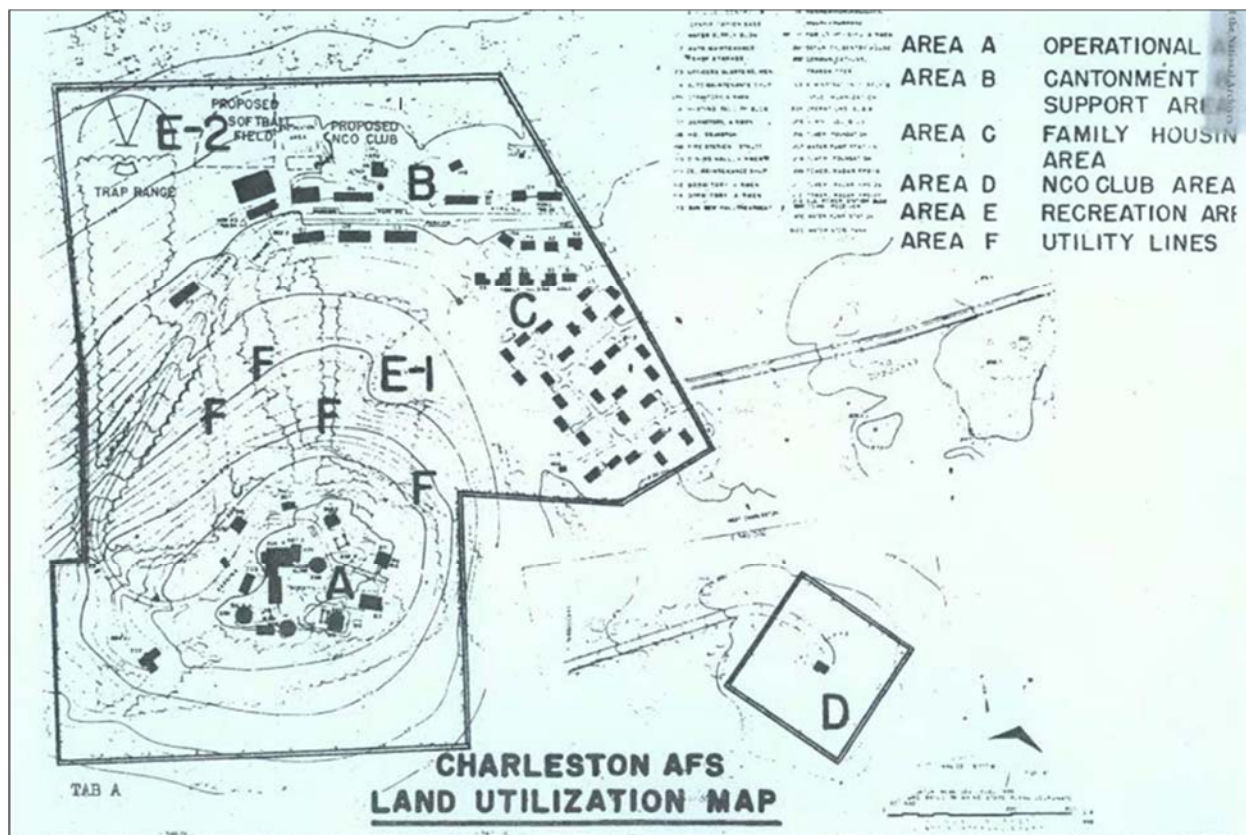


Exhibit 3 Charleston Air Force Station – Utilization Map

2.2.4 Station Closure

In the late 1970's, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the USAF combined their respective civil air control and military detection and reporting mission into the Joint Surveillance System run by the FAA. Five Regional Operation Control Centers processed data received from FAA/USAF radar installations, with an annual savings of over \$100 million. At the same time, the Precision Avionics Vectoring Equipment (PAVE) Phased Array Warning System (PAWS) was developed to detect submarine launch ballistic missiles from five regionally located radar stations. The Joint Surveillance System and the PAVE PAWS system eliminated the need for Charleston Air Force Station. On Sept. 29, 1979, the USAF declared the station excess to its needs in Disposal Report No. 490. The Disposal Report covered 112 acres of the property including 202 family housing units and 165 housing units adjacent to Bangor International Airport.

2.3 Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup Laws and Regulations

RI work will be conducted under the Department of Defense (DoD) DERP FUDS program for HTRW and lead from small arms. The DERP was established by Congress for cleanup of DoD hazardous waste sites consistent with the CERCLA, the NCP, and Executive Order 12580-Superfund Implementation. Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)

relevant to conducting a site investigation will be identified in the RI, with further refinement of ARARs in a FS, if necessary based on the need for remedial action.

CERCLA and the NCP require that remedial actions must attain federal standards, requirements, limitations, or more stringent state standards determined to be legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the circumstances at a given site. ARARs are federal and state environmental requirements used in combination with other assessment methods to: (1) evaluate the appropriate extent of site cleanup; (2) define and formulate remedial action alternatives; and (3) govern implementation and operation of the selected remedy.

In the absence of federal- or state-promulgated regulations, there are many criteria, advisories, and guidance values that are not legally binding, but may serve as useful guidance for response actions. These are “to-be-considered” (TBC) guidance (USEPA, 1988a). These guidelines or advisory criteria should be identified if used to develop clean-up goals or if they provide important information needed to properly design or perform a remedial action. Three categories of TBC information are: (1) health effects information with a high degree of certainty (e.g., RfDs); (2) technical information on how to perform or evaluate site investigations or response actions; and (3) regulatory policy or proposed regulations (53 Federal Register 51436).

2.4 Summary of Previous Work

There have been no DoD soil and groundwater investigations completed at the former Charleston AFS. Inventory and removal of transformers and some USTs have been previously completed.

2.5.1 Inventory Project Report Charleston Air Force Station, 1988

The District prepared an Inventory Project Report (INPR) for the Charleston AFS (D01ME011200) on Nov. 7, 1988. The report, which was approved on Jan. 20, 1989, identified one DERP-FUDS project on the property.

A removal action conducted by MEDEP and funded by USACE consisted of the testing and removal of twenty-two transformers and twenty-seven 275-gallon underground heating fuel storage tanks as well as sampling the soil surrounding the tanks. The project was completed in 1990, and in addition to the tank and transformer removal, the contractor removed 18 tons of petroleum-contaminated soil, 25 cubic yards of Poly-Chlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated soil, and 340 tons of waste oil-contaminated soil. The project was declared to be a No Further DoD Action Indicated on Sept. 30, 1992.

2.5.2 Preliminary Assessment Report (USACE, 2018)

A Preliminary Assessment (PA) Report was prepared for the Site by the USACE in January 2018. The PA findings are summarized as follows:

- A small arms firing range was present.
- Three 10,000-gallon USTs were present on the Hilltop Area where radars were located. MEDEP testing indicated the presence of PCBs, petroleum and waste oil in the tanks and

surrounding soils. Waste manifests were not found during review of MEDEP records. Note: additional research showed that one of these USTs was 8,500 gallons.

- In 1989 the two 10,000-gallon USTs, the 8,500-gallon UST and the twenty-one 275-gallon heating fuel USTs, two well house gasoline tanks and 22 transformers were removed and disposed by MEDEP.
- During the 1989 removal action approximately 18 tons of petroleum contaminated soil, 25 cubic yards of PCB contaminated soil and 340 tons of waste oil contaminated soil were removed. Little to no documentation of the removal action and no confirmation sampling data are available. No investigation of groundwater was undertaken or reported.
- An UST is suspected to be present at the radio transmitter building/NCO club on the adjacent property to the east.
- A bedrock water supply well was drilled by the state of Maine and groundwater sampled was found to contain trichloroethene (TCE) and cis-1,2 dichloroethene (DCE) at concentrations just below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 µg/L. This well is located outside the former property boundary of the Charleston AFS and currently owned by the Correctional Facility. The well is currently being used by the Maine State Correctional Facility for potable water use. It is one of three wells where water is pumped to a storage tank in the Hilltop Area where water mixes before being gravity fed to the Correctional Facility. It is our understanding that VOCs have not been detected in the other two wells.
- The PA identified several other possible source areas in the former industrial support area.

2.5.3 Technical Memorandum Historic and Aerial Photography Analysis/Research (Wood 2020a)

Wood identified additional potential source areas following a review of historical air photography, existing site drawings and microfiche as-built drawings. This information and a summary of the findings are documented in Final Technical Memorandum Historic and Aerial Photography Research/Analysis (Wood, 2020a). The potential source areas identified in the Technical Memorandum include:

- Former coal storage pile runoff pond;
- Dry well associated with a wash rack;
- Former Fire Station;
- Discharge drain associated with the former Auto Storage Building;
- UST (2,000-gallon fuel oil) associated with the Motor Pool;
- 2,000-gallon tank in the industrial area;

- Septic systems serving the former Operations Building, Building 211, Building 212, and Building 213;
- 275-gallon waste oil storage tank near the former Operations Building;
- Discharge lines serving Buildings 212 and 213;
- Two 40,000-gallon diesel fuel oil USTs serving Building 213, abandoned in place;
- Lube oil tank serving Building 213;
- Waste oil and possibly PCBs observed in the excavation during a water line repair on the Hilltop, 200 feet (ft) downslope of the former three USTs (two 10,000 gallon and one 8,500 gallon) on the Hilltop. This event triggered the investigation, sampling, and removal of the USTs; and
- Transformer locations in the industrial area.

2.6 Human and Ecological Concerns

Limited data are currently available to identify human and ecological concerns at the Site. Data are lacking with regard to the presence or absence of chemical impacts to soil, rock, seeps, and groundwater from past disposal, maintenance, and material handling practices at the former Charleston AFS. Uncertainty exists with each potential source area, except for the three USTs and soil that were removed from the Hilltop Area in 1989. There is a confirmed presence of TCE and DCE below MCLs in bedrock groundwater at the Site, but the source is unknown. No other analytical chemical data exist for the Site.

2.7 Objectives of the Remedial Investigation

As a primary objective, the initial phase of the RI will involve sampling of soil and overburden groundwater to determine the presence/absence of contamination at potential source areas. Another objective will be to determine the presence/absence of contamination in the Mountain View Correctional Facility and residential water supply wells in the area. Additional sampling will be conducted to determine background concentrations of Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and metals in soil to allow comparison to soils data collected in impacted areas of the Site.

The data collected from these sampling activities will be screened against human health and ecological screening levels as well as site-specific background levels to evaluate the presence/absence of contaminants. The results of the data collection and risk screening during this phase of the RI will determine if more samples and analyses are needed for areas with detections above screening levels. The additional samples would be collected to support quantitative risk assessments and to determine the need for cleanup.

3.0 Community Background

3.1 Community Profile

The former Charleston AFS is located in the town of Charleston in Penobscot County, Maine. The town of Charleston has an area of approximately 40 square miles and is located between Route 15 (Bangor Road) and Route 221, halfway between Schoodic Lake and Sebec Lake. The town has a population of approximately 1,409 residents, based on the 2010 U.S. Census, which gives it a low population density of 35 inhabitants per square mile. The town is governed by three selectmen, as indicated in the official town website (www.charlestonmaine.com), and is served by one public elementary school (K-6) and one private school (PK-12). The library is closed due to lack of staffing, and therefore cannot be used as a document repository for this project.

Based on the 2010 U.S. Census data, the population in Charleston has the following characteristics:

- The population has grown approximately 0.9% since 2000
- The median age of residents is 39 years
- Percent of residents age 25+ with high school degree: 80.6%
- Percent of residents age 25+ with college degree or higher: 12.1%
- Homeownership rate: 83%
- Number of households: 481
- Median household income, 2017: \$52,962

The racial and ethnic background of the Charleston population is as follows:

- Percent of population – White: 96.8%
- Percent of population – Black: 0.6%
- Percent of population – Asian: 0.2%
- Percent of population – Hispanic or Latino: 0.8%
- Percent of population – Native American: 0.7%
- Percent two or more races: 0.9%

English is the dominant language, and there are no large sub-populations that would require translation of public communications to other languages.

3.2 Community Relations Activities to Date

No prior community relations activities have been conducted for the Site.

The public involvement activities presented in the current version of the CRP reflect the COVID-19 restrictions in place at the time the CRP was developed. The CRP may be updated as COVID-19 restrictions change or if project findings warrant different forms of communications.

3.3 Communication Needs

Given that Charleston is a small, sparsely populated community and that COVID-19 restrictions may limit traditional public involvement activities, it is particularly important to identify effective means of communicating project information. Electronic communications such as email, website and virtual conferencing may be needed to supplement a hard-copy information repository at the town offices. The effectiveness of the community involvement program will be periodically evaluated, and the program updated as needed.

4.0 Community Involvement Program

4.1 Point of Contact

Ms. Sally Rigione is the point-of-contact for public and media inquiries regarding activities at the former Charleston AFS. Ms. Rigione's contact information is included below and will be included on all community involvement materials throughout the duration of the project.

Ms. Sally Rigione, Community Relations Advisor
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
Public Affairs Office
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742
Phone: 978-318-8237
Email: sally.m.rigione@usace.army.mil

4.2 Planned Community Involvement Activities

4.2.1 Prepare Fact Sheets/News Releases

Fact sheets and responses to Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) will be developed to address identified community concerns using brief informative descriptions of the Site, the status of studies and remedial actions, the process of remediation, and other special interest topics as requests arise.

Fact sheets/FAQ are typically one to two pages of information that give concise explanations in laymen's terms. They are intended to give an overview to the general public audience and usually include graphics, photographs and other visuals to support the narrative. Fact sheets will contain a contact name, phone number and email address for more information. The initial fact sheet for the project will consist of an overview of the environmental investigations to be conducted at the former AFS.

The District will also explore the use of videos and photographs in addition to written documents for explaining specific topics or plans, and making those videos available on its website or through other electronic media.

News releases will be issued as needed to disseminate information that may be in the public interest, for example, public meetings, document publication, or a newsworthy event. A news release is a formal announcement to a defined list of media outlets. Basic information will be provided in clear and simple text with directions on how to get more specific information. It should be noted that often news releases are printed almost verbatim by some publications, so the news release should contain sufficient information as written.

4.2.2 Public Notices

Formal public notices will be published as required by CERCLA and DERP guidance in local newspapers to inform community members of significant events in the process, such as public hearings, public comment periods, availability of certain documents and other regulatory requirements. These notices are to appear in prominent positions in popular local publications to ensure those members of the community, with an interest in the program, can read them in adequate time to participate in the program.

The first public notice to be issued for this project will notify the public of the availability of the introductory fact sheet and the Draft Final Remedial Investigation Work Plan. It will solicit public comments on the Work Plan, specify the duration of the public comment period, and provide instructions on how to submit public comments.

4.2.3 Information Repository and Project Webpage

Project-specific documents will be maintained for public review in the Information Repository, which will be established at the Charleston Town Offices. The public will have access to such documents as project work plans, responsiveness summaries, and other reports as they are generated.

A project-specific webpage will be maintained on the District website so that documents can be viewed via the Internet and downloaded electronically. The webpage will provide instructions on how community members and other interested parties may be added to the public involvement mailing list (see Section 4.2.6 below).

4.2.4 Stakeholder Meeting

Technical Project Planning (TPP) meetings will be held to identify the desired project closeout conditions, develop the technical approach to achieve project closeout, and consider stakeholder input throughout the project. The TPP 1 meeting will be held to provide stakeholders, including regulatory agencies, and federal, state, and local officials, an opportunity to be involved in the decision-making process. Due to COVID-19, the TPP 1 meeting will be held virtually, following release of the Draft Final Remedial Investigation Work Plan and will include representatives from the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, the Charleston Correctional Facility, Canadian Pacific Railway and local officials. At this initial TPP meeting, stakeholders will have the opportunity to ask questions and provide comments on the scope of the planned environmental investigations. If situations allow, other subsequent TPP meetings may be held face to face. If face to face TPP meetings are held, a sign-in sheet will be kept for all stakeholder meetings and will be used to update the Stakeholder List in **Appendix A**.

4.2.5 Public Comment Periods

Public comment periods may give community members an opportunity to review and comment on various draft final project documents. The District will announce each comment period separately. Announcements and instructions for public comment periods will appear in local

newspapers and fact sheets. The public comment period will be a minimum of 30 days and is required when a draft document is released.

4.2.6 Create, Maintain and Update Mailing List

The District will compile a mailing list of persons who have expressed interest in the ongoing environmental investigations at the former AFS and will add names as additional people express interest. Individuals wishing to get information via the U.S. Postal Service or email will be able to add their name to a mailing list via a link on the project website. Periodic newsletters or fact sheets will be sent to update interested persons. The District will develop an email newsletter to provide updates to people requesting information. The District will include property owners, renters, businesses and homeowners' associations with land adjacent to or near the former AFS property in the information mailing list.

4.2.7 Public Meetings

Public meetings are informal meetings with the community that are generally used to present information on upcoming field activities, provide project status updates, address community concerns, and answer questions. Because of COVID-19 restrictions, the public will be introduced to the project via public notices and documentation provided in the Information Repository and project webpage. The TPP 2 meeting will be held as a public meeting following completion of the Remedial Investigation and release of the Draft Final RI report. The public meeting will include a presentation followed by a question and answer session and an oral comment period. The proposed community involvement activities schedule, including public information sessions, is presented in **Table 4-1**. **Appendix B** identifies media resources that the District can use to announce the public meetings.

4.3 Community Involvement Plan Schedule

The community involvement activities associated with the Remedial Investigation are outlined are outlined in **Table 4-1**. Field work for the RI is expected to extend from October 2020 to July 2021.

Table 4-1
Schedule of Community Involvement Activities

Activity	Time Frame
Stakeholder meeting (TPP meeting #1)	August 2020
Finalize CRP	August 2020
Establish information repository and if needed, project website	August 2020
Public Comment Period for RI Work Plan	September 2020
Public Comment Period for Draft RI Report	February 2022
Public meeting to present RI Report (TPP meeting #2)	February 2022

5.0 References

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), 2011. Engineer Pamphlet EP 200-3-1. Environmental Quality, Public Participation Requirements for Defense Environmental Restoration Program, 30 September 2011, 139 pages.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), 2016. Engineering Manual EM 200-1-2, Environmental Quality, Technical Project Planning Process, 29 February 2016, 172 pages.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), 2018. Preliminary Assessment, Charleston Air Force Station, Charleston, Maine FUDS Property Number – D01ME0112, Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites, 226 pages.

United States Army Corps of Engineers – New England District, 2016. Formerly Used Defense Sites Online Chemical Database (FUDSCHEM) Data Management Plan dated May 4, 2016.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 1988a. *CERCLA Compliance With Other Laws Manual; Interim Final*, USEPA Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington, D.C.; EPA/540/G 89/006, August.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 1988b. *Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies under CERCLA*, USEPA Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, EPA/540/G 89/004, OSWER Directive 9355.3 01; October.

Wood, 2020a. Final Technical Memorandum Historic and Aerial Photography Analysis/Research, Formerly Used Defense Site, Charleston Air Force Station, Charleston, Maine, United States Army Corps of Engineers New England District, 16 January 2020, 420 pages.

FIGURES

Document: P:\Projects\USACE Charleston AF\517.0_GIS\MapDocuments\Site_Location.mxd PDF: P:\Projects\USACE Charleston AF\517.0_Deliverables\4.2_Work_Plans\RI_Work_Plan\Draft\Figures\Figure 1-1_Site_Location.pdf 03-23-2020 4:28 PM brian.peters

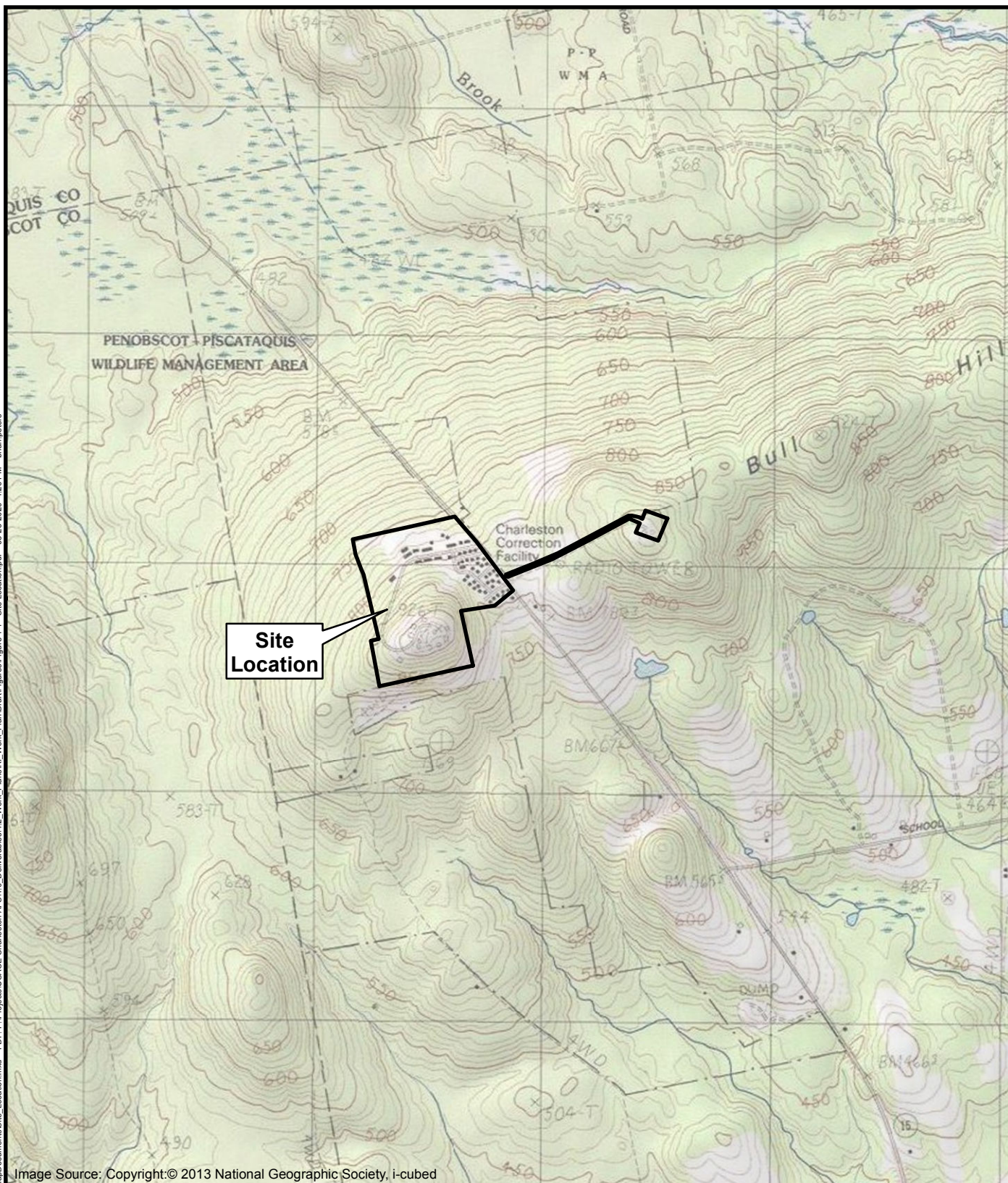
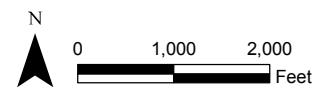
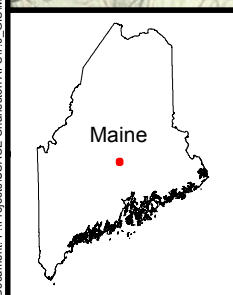


Image Source: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

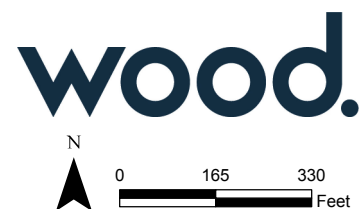
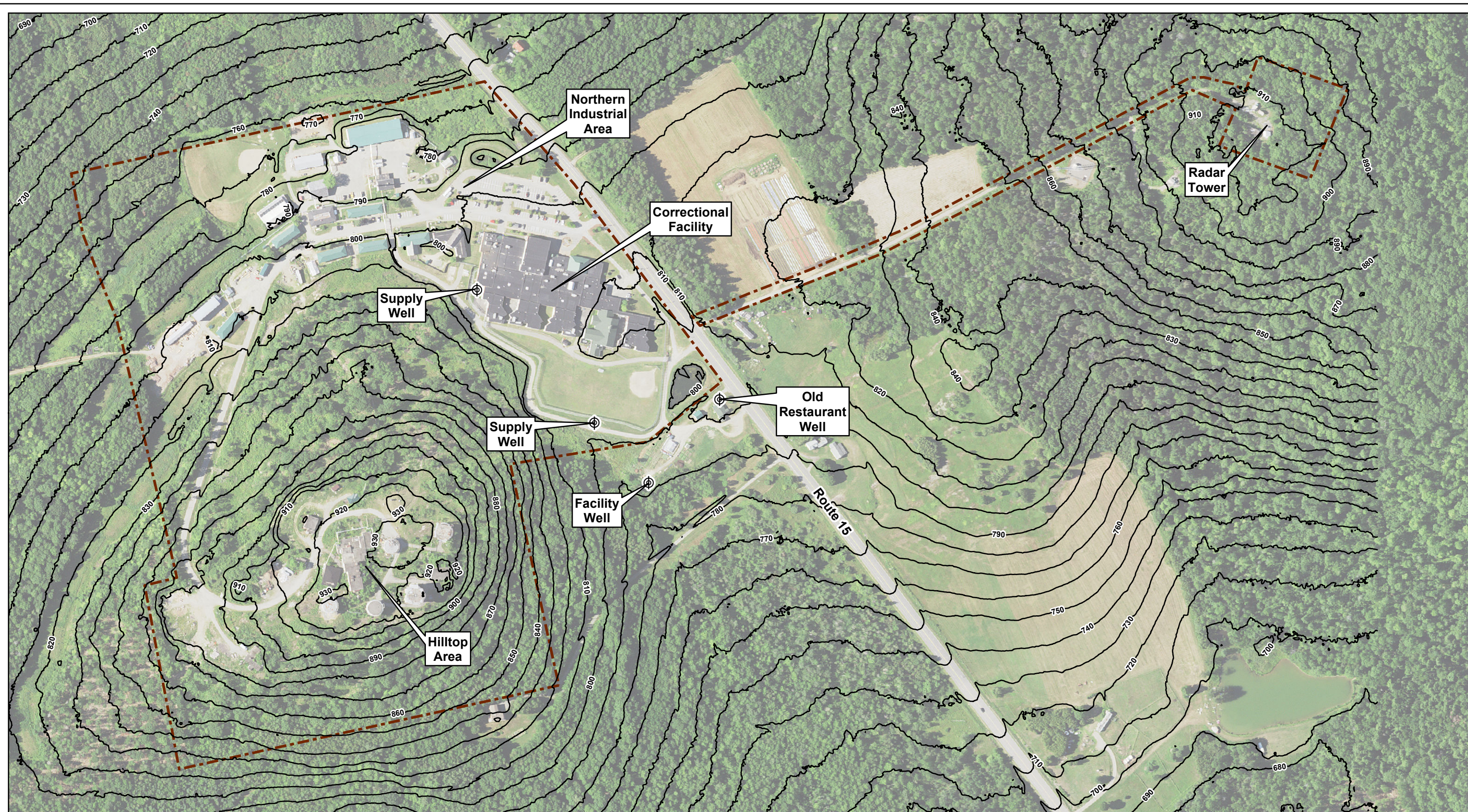


Prepared/Date: BRP 03-23-20 Checked/Date: SFC 03-23-20

Figure 1-1
Site Location

Remedial Investigation Sampling and Analysis Plan
Charleston Air Force Station
Charleston, Maine

Document: P:\Projects\USACE Charleston AFS\7.0 GIS\MapDocuments\RI Work Plan\RI_WP_11x17LS.mxd PDF: P:\Projects\USACE Charleston AFS\4.0 Deliverables\4.2 Work Plans\RI Work Plan\Draft\Figures\Figure 1-2 - Site Features.pdf 03-23-2020 4:00 PM brian.peters



Legend

- ⊕ Approximate Supply Well Location
- 10 foot contour
- ⬡ Approximate Property Boundary

Figure 2-1
Site Features

Remedial Investigation Sampling and Analysis Plan
Charleston Air Force Station
Charleston, Maine

APPENDIX A

STAKEHOLDER LIST

1. FEDERAL OFFICIALS

1.1 United States Senate

- Susan Collins (R)
461 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-2523
www.collins.senate.gov
- Angus King (I)
133 Hart Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-5344
www.king.senate.gov/contact

1.2 United States House of Representatives

- Jared Golden (D)
District 2
1223 Longworth HOB
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-6306
<https://golden.house.gov>

2. STATE OFFICIALS

2.1 Governor

- Janet T. Mills (D)
1 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0001
(207) 287-3531
governor@maine.gov

2.2 Maine Senate

- Paul T. Davis Sr. (Republican-Sangerville)
District 4
36 Townhouse Road
Sangerville, ME 04479
(207) 876-4047
paul.davis@legislature.maine.com

2.3 Maine House of Representatives

- Steven D. Foster (R-Dexter)
District 104
56 Silvers Mills Road
Dexter, ME 04930
(207) 924-4409
Steven.foster@legislature.maine.gov

3.0 MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

3.1 Penobscot County

County Judge of Probate

- Amy Lewis Faircloth (D-Bangor)
822 Kenduskeag Avenue
Bangor, ME 04401
(207) 942-8769

County Register of Probate

- Renee M. Stupak (D-Bangor)
321 Birch Street
Bangor, ME 04401
(207) 942-8769
rstupak@penobscot-county.net

County Treasurer

- John David Hiatt (R-Bangor)
97 Hammond Street
Bangor, ME 04401
(207) 942-8535

County Register of Deeds

- Susan F. Bulay (R-Old Town)
118 7th Street
Old Town, ME 04468
(207) 942-8797

County Sheriff

- Troy J. Morton (R-Eddington)
PO Box 632
Holden, ME 04429
tmorton@penobscott-sheriff.net

County District Attorney

- Marianne Lynch (R-Bangor)
97 Hammond Street
Bangor, ME 04401
(207) 942-8552

County Commissioner

- Andre E. Cushing III (R-Newport)
District 2
123 Maplewood Road
Newport, ME 04953
(207) 358-9447
andre@andrecushing.com

3.2 Town of Charleston

Municipal Clerk

- Barbara F. Crider
PO Box 120
125 School Road
Charleston, ME 04422
(207) 285-3637
townofcharleston@yahoo.com

Selectmen

- Lloyd Downey, Jr.
(207) 285-3637
- Terry Lynn Hall
(207) 285-7374
- Keith Scott
(207) 285-7957

4. REGULATORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POINTS OF CONTACT

- Project Manager
Iver McLeod
Maine Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
28 Tyson Drive
Augusta, ME 04333-0017
(207) 287-7688
Iver.J.McLeod@maine.gov
- Hydrologist
Gail Lipfert
Maine Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
28 Tyson Drive
Augusta, ME 04333-0017
(207) 592-5091
gail.e.lipfert@maine.gov

5. CURRENT PROPERTY OWNERS

- Property owner west of Rt. 15
Sam Bradeen
State of Maine – Charleston Correctional Facility
1202 Dover Road
Charleston, ME 04422
(207) 285-0800
Sam.Bradeen@maine.gov
- Property owner east of R. 15
Karlene A. French
Spec. System Environmental Remediation
Canadian Pacific
120 South 6th Street, Suite 700
Minneapolis, MN 55402
(612) 330-4472
Karlene_French@cpr.ca

6. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

- Project Manager and Contract Officer Representative
Harry Hendler
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742
(978) 318-8179
harry.r.hendler@usace.army.mil
- Community Relations Advisor
Ms. Sally Rigione
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District Public Affairs Office
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742
(978) 318-8237
sally.m.rigione@usace.army.mil

APPENDIX B

MEDIA RESOURCES - CONTACT INFORMATION

APPENDIX B

MEDIA RESOURCES – CONTACT INFORMATION

Newspapers

- **Bangor Daily News**
1 Merchants Plaza
PO Box 1329
Bangor, ME 04402
(800) 432-7964

AM Radio Stations

- **WZON** (620 AM; 5 kW; BANGOR, ME; Owner: THE ZONE CORP.), P.O. Box 1929, Bangor, ME 04402, (207) 990-2800
- **WGUY** (1230 AM; VEAZIE, ME; Owner: PORT BROADCASTING, LLC.), (207) 989-8863

FM Radio Stations

- **WQCB** (106.5 FM; BREWER, ME; Owner: CUMULUS LICENSING CORP.), (207) 989-5631
- **WGUY** (96.1 FM; VEAZIE, ME; Owner: PORT BROADCASTING, LLC.), (207) 989-8863
- **WVOM** (103.9 FM; HOWLAND, ME; Owner: CLEAR CHANNEL BROADCASTING LICENSES, INC.), 184 Target Industrial Circle, Bangor, ME 04401, (207) 947-9100
- **WWBX** (97.1 FM; BANGOR, ME; Owner: CLEAR CHANNEL BROADCASTING LICENSES, INC.), (207) 947-9100
- **WDME-FM** (103.1 FM; DOVER-FOXCROFT, ME; Owner: THE ZONE CORP.), (207) 564-2642
- **WKIT-FM** (100.3 FM; BREWER, ME; Owner: THE ZONE CORP.), 861 Broadway, Bangor, ME 04401, (207) 990-2800
- **WMEH** (90.9 FM; BANGOR, ME; Owner: MAINE PUBLIC BROADCASTING CORP.), 63 Texas Ave., Bangor, ME 04401, (207) 330-4781
- **WEZQ** (92.9 FM; BANGOR, ME; Owner: CUMULUS LICENSING CORP.), (207) 989-5631

TV Broadcast Stations

- **WABI-TV** (Channel 5; BANGOR, ME; Owner: COMMUNITY BROADCASTING SERVICE), 35 Hildreth St., Bangor, ME 04401, (207) 947-8321