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CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO

September 1995

The Installation Restoration Program (IRP) was created by the Department of Defense (DOD) to identify, investigate, and, when necessary, clean up past hazardous waste disposal sites. IRP sites are identified by reviewing past records, interviewing site personnel, and through site reconnaissance. Typical IRP sites at an Air Force Base (AFB) may include:

- Landfills, hardfills
- Petroleum sites (tanks, fuel lines, and spills)
- Firing ranges
- Spill sites
- Industrial shops or areas

REGULATORY BACKGROUND FOR THE IRP

The DOD created the IRP to meet the legal requirements found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CERCLA is also known as "Superfund", and was passed in 1980 to address the nation's sites with contamination caused by "past actions". Shortly after CERCLA was passed, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), with assistance from the states, identified about 8,000 potentially contaminated sites which would be evaluated and remediated under Superfund. Love Canal and Times Beach are two nationally-recognized Superfund sites identified during that time.

When Congress passed CERCLA in 1980, they intended it to be a temporary program which would phase out after the initially-identified sites were cleaned up. In fact, the fund set up by CERCLA was originally a 5-year, $1.6 billion fund. By 1986, Congress recognized the magnitude of the program and passed the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). SARA changed the Superfund program significantly by: including federal

facilities in the program, stipulating the criteria for choosing the cleanup method at a site, and expanding the opportunities for public involvement.

EPA's implementing regulations for CERCLA are called the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, also known as the National Contingency Plan or NCP. These regulations are found at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300. The NCP specifies the required steps for the identification, investigation, and remediation of Superfund sites (described in the following section, The CERCLA Process). It also specifies which steps in the process must have the opportunity for public involvement.

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program

SARA Section 211 (10 U.S.C. §2701 et. seq.) established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), which is the statutory authority for DOD to carry out environmental restoration activities at military installations. DERP's program goals and activities include the identification, investigation, and remediation of contamination associated with past releases of hazardous substances. While DERP is a DOD program, DERP activities are to be carried out consistent with CERCLA Section 120 (Federal Facilities), and in consultation with EPA.

The IRP is the U.S. Air Force's program for implementing DERP. Similarly, the IRP goals also include the identification, investigation, and, where necessary, the remediation of past releases of hazardous substances. The IRP has been addressing sites at Cannon AFB (CAFB) since 1983.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was passed in 1976 and requires "cradle to grave" management of hazardous wastes. RCRA applies to operating facilities that generate, store, transport, or dispose of hazardous wastes. Facilities that routinely store large quantities of hazardous wastes for longer than 90 days, or that treat or dispose of hazardous wastes, generally must obtain a "RCRA Part B" operating permit from EPA (or the state agency, if EPA has delegated its permitting authority to the state).

RCRA was amended in 1984 by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments, which added "corrective action" requirements for releases of hazardous wastes. There are similar investigation and remediation requirements under RCRA and CERCLA. If applicable to a facility, the corrective action requirements are specified in the facility's RCRA Part B operating permit or post-closure permit.

Like any industrial area, CAFB has numerous activities that use hazardous materials and generate hazardous wastes, as defined by RCRA. Those activities may include:

- Aircraft and vehicle maintenance
- Petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) dispensing and storage
- Landscape management/groundskeeping
- Training for fire-fighting crews
- Ordnance training

The RCRA-regulated wastes generated in association with operations at CAFB include: waste batteries, pesticides, herbicides, waste ordnance, acids, waste solvents, waste paints and thinners, and sludges. Other wastes which may not be regulated by RCRA include: waste oils and lubricants, construction rubble, and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated oil from capacitors or transformers.

CAFB received its RCRA Part B permit in November 1989. The permit identified 74 solid waste management units (SWMUs) and 3 other areas of concern (AOCs) to be investigated. In December 1994, the EPA and the New Mexico Environment Department issued a RCRA Subpart X permit to CAFB for open burning of waste ordnance at Melrose Air Force Range (MAFR). This permit requires the investigation of three solid waste management units at MAFR. All sites that have been or are being investigated are listed in the CAFB and MAFR Site List section of this training manual.

THE RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION PROCESS

This section describes the steps in the RCRA Corrective Action process for site investigation and cleanup. As stated above, some steps under CERCLA regulations are equivalent to the steps under the RCRA Corrective Action process. Therefore, the following sections also

include notes about their CERCLA equivalents. Figure 1 compares the RCRA and CERCLA processes.

RCRA Facility Assessment

The RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) is the first step in the RCRA process. It starts with a review of existing site information, including facility records, site photographs, hazardous substance storage or disposal records, hazardous waste handling records, and the regulatory history of the site. It also includes interviews with site personnel and a site reconnaissance. Information is also collected on potential migration pathways (i.e., soil and air, surface water, and groundwater) and potential "receptors" (i.e., downgradient drinking water wells, wetlands or habitats for threatened or endangered species, sensitive populations such as day care centers). The information is used to determine the nature, scope and impact of a real or suspected release of hazardous wastes. In addition, the RFA identifies all SWMUs and AOCs.

Note: Interim measures may be taken to stabilize the site and control further spread of contamination, control the source of contamination, or otherwise control releases themselves. Examples of interim corrective actions include: repacking leaking drums, providing bottled water, or erecting a fence around a site.

Note: The CERCLA equivalent of an RFA is called a Preliminary Assessment (PA).

Confirmation Sampling

Confirmation sampling may be done as part of the RFA during the visual inspection. During confirmation sampling, soil, surface water, and groundwater samples may be collected and analyzed to confirm whether contamination exists at the site. At the end of confirmation sampling, the site is either designated as a SWMU and proceeds to the next RCRA phase, or a "No Further Action" document is prepared. If appropriate, interim measures will be taken (as described above).

Note: The CERCLA equivalent of confirmation sampling is called a Site Inspection (SI). One of the methods used by EPA to evaluate the site as part of a PA/SI is to calculate

a "Hazard Ranking System" (or HRS) score. Sites with high HRS scores are placed on EPA's National Priorities List (or NPL), which is the list of the nation's most serious hazardous waste sites. EPA uses their NPL to prioritize the investigation and cleanup of the NPL sites, based on the site's HRS score. (Sites with higher scores generally pose a greater risk.) CAFB is not on the NPL.

If the site poses significant threat to human health or the environment, or has a high HRS score, then the site will be evaluated in more detail. On the other hand, if the PA/SI or RFA concludes that the site does not pose a threat, a "No Further Action" document is prepared, and the site is eliminated from further consideration.

RCRA Facility Investigation

If the RFA and/or confirmation sampling have lead to the conclusion that a release of hazardous waste has occurred, then a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) is conducted. An RFI is a detailed investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and the threat posed by that contamination to human health and the environment. The following steps are followed in the RFI.

The field investigation typically includes the:

- Collection of surface water samples
- Completion of soil borings and collection of soil samples
- Installation of monitoring wells and collection of groundwater data
- Collection of other appropriate samples, such as sediments, biota, etc.

During the site characterization, the data collected during the field investigation is used to determine the site specific geologic/hydrogeologic conditions, such as depth to groundwater, and direction of groundwater and surface water flow. The data is also evaluated to determine the nature and extent of the contamination (i.e., what contaminants are present, at what locations, and at what concentrations).

The contaminant fate and transport evaluation is completed to determine how the contamination will behave in the environment: is the contamination soluble, will it evaporate, does it biodegrade, or will it "migrate" to other areas?

The final step in the RFI is a risk assessment. First, the potential methods for exposure to the contaminants are identified (ingestion, contact with skin, and inhalation). Then, the potential degree of risk from that exposure is determined. The potential risk from the exposure is compared to EPA's "acceptable" risk levels. For carcinogens, EPA acceptable risk levels are between 10^{-4} and 10^{-6}, which translate to 1 additional death from cancer in 10,000 people and 1 additional death from cancer in 1,000,000 people. For noncarcinogens, EPAs acceptable risk levels are equal to or less than a hazardous index of 1.0.

> *Risk only exists if there is a complete pathway: a contaminant, a method of exposure, and **ACTUAL EXPOSURE** at sufficient concentrations.*

Note: The CERCLA equivalent of an RFI is called a Remedial Investigation (RI).

Corrective Measures Study

When the results of the RFI and risk assessment determine that contaminants are present above acceptable risk levels, the site must be further evaluated. A Corrective Measures Study (CMS) is completed to identify, evaluate and justify appropriate technologies for the use of remedial action. Remediation goals are developed by cleanup levels. Cleanup levels may be the Safe Drinking Water Act's Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

The alternatives reached during the initial screening step are further evaluated using the following criteria:

- Magnitude of the residual risk
- Potential for exposure to human and environmental receptors
- Effectiveness of technology (technical feasibility)
- Useful life
- Maintenance
- Reliability

- Constructibility
- Safety
- Costs

The CMS may also include bench-scale or pilot-scale treatability studies to evaluate the effectiveness of a treatment alternative. Bench-scale studies usually occur in a laboratory setting, while pilot-scale studies could include the construction and operation of a treatment plant at the site. Following the analysis of alternatives, the conclusions are used to develop a preferred remedial action.

Note: The CERCLA equivalent of a CMS is called a Feasibility Study (FS).

Selection of Remedy

After a preferred alternative is identified in the CMS, a Statement of Basis is prepared. The Statement of Basis includes a description of the sites and alternatives evaluated, and a summary of the preferred alternative. EPA will issue a public notice that the Statement of Basis is available to the public for review and comment. If requested, EPA will also hold a public hearing regarding the selected remedy.

After the close of the public comment period, EPA will consider all comments received (from the public and from state and federal agencies). EPA must address all written comments and, if there is no sufficient public opposition, will approve or deny the recommended corrective measure. In addition, EPA will require that the facility's operating or post-closure permit be modified.

Note: A "Record of Decision" is the CERCLA equivalent for a Statement of Basis.

Corrective Measures Implementation

The Corrective Measures Implementation (CMI) phase of RCRA is the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the performance of the corrective measure or measures selected. The program has four parts: Corrective Measures Implementation Plan, Corrective Measures Design, Corrective Measures Construction, and Schedule for Progress

Reports. The Corrective Measures Implementation Plan is a two part plan that addresses the strategy for completing the remediation project and community relations planning.

The Corrective Measures Design includes the plans, specifications, and construction drawings for the selected remedial alternatives. Operations manuals may also be prepared. The design documents are usually reviewed by EPA at certain intervals during their preparation (i.e., 30, 60, or 90 percent complete). The Corrective Measures Construction Plan identifies inspection activities, sampling activities, and quality assurance/quality control procedures. Progress reports are required throughout the CMI.

Types of CMIs include: bioremediation of soil or groundwater, capping a landfill or hardfill, excavating contaminated soil, and pumping and treating groundwater. After the CMI is implemented, the Base is responsible for operation and maintenance of the selected remedy (the treatment plant equipment or landfill cap) until the site is successfully remediated.

Note: The CERCLA equivalent for CMI is called the Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA).

Long-term Monitoring

After remediation is complete, the Base will continue to monitor the site for a specified length of time, to ensure that the chosen remediation method was successful. Long-term monitoring (LTM), or post-closure monitoring, involves periodically sampling groundwater monitoring wells and analyzing for target compounds. LTM may be an alternative if hazardous substances remain at the site in excess of the agreed upon limits. Once the remedy has been proven effective, site closure may be initiated.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN THE IRP

The Air Combat Command (ACC) has established several policies and programs for public involvement during the IRP. Some are based on legal requirements (from laws or regulations), while others are intended to enhance opportunities for public involvement. The primary programs are described below.

Administrative Records

The Administrative Record is a file containing all of the information or documentation used to support the Selection of Remedy at a site. It generally contains copies of the RFI, CMS, public notices, public comments, EPA's responses to comments, and appropriate permits. The Administrative Record is a legal record which must be available for public review. (*Note:* Under RCRA, EPA would maintain an Administrative Record for any decisions the agency would make regarding the issuance or modification of a RCRA Part B permit at a facility.)

The Air Force developed a policy (U.S. Air Force Policy Letter, issued January 12, 1988) to establish and maintain an Administrative Record at each Base to document their decision-making throughout the IRP, regardless of whether the Base was following the RCRA or CERCLA process.

CAFB's IRP Administrative Record resides in their environmental restoration office. The Administrative Record can be reviewed during normal working hours (8:00 a.m. through 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday). The environmental restoration office is closed on federal holidays and weekends. Arrangements to review the Administrative Record can be made by calling the environmental restoration office at (505) 784-4348 or the CAFB Public Affairs Office (PAO) at (505) 784-4131. The environmental restoration office's address is:

27 CE/CEVR
111 Engineers Way
Cannon AFB, New Mexico 88103-3136

The PAO address is:

27th Fighter Wing/PA
100 S DL Ingram Blvd., Suite 102
Cannon AFB, New Mexico 88103-5216

Information Repositories

Information Repositories are similar to Administrative Records, but they are established to provide information directly to the community. They may be located "off-site" to facilitate public access. Typical locations for Information Repositories include libraries, city halls, public schools, or other public buildings. ACC has also developed a policy to establish and maintain Information Repositories at all of their Bases. Cannon AFB's Information Repository has been established at:

Clovis Carver Public Library
701 N. Main
Clovis, New Mexico 88101
(505) 769-7840

Current library hours are:

Monday through Thursday:	10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Friday and Saturday:	10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Sunday:	Closed

Technical Review Committee

Under DERP, federal facilities have the requirement to create a Technical Review Committee (TRC) to participate in the selection of remedies for the facility. The TRC consists of representatives from the federal facility, EPA, the state regulatory agency, local officials, and a representative from the community. DOD and ACC are recommending that TRCs be converted to Restoration Advisory Boards, which include more members of the local community. The following section of this training manual focusses on Restoration Advisory Boards.

Community Relations Plan

The purpose of a Community Relations Plan is to provide a "roadmap" for consistent public involvement in the on-going IRP activities at CAFB. The Plan focusses on providing IRP

information on a regular basis, with additional emphasis at key decision-making milestones in the IRP. Activities identified in CAFB's Community Relations Plan are carried out by CAFB's environmental restoration office.

Public Involvement in the Selection of Remedy

Public notice of the Statement of Basis, along with a public comment period, are required under RCRA Corrective Action Rules (see the Statement of Basis section, above). EPA will prepare the Statement of Basis, describing the proposed remedy for the site. The following public involvement steps are part of the Selection of Remedy in the proposed RCRA Corrective Action rules:

- A fact sheet would be prepared
- EPA would publish a Public Notice announcing the Statement of Basis and a 45-day public comment period
- EPA would hold a public hearing, if they receive a written request stating a person's opposition to the proposed remedy
- EPA would review all comments received during the public comment period, and prepare a written response to comments
- EPA would issue their Notice of Decision regarding the selected remedy

Public Involvement in the RCRA Permitting Process

Under the current RCRA regulations, most public involvement activities are focused on the permitting process for a facility. Those regulations are found at 40 CFR Part 270. There are four steps in the RCRA permitting decision process; public involvement is required in Steps 3 and 4.

- *Step 1:* EPA receives the permit application or modification and begins to assemble a mailing list of interested individuals or organizations.

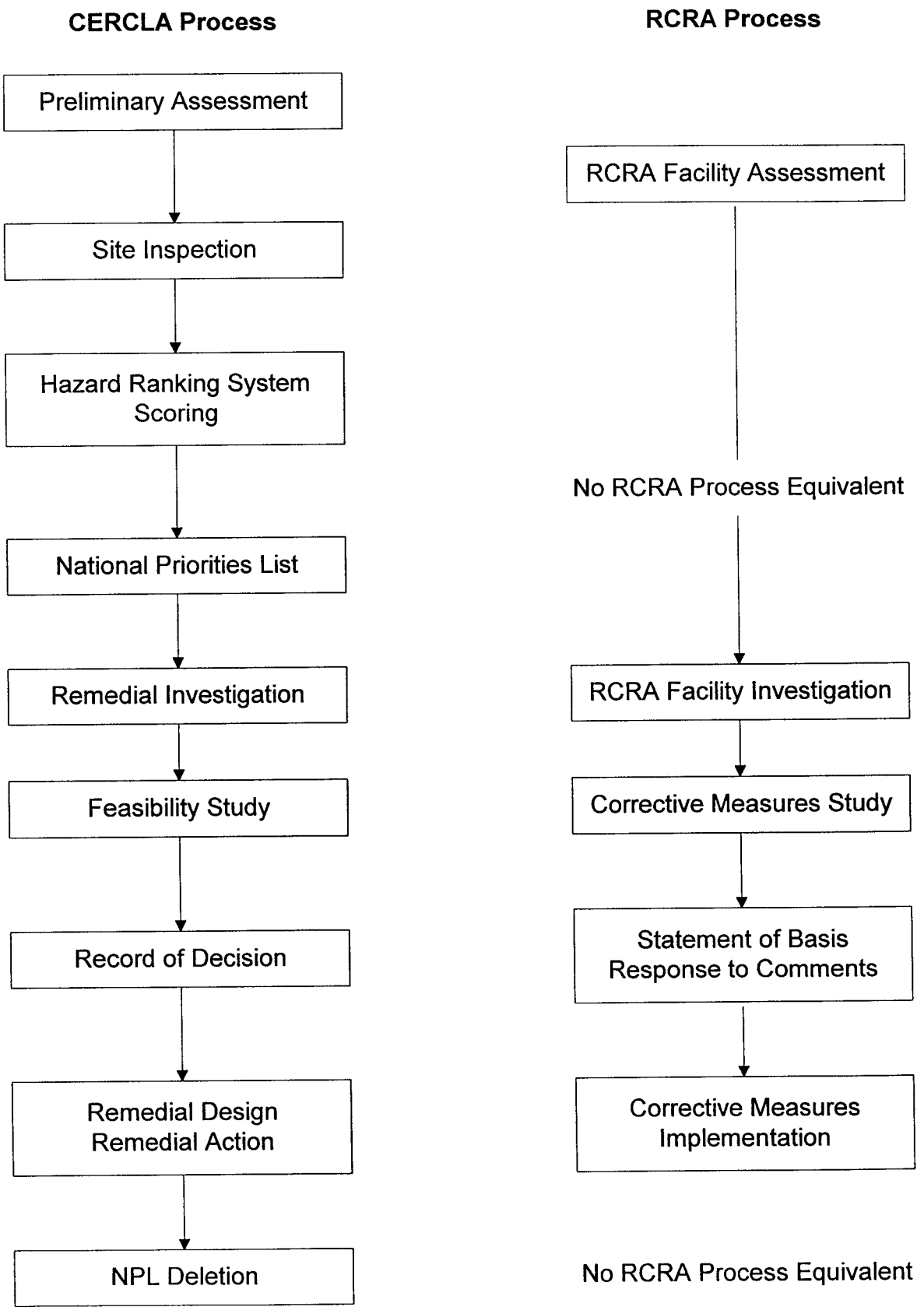
- *Step 2:* EPA completes its review of the permit application or modification and makes a preliminary decision to approve or deny the application/modification.

- *Step 3:* Once EPA makes its preliminary decision and prepares a draft permit, EPA must give a formal Public Notice that the draft permit is available for public review and comment. They must publish the Public Notice in a major local newspaper, broadcast it over local radio stations, and send it to all persons on the mailing list. A 45-day public comment period on the draft permit follows the publication of the Public Notice. EPA must also hold a public hearing on the draft permit, if requested. If EPA holds a public hearing, they must provide a second Public Notice 30 days in advance of the hearing, giving the time and place of the hearing.

- *Step 4:* After the public comment period closes, EPA must review and evaluate all written and oral comments received before EPA can issue the final permit. When the final permit is issued, EPA must send a Notice of Decision, together with a written response to all comments, to all persons who submitted comments or requested notice of the final permit decision. EPA must also place their written response to comments in the Administrative Record established for the permitting process and maintained at EPA.

For CAFB, the four steps described above will occur after the Base completes their investigation and remediation (if necessary) of the sites listed on the RCRA Part B permit for CAFB and the Subpart X permit for MAFR. At that time, CAFB will request a permit modification from EPA to acknowledge that the permit requirements (to investigate and, where necessary, remediate the sites) have been completed and the permit requirements should be removed from their permit(s).

Figure 1
Comparison of RCRA and CERCLA Processes



INTRODUCTION

A key element of the IRP is improving public involvement opportunities with regard to cleanup activities. Public involvement in the IRP process is required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), the National Contingency Plan (NCP), and Air Force policy and guidance. Air Combat Command (ACC) policy is to incorporate community involvement, participation, consultation, and advice into the IRP at each installation. ACC policy now provides for the establishment of a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) at each base with sites requiring investigation and/or cleanup.

SOURCE OF RAB REQUIREMENTS

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) at 10 U.S.C. §2705(c) requires, whenever possible and practical, establishment of a Technical Review Committee (TRC) to review and comment on DOD actions in response to releases of hazardous substances at DOD installations. TRC membership under DERP includes representatives of the Secretary of Defense, the EPA, appropriate state and local agencies, and a representative of the local community. Most DOD installations have established TRCs.

In April 1992, EPA established the Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialogue Committee to identify and evaluate issues related to environmental restoration activities at federal facilities. The Committee included representatives from federal agencies, environmental groups, citizen groups, tribal organizations, and state and local governments. One of the issues the Committee reviewed in 1992 was the existing opportunities for public involvement in environmental restoration. In February 1993, the Committee issued its report which, among other things, recommended that public involvement opportunities be expanded and that site-specific advisory boards be established at federal facilities with sufficient community interest.

The DOD has recommended the establishment of RABs, which are very similar to the site-specific advisory boards. The EPA and DOD issued a joint "Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Implementation Guidelines" on September 27, 1994. In October 1994, ACC issued guidance to their Bases which adopted the joint EPA-DOD guidance, and recommended that Base TRCs be converted to RABs.

WHAT IS A RAB?

RABs are made up of representatives from the local community, state and federal regulatory agencies, and the Base. Community members are chosen to represent the various "stakeholders" in the environmental restoration decision-making process at a Base. Those stakeholders may include:

- Adjacent landowners
- Senior citizens
- Minority groups
- Local environmental groups
- Other interested members of the community

RABs provide expanded opportunities for ongoing community input and participation in IRP activities. They provide an important mechanism for two-way communication of IRP-related information between Base representatives and members of the community. Since many RAB members are chosen to represent stakeholder groups, they will bring their groups' concerns to the Base, and will also provide information from the Base to their groups. While RAB members have direct input to the decision-making process, they are not a decision-making body.

RAB MEMBERSHIP

RAB membership is determined by a RAB Selection Panel. The Base solicits community members for the panel that reflect the diverse interests of the community, then selects interested members to serve on the panel. The selection panel should establish methods and criteria for soliciting nominations and selecting candidates. RAB nominees can be identified through mailings, newspaper advertisements, and open houses, as well as by selection panel

members. After community members have been identified for RAB participation, the selection panel reviews and evaluates the candidates, and develops a nomination list for the Base. The Base should review the list to ensure that nominees represent the diversity of the community.

The selection panel may want to contact those who expressed interest in the RAB but were not selected to thank them for their interest and willingness to participate. A letter should explain the selection criteria, why they were not chosen, and should encourage them to attend and participate at the RAB meetings as a member of the general public.

RAB OPERATIONS

Selecting Co-Chairs

The RAB should be led by co-chairs who work as equal partners, representing the Base and the community. The Base co-chair is selected by the Base. The community co-chair should be selected by the community members of the RAB; if a community co-chair cannot be identified, the responsibilities should rotate among the community members of the RAB. The roles and responsibilities of the co-chairs are listed at the end of this section.

Developing a RAB Mission Statement and Operating Procedures

Each RAB should develop a mission statement that describes the purpose of the RAB. The statement can be brief, such as, "The RAB mission is to establish and maintain a forum with all stakeholders for the exchange of information in an open and interactive dialogue concerning the installation's restoration program."

The RAB also should develop a set of operating procedures. These procedures should include:

- Policies on attendance
- Meeting frequency
- Procedures for removing or replacing co-chairs and replacing or adding other members

- Membership and co-chair length of service
- Methods for resolving member disputes; processes for reviewing and responding to public comments
- Procedures for public participation

RAB Administrative Support

The Base needs to provide adequate administrative support for establishment and operation of the RAB. Administrative support usually includes:

- Facilities for holding meetings
- Preparation of meeting minutes and other routine word processing tasks
- Copying/printing of RAB documents, notices, and fact sheets
- Conducting mailings
- Distribution of public notices in local newspapers
- Management of RAB mailing lists
- Translation and distribution of outreach and other RAB materials
- Facilitation of RAB meetings

RAB MEETINGS

Schedule and Location

RAB members should decide the scheduling, frequency, and location of RAB meetings. The frequency of meetings should ensure timely and effective communication. The RAB may meet for special focus meetings when a single topic or specific document needs to be reviewed, discussed, or commented on. RAB meetings should be held at locations accessible to the physically impaired.

Attendance

Ongoing and consistent involvement of all members is essential to the success of the RAB. Regular attendance is expected; ground rules for participation, including attendance, should be identified in the RAB operation procedures. If a member cannot fully participate, the

RAB should ask the member to submit a resignation in writing to a co-chair. RAB meetings are open to the general public.

Format

Each meeting should have a purpose and agenda. The meeting format will vary and be dictated by the needs of the RAB. Generally, a basic format should include:

- Review of old business
- Presentation or update by Base technical staff followed by RAB member discussions
- Question/answer/input/discussion period for non-RAB community participants
- List of action items for the RAB members
- Discussion of the next meeting's agenda

Meeting Minutes

The RAB should prepare minutes of each meeting. The minutes should summarize the meeting, not be a transcript, to facilitate communication with the local community. The co-chairs should review and approve the minutes before they are distributed. The minutes should be available to the public within two weeks of the meeting. A public notice should be prepared to announce the availability of the minutes and the next meeting. The Base may consider mailing copies of the minutes to community members who attend the RAB meetings and those on community relations mailing lists. RAB meeting minutes should be placed in the IRP information repositories for public review.

RESPONDING TO COMMENTS

The RAB should regularly review, discuss, and provide comments on a wide variety of technical documents and plans. This information should simultaneously be made available for public review and comment at the local information repositories. Public comments should be seriously considered before these documents or plans are finalized.

Public Comment Periods Required by Regulations

The Base should solicit and respond to comments from the public as specified in applicable regulations. In some cases, the regulatory agency is required to obtain public input on corrective actions. Accordingly, it may not be necessary for the Base to seek public comment.

The public is the community at large, not only the RAB.

Other Comments

As a general rule, all draft and final documents prepared for EPA and state regulators should be distributed to the RAB and the public for review and comment when they are given to the regulators, and should be made available for at least 30 days for review. For documents where a review period shorter than 30 days applies to regulatory staff, this same shorter review period would also apply to the review by the RAB and community members. Every effort should be made to provide the RAB and community members with an adequate review period based on the length and complexity of the document. Where necessary, special focus meetings of the RAB may be called to review and comment on key documents.

To demonstrate commitment to meaningful consideration of comments, the Base should prepare formal written responses to all substantive comments received from the RAB and the general public. In some cases, RAB meeting minutes may suffice to document responses to specific comments.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Base Co-Chair

1. The Base co-chair should coordinate with the community co-chair to prepare and distribute an agenda prior to each RAB meeting.

2. The Base co-chair should ensure that the Base participates in an open and constructive manner.

3. The Base co-chair should attend all meetings and ensure that the RAB has the opportunity to participate in the restoration decision-making process.

4. The Base co-chair should ensure that community issues and concerns related to restoration are addressed when raised.

5. The Base co-chair should ensure documents distributed to the RAB are also made available to the general public.

6. The Base co-chair, with assistance from the RAB, should ensure that an accurate list of interested/affected parties is developed and maintained.

7. The Base co-chair should provide relevant policies and guidance documents to the RAB to enhance the RAB's operation.

8. The Base co-chair should ensure that adequate administrative support to the RAB is provided.

9. The Base co-chair should refer issues not related to restoration to appropriate installation officials for them to address.

10. The Base co-chair should report back to the Base.

Community Co-Chair

1. The community co-chair should coordinate with the Base co-chair and RAB community members to prepare an agenda prior to each RAB meeting.

2. The community co-chair should ensure that community members participate in an open and constructive manner.

3. The community co-chair should ensure that community issues and concerns related to restoration are raised.

4. The community co-chair should assist with the dissemination of information to the general public.

5. The community co-chair should report back to the community.

6. The community co-chair is expected to serve without compensation.

RAB Community Members

1. The RAB community members are expected to attend meetings.

2. The RAB community members are expected to provide advice and comment on restoration issues to the decision makers.

3. The RAB community members should represent and communicate community interests and concerns to the RAB.

4. The RAB community members should act as a conduit for the exchange of information between the community, Base, and environmental oversight agencies regarding the Base's restoration program.

5. The RAB community members should review, evaluate, and comment on documents and other such materials related to installation restoration.

6. The RAB community members are expected to serve on the RAB without compensation.

State Regulatory Agency Member

1. The state regulatory agency member should attend RAB meetings.

2. The state member should serve as an information, referral, and resource bank for communities, installations, and agencies regarding installation restoration.

3. The state member should review documents and other materials related to restoration.

4. The state member should ensure that state environmental standards and regulations are identified and addressed by the Base.

5. The state member should facilitate flexible and innovative resolutions of environmental issues and concerns.

6. The state member should assist in education and training for the RAB members.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Member

1. The EPA member should attend RAB meetings.

2. The EPA member should serve as an information, referral, and resource bank for communities, installations, and agencies regarding installation restoration.

3. The EPA member should facilitate flexible and innovative resolutions of environmental issues and concerns.

4. The EPA member should ensure that federal environmental standards and regulations are identified and addressed by the Base.

5. The EPA member should assist in education and training for the RAB members.

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE

Restoration Advisory Board Membership Application

Background

Cannon Air Force Base is conducting environmental investigations and cleanup actions under the Department of Defense Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and RCRA Corrective Action programs. These activities form a comprehensive program aimed at identifying, assessing, controlling and cleaning up contamination from past use of hazardous substances at the Base. Under this program, Cannon AFB is addressing sites that include former landfills, underground storage tanks, oil and petroleum product storage areas, disposal areas, spill sites, and maintenance areas on Cannon AFB and Melrose Air Force Range.

A key element of Cannon AFB's environmental restoration programs is improving public involvement opportunities. The IRP now provides for the establishment of a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) at bases with sites requiring investigation and/or cleanup.

What is a RAB?

The RAB is an advisory body that facilitates a partnership between the community and the Air Force during environmental restoration work at Cannon AFB. It is intended to bring together people who reflect diverse interests within the community, providing a forum for their discussion and exchange of information about environmental investigations and cleanup activities.

Who are RAB Members?

The RAB represents the diverse interests of the Air Force, the regulatory agencies and the community. Members might include:

- representatives from Cannon AFB
- representatives of state and federal agencies
- representatives of local government and agencies
- residents of the community

RAB Responsibilities

RAB members will meet regularly to share information and provide input regarding Cannon AFB's environmental restoration program activities. Members will be expected to:

- review and comment on technical documents and plans related to the ongoing environmental activities at Cannon AFB
- review progress and status updates on current and future activities
- communicate environmental restoration-related information to Air Force personnel, regulatory agencies and the community

Becoming a RAB Member

To apply for RAB membership, complete the application on the back of this sheet. Community members who return the application will receive additional information about the purpose of the RAB, responsibilities of the members, and the membership application and selection process.

For more information please contact 2nd Lt. Wilson, Cannon AFB Public Affairs Office, (505) 784-4131.

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE

Restoration Advisory Board Membership Application

Conditions for Membership

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) members serve two-year terms and attend the quarterly RAB meetings. Members who miss three or more consecutive meetings may be asked to resign.

Duties and responsibilities will include reviewing and commenting on technical documents and activities associated with the environmental restoration program at Cannon Air Force Base. Members are expected to be available to community members and groups to share information and/or concerns between the community and the RAB.

Participation in the RAB is strictly voluntary and members will not be financially compensated. Priority for RAB membership will be given to local residents who are directly impacted by environmental restoration activities at Cannon Air Force Base.

Privacy Act Notice

Authority: 10 U.S.C. Section 2705(c) and 42 U.S.C. Section 9620(f), State and local participation in cleanup of federal facilities.

Principal Purpose: To identify members of the local community who are interested in participation in the Restoration Advisory Board.

Routine Uses: The requested information will be used to develop a list of interested persons from which the community members of the RAB will be selected. The information will also be used by the Air Force to contact the individuals who are selected.

Disclosure of the requested information is voluntary. Failure to provide all the requested information may prevent selection for the RAB.

Please complete the following:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

(home) (work)

If you are affiliated with an organization, please identify:

_____

Briefly state why you would like to be considered for RAB membership. (Please include your knowledge of or participation with Cannon AFB.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

(continue on an additional page if needed)

_____ Please check here if you would like to be considered for the community co-chair position. The community co-chair will be selected by the community RAB membership.

By submitting this signed application, you agree to the conditions stated on this application form and acknowledge the time commitment this position will require. It also indicates that you have read and understand the Privacy Act information shown on this application.

Applicant Signature: _____

Date: _____

Return the completed application by mail or fax to the address below by August 11, 1995. This application can be duplicated as necessary.

2nd Lt. Wilson
27th Fighter Wing / PA
100 S DL Ingram Blvd., Suite 102
Cannon AFB, NM 88103-5216
Fax (505) 784-4131

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM CONTACTS

Cannon AFB Environmental Restoration Office
27 CE/CEVR
111 Engineers Way
Cannon AFB, New Mexico 88103-3136
Phone: (505) 784-4348
Fax: (505) 784-2208

John Constantine - Remedial Project Manager
John Pike
Sanford Hutsell

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VI
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733
Phone: (214) 665-7440

Bob Sturdivant - Remedial Project Manager, Cannon AFB
Rich Mayer - Remedial Project Manager, Melrose AFR

New Mexico Environment Department
1190 St. Francis Drive
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502
Phone: (505) 827-1558

Dave Morgan - Remedial Project Manager
Ron Kern - State RCRA Technical Manager

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)
COMMUNITY MEMBERS

ACRONYMS

ACC	Air Combat Command
AFB	Air Force Base
CAFB	Cannon Air Force Base
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CE	Civil Engineering
CEVR	Civil Engineering, Environmental Restoration Office
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMI	Corrective Measures Implementation
CMS	Corrective Measures Study
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DOD	Department of Defense
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
FW	Fighter Wing
GWEN	Ground Wave Emergency Network
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
MAFR	Melrose Air Force Range
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, or National Contingency Plan
NMED	New Mexico Environment Department
NPL	National Priorities List
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
POL	Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCAP	RCRA Corrective Action Program
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
RD	Remedial Design

RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SI	Site Investigation
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TRC	Technical Review Committee
UST	Underground Storage Tank

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD: A file which is maintained on site and contains all information used by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under RCRA or the IRP. This file is to be available for public review; a copy is usually maintained at one of the information repositories.

CLEANUP: Actions taken to eliminate or contain the pollutants at a site.

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (CERCLA or Superfund): The statutory authority for the identification, investigation, and remediation of sites with releases of hazardous substances. Response actions must be performed in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) developed by the EPA. CERCLA was substantially amended in 1986 under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

CONTAMINANT: Any substance which degrades an environmental resource or makes it unfit or unsafe for its typical use.

CORRECT MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION: The Corrective Measures Implementation (CMI) involves formulation and approval of the engineering designs required to implement the selected remedial alternative. The CMI is the implementation of the selected remedial alternative, and consists of measures to eliminate the hazard or, at a minimum, reduce hazards to an acceptable level. Covering a landfill with an impermeable cap, pumping and treating contaminated groundwater, installing a new water distribution system, and in situ biodegradation of contaminated soils are examples of remedial measures that might be selected. It is the RCRA equivalent of a CERCLA Remedial Action.

CORRECTIVE MEASURES STUDY: The Corrective Measures Study (CMS) consists of the review and screening of remedial alternatives and a detailed evaluation of remaining alternatives with respect to: performance, reliability, implementability, safety, human health, and environmental health. It is the RCRA equivalent of a CERCLA Feasibility Study.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT (DERA): Source of funding used for cleanup activities at active, inactive, and formerly-owned or used DOD property, as well as lands and resources affected by DOD releases of hazardous substances.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM (DERP): DERP is the statutory authority for the evaluation and cleanup of contamination at DOD installations. DERP guides the Air Force Installation Restoration Program.

FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS): The identification, screening, and detailed evaluation of remedial action alternatives. This step follows the Remedial Investigation in the CERCLA process. The remedial alternatives are evaluated against nine criteria, including protection of human health, compliance with federal and state laws, and long-term effectiveness.

LEACHATE: Substance formed as water moves through a landfill and carries off components of the waste. Leachate frequently contains some toxic substances.

MIGRATION: The movement of contaminants by means of air, surface water, or groundwater.

NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN (NCP): Also known as the National Contingency Plan, this is the federal regulation that implements CERCLA. It specifies the required steps for the identification, investigation, and remediation of contaminated sites caused by releases of hazardous substances. It also specifies which steps in the process must have the opportunity for public involvement.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL): An EPA-maintained list of sites requiring the highest priority cleanup among the known contaminated sites in the United States. Sites or facilities are included on the NPL if they receive a score of 28.5 or higher on the EPA's hazard ranking system. EPA updates the list at least once per year.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT (PA): A record search, site reconnaissance, and personnel interviews to gather sufficient data on potential IRP sites to determine if further investigation is warranted. This is generally the first step in the CERCLA process.

PROPOSED PLAN: A document that describes the remedial alternatives analyzed for a site, identifies the preferred alternative, and summarizes the information relied upon to select that preferred alternative. The plan is prepared after the Feasibility Study, and is made available to the public for their review and comment.

PUBLIC: Citizens directly affected by a site and other interested citizens, parties, or organized groups.

RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT: The RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) consists of activities designed to identify Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs); evaluate the potential for releases from the SWMUs; and determine which SWMUs may pose a threat to human health or the environment and, therefore, should be investigated in more detail (see RCRA Facility Investigation). It is the RCRA equivalent of a CERCLA Preliminary Assessment.

RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION (RFI): A comprehensive investigation of a SWMU to determine whether operations at the SWMU caused contamination of the soil, surface water, or groundwater. If contamination is detected, the level of contamination is compared to action levels to determine whether the SWMU must be remediated. It is the RCRA equivalent of a CERCLA Remedial Investigation.

RECOMMENDED REMEDIAL ACTION: The remedial action alternative found to be most cost-effective and appropriate in the Feasibility Study (or RCRA Corrective Measures Study).

RECORD OF DECISION (ROD): The document naming the selected remedial action at an IRP site. The ROD includes descriptions of the site, the alternatives evaluated, and the selected alternatives; highlights of the community participation; and the public comments received, along with the agency's response to those comments.

RELEASE: The accidental or deliberate emission of contaminants into the environment.

REMEDIAL ACTION: The cleanup technology used at the IRP site (i.e. excavation of contaminated dirt, bioventing, groundwater treatment plant, etc.).

REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES: Potential, comprehensive solutions to site problems, composed of one or more remedial action technologies that clean up or mitigate site-specific contamination problems. These alternatives are developed and evaluated in detail in a Feasibility Study (or RCRA Corrective Measures Study).

REMEDIAL DESIGN: Development of technical drawings and specifications used in the Remedial Action, which is the actual cleanup technology used at the IRP site.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI): An in-depth study, including extensive soil and water sampling, to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a site. It includes a risk assessment to estimate the site's impact on human health and the environment. Information is also collected to support the evaluation of remedial alternatives in the follow-on Feasibility Study.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT OF 1976 (RCRA): The Federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from their generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent the creation of new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY: A written summary of responses to significant public inquiries and comments regarding IRP activities. Required after the public comment period on removal actions and Proposed Plans. A mandatory component of the Record of Decision (ROD).

RESTORATION: The application of containment or decontamination technologies to eliminate existing public hazards or to render the property acceptable for conditional or unconditional uses.

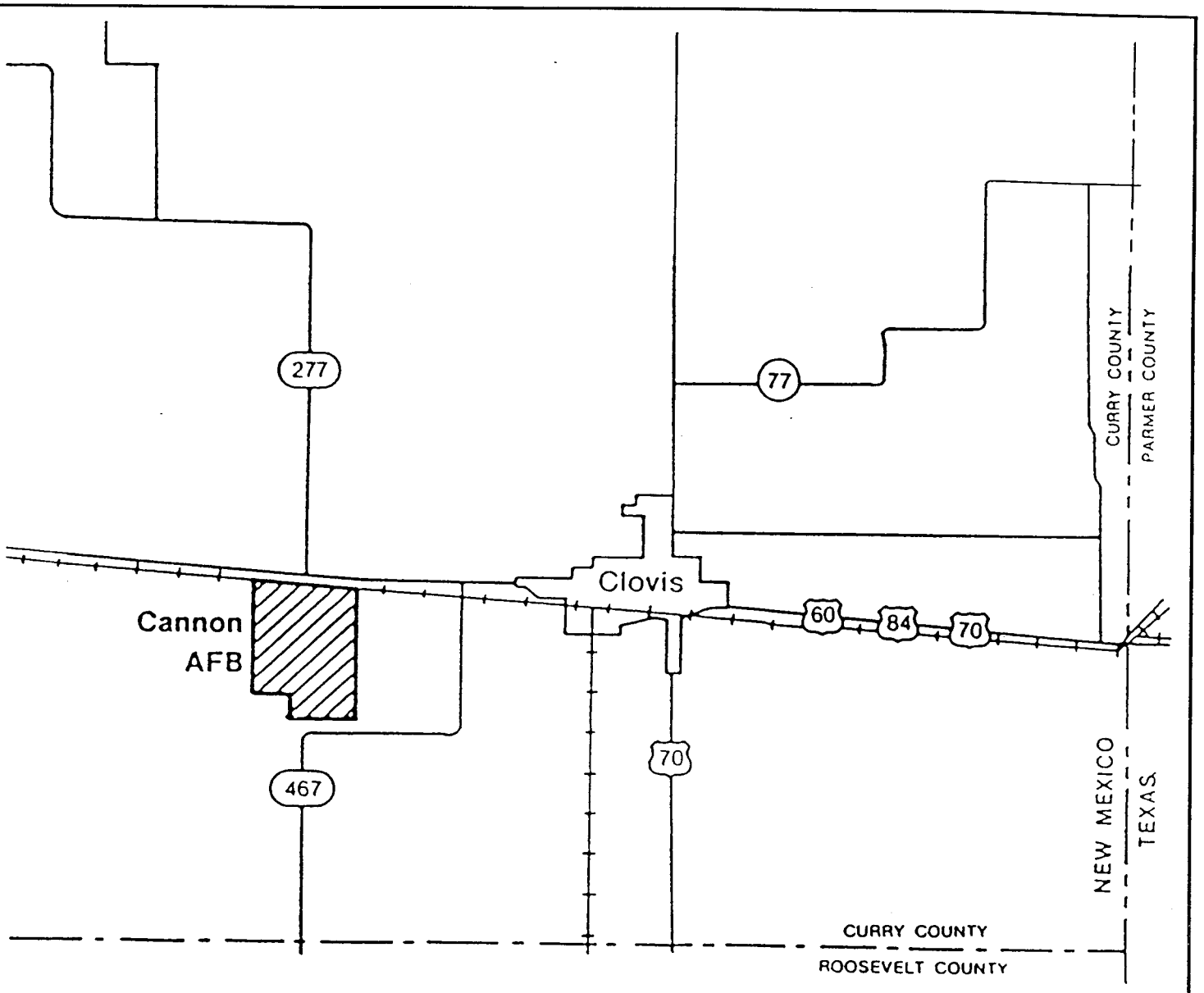
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB): An advisory body that facilitates a partnership between the community and the Air Force during environmental restoration work. It is intended to bring together people who reflect diverse interests within the community, providing a forum for their discussion and exchange of information about environmental investigations and cleanup activities.

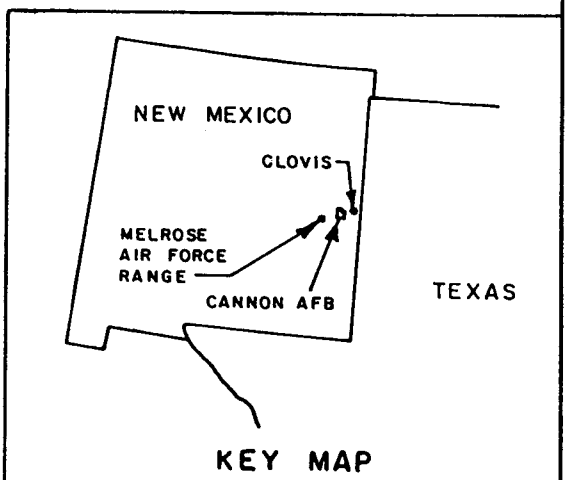
SITE INSPECTION (SI): A follow-on field investigation at sites where the Preliminary Assessment recommends soil and/or water sampling. This is the second step in the CERCLA process, and is used to gather information to "score" sites for the National Priorities List (NPL).

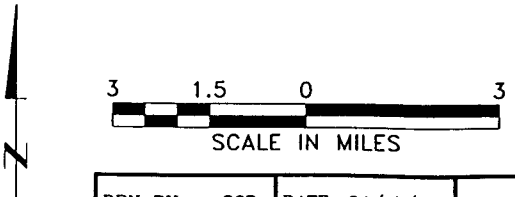
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT (SWMU): SWMUs are areas where RCRA-regulated hazardous wastes are stored, handled, or disposed.

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 (SARA): Amendments to CERCLA that expanded public participation and required federal facility compliance with CERCLA.

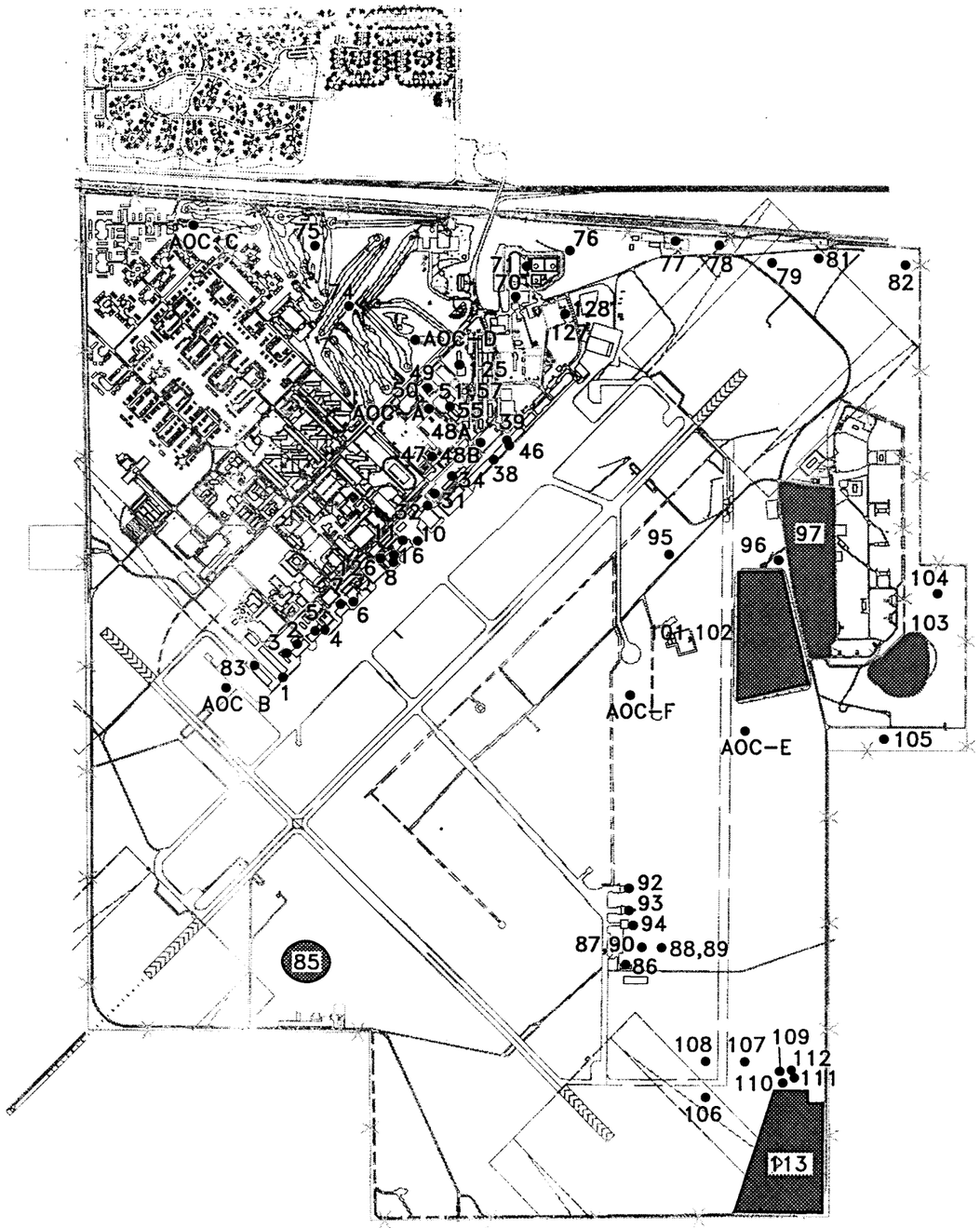
TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE: A group consisting of representatives from the Air Force, regulatory authorities, local and state authorities, and the general public that meets during IRP activities to review and comment on reports and recommendations.







DRN BY SCR	DATE 04/12/95	LOCATION OF CANNON AFB, CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO CANNON AIR FORCE BASE NEW MEXICO	PROJECT No.	FIG. No.
CHK'D BY	REVISIONS: 0		9C114LL1	1-1



LEGEND

3 ● SOILD WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT (SWMU) LOCATION AND NUMBER

SWMU No.	DESIGNATED AREA
1	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 119
2	ST-28 RECOVERED DIESEL TANK No. 108
3	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 108
4	ST-29 RECOVERED DIESEL TANK No 121
5	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 121
6	POL TANK No. 129
7	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 129
8	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 165
10	POL TANK No. 170
11	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 170
16	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 680
31	AGE MAINTENANCE SHOP PAD
34	SD-15 AGE DRAINAGE DITCH
38	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 194
39	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 195
46	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 196
47	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 494
48A	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 165
48B	ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK
49	ST-26 INACTIVE POL STORAGE TANK No. 4028A
50	ST-26 INACTIVE POL STORAGE TANK No. 4028B
51	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 375
55	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 186 ACCUMULATION POINT
57	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 379
70	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 326
71	RECOVERED JP-4 FUEL TANK No. 390
74	LF-1 LANDFILL No. 1
75	SD-13 SANITARY SEWAGE LIFT STATION OVERFLOW PIT
76	WP-14 SLUDGE WEATHERING PIT
77	CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTAINER STORAGE AREA
78	FT-6 FIRE DEPARTMENT TRAINING AREA No. 1
79	UNDERGROUND TANK

SWMU No.	DESIGNATED AREA
81	DP-16 SOLVENT DISPOSAL SITE
82	LF-2 LANDFILL No. 2
83	ST-27 SUMP
85	SD-12 STORMWATER COLLECTION POINT
86	SD-11 ENGINE TEST CELL
87	SD-11 FORMER OVERFLOW PIT
88	SD-11 FORMER LEACHING FIELD
89	SD-11 EVAPORATION POND
90	SD-11 OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 5114
92	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 5120
93	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 5121
94	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 5144
95	SD-20 NE STORMWATER DRAINAGE AREA
96	SD-17 OLD ENTOMOLOGY RINSE AREA
97	LF-25 CONCRETE RUBBLE PILE
101	SD-21 WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM-LAGOONS
102	SD-21 WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM - EFFLUENT DISCHARGE
103	WASTEWATER PLAYA LAKE
104	LF-4 LANDFILL No. 4
105	LF-3 LANDFILL No. 3
106	FT-7 FIRE DEPARTMENT TRAINING AREA No. 2
107	FT-8 FIRE DEPARTMENT TRAINING AREA No. 3
108	EXPLOSIVE ORDINANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) TRAINING AREA
109	FT-9 FIRE DEPARTMENT TRAINING AREA No. 4
110	UNDERGROUND WASTE OIL TANK No. 2336
111	UNLINED PIT
112	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 2336
113	LF-5 LANDFILL No. 5
124	ST-30 INACTIVE UNDERGROUND TANK
125	ST-30 INACTIVE UNDERGROUND TANK
126	ST-30 INACTIVE UNDERGROUND TANK
127	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 4095 #1 AND LEACH FIELD
128	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR No. 4095 #2 AND LEACH FIELD
AOC A	SS-19 MOGAS SPILL
AOC B	SS-18 JP-4 FUEL SPILL
AOC C	OT-10 BLOWN CAPACITORS SITE OT-23 MELROSE BOMBING RANGE OT-24 CONCHAS LAKE RECREATION ANNEX DP-33 DISPOSAL PIT
AOC-D	DISPOSAL PIT (ON GOLF COURSE)
AOC-E	RUBBLE PILE
AOC-F	BORE SITE MOUND

N

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SCALE IN FEET

DRN. BY: JWB	DATE: 04/10/95	SITE PLAN AND LOCATION OF INVESTIGATED SWMU SITES CANNON AIR FORCE BASE CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO	PROJECT NO. 9C114LL1	FIG. NO. 3-1
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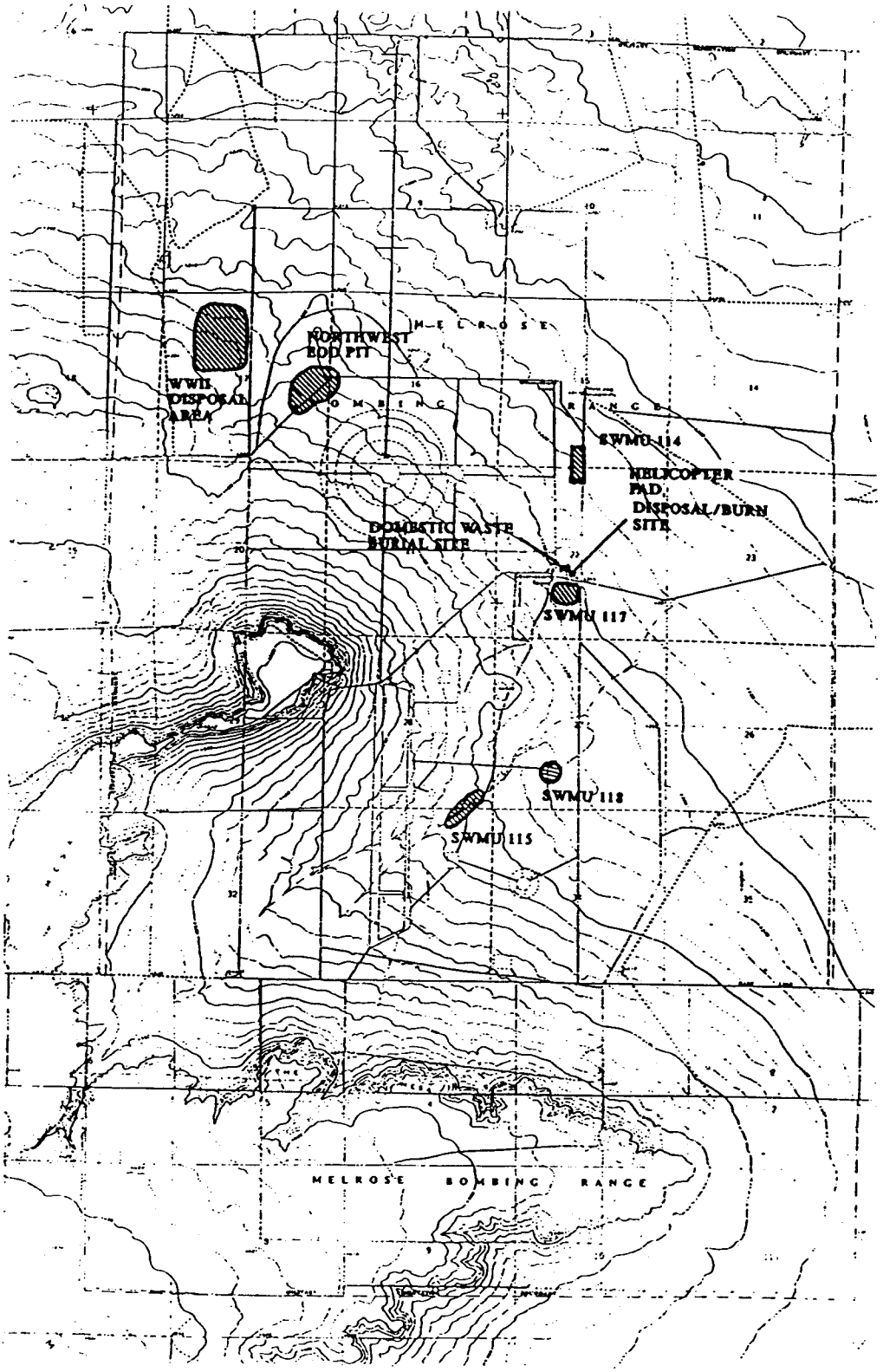
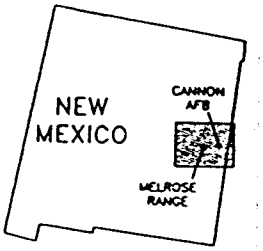
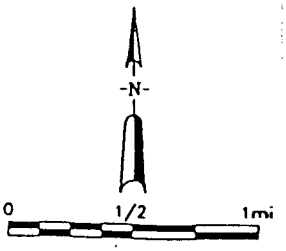


LEGEND

Areas of Concern





SOURCE: DRAFT MELROSE RFI WORKPLAN

DRN. BY: SCR	DATE: APRIL, 1995	SITE LOCATION MAP MELROSE AIR FORCE RANGE CANNON AIR FORCE BASE NEW MEXICO	PROJECT No.	FIG. No.
CHK'D. BY:	REVISIONS: 0		9C114LL1	3-2

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SITE SUMMARY TABLE
SWMUs, AOC, AND IRP SITES

SWMU No.	IRP Site I.D.	Site Type	Description	Material Disposed of	Date of Discovery	Date of Operation	Status
1	-	SWMU	OWS No. 119	Recovers washdown from aircraft maintenance operations	1987	1963 to present	REP95
2	ST-28	SWMU/IRP*	Recovered Diesel Tank No. 108	2,000-gal. heating oil UST at Building 108 (demolished 1989)	1989	1943 to 1990 Removed 1989	NFA
3	-	SWMU	OWS No. 108	Recovered oil and grease from washdown generated by aircraft maintenance operations	1987	1943 to 1989 Removed 1989	NFA(1)
4	ST-29	SWMU/IRP*	Recovered Diesel Tank No. 121	2,000-gal. heating oil UST at Building 121 (demolished 1989)	1991	1943 to 1989 Removed 1989	NFA
5	-	SWMU	OWS No. 121	Recovered oil and grease from washdown generated by aircraft maintenance operations	1987	1943 to 1989 Removed 1989	NFA(1)
6	-	SWMU	POL Tank No. 129	2,000-gal. heating oil UST at Building 129	1987	1943 to 1992 Removed 1992	NFA
7	-	SWMU	OWS No. 129	Recovers diesel fuel, solvents, oil, and grease from aircraft washdown operations	1987	1943 to present	REM95
8	-	SWMU	OWS No. 165	Recovers fuel, solvents, oil, and grease in runoff from the aircraft washrack	1987	1963 to present	REM95
9	-	SWMU	Aircraft Washrack Drain System	Recovers solvents, fuel, oil, and grease	1987	1966 to present	REP95
10	-	SWMU	POL Tank No. 170	2,000-gal. heating oil UST at Building 170	1987	1943 to present Removed 1992	NFA
11	-	SWMU	OWS No. 170	Recovers fuel, solvents, oil, and grease from aircraft washdown operations	1987	Unknown to 1989	REM95
16	-	SWMU	OWS No. 680	Recovers fuel, solvents, oil, and grease from aircraft washdown operations	1987	1965 to 1991 Removed 1991	NFA(1)
31	-	SWMU	AGE Maintenance Shop Pad	Fuel, oil, and grease	1983	1971 to present	NFA(2)
32	-	SWMU	OWS No. 186 (#1)	Recovers fuel, oil and grease from AGE washrack	1987	1971 to present	REM95
33	-	SWMU	OWS No. 186 (#2)	Recovers fuel, oil and grease from AGE shop floor drains	1987	1971 to present	REM95

SITE SUMMARY TABLE
SWMUs, AOC, AND IRP SITES

SWMU No.	IRP Site I.D.	Site Type	Description	Material Disposed of	Date of Discovery	Date of Operation	Status
34	SD-15	SWMU	AGE Drainage Ditch	Receives fuel, solvents, oil, and grease from flightline and road runoff	1987	Late 1960s to present	NFA
38	-	SWMU	OWS No. 194	Recovers oil and grease from washdown operations	1987	1971 to present	REP95
39	-	SWMU	OWS No. 195	Recovers oil and grease from washdown operations	1987	1971 to present	REP95
46	-	SWMU	OWS No. 196	Recovers oil and grease from washdown operations	1987	1969 to present	REM95
47	-	SWMU	OWS No. 494	Recovers oil and grease from washdown operations	1987	1982 to present	REM95
48a	ST-26	SWMU/IRP	Underground Waste Oil Tank	Waste oils, solvents, paint thinners, fuels	1987	1941 to 1985 Removed 1988	NFA(1)
48b	ST-26	SWMU/IRP	Aboveground Overflow Capacity Tank	Waste oils, solvents, paint thinners, fuels	1992	1965 to 1985 Removed 1992	NFA(1)
49	-	SWMU/IRP*	Inactive POL Storage Tank No. 4028a				Does not exist on CAFB
50	-	SWMU/IRP*	Inactive POL Storage Tank No. 4028b				Does not exist on CAFB
51	-	SWMU	OWS No. 375	Recovers oil and grease from vehicle maintenance operations	1987	1968 to present	REP95
55	-	SWMU	Lead Acid Battery Accumulation Point	Storage area for waste lead acid batteries	1987	1965 to present	NFA(2)
57	-	SWMU	OWS No. 379	Recovers oil and grease from vehicle maintenance operations	1987	1965 to present	REP95
61	-	SWMU	OWS No. 5077a	Actually a sandtrap receiving wash water with oil and grease from a motor vehicle washrack	1987	1957 to present	REM95
62	-	SWMU	OWS No. 5077b	Actually a sandtrap in washrack floor drain upstream of SWMU No. 61	1987	1957 to present	REM95
63	-	SWMU	OWS No. 5077c	Actually a sandtrap in washrack floor drain upstream of SWMU No. 61	1987	1957 to present	REM95

SITE SUMMARY TABLE
SWMUs, AOC, AND IRP SITES

SWMU No.	IRP Site I.D.	Site Type	Description	Material Disposed of	Date of Discovery	Date of Operation	Status
70	-	SWMU	OWS No. 326 and Leach Field	Recovers fuel, oil, and grease from vehicle maintenance operations	1987	1960 to present	REM
71	-	-	Recovered JP-4 Tank No. 390	JP-4 fuel UST	1987	Unknown to 1991 Removed 1991	NFA
72	-	SWMU	OWS No. 390	2,000-gal. underground JP-4 recovery tank until replaced with oil/water separator in 1991	1987	Unknown to 1991 (Tank) 1991 to present (OWS)	NFA
74	LF-01	SWMU/IRP	Landfill No. 1	Domestic solid waste, waste oils and solvents, paint strippers and thinners, pesticide containers, and empty cans/drums	1983	1942 to 1946	Phase I RFI on Burn Pits in FY 1995
75	SD-13	SWMU/IRP	Sanitary Sewage Lift Station Overflow Pit	Emergency sewage storage pit. In February 1983, an estimated 100,000 to 150,000 gal. of raw sewage was stored in the pit for one week	1983	Unknown to present (no remnants due to new golf course construction)	NFA
76	WP-14	SWMU/IRP	Sludge Weathering Pit	Sludge from JP-4 bulk storage fuel tanks	1983	1960 to 1980	NFA
77	-	SWMU	Civil Engineering Container Storage Area, Facility No. 4038	Waste oils and solvents, fuels, PCBs, pesticides	1987	1943 to present	NFA[2]
78	FT-06	SWMU/IRP	Fire Department Training Area No. 1	Waste oils and solvents, recovered fuels	1983	1959 to 1968	NFA
79	-	SWMU	Underground Tank	Recovered JP-4 (no reference of this tank can be located)	1987	1959 to 1968	NFA
81	DP-16	SWMU/IRP	Solvent Disposal Site	Trichloroethylene	1983	Unknown	NFA
82	LF-02	SWMU/IRP	Landfill No. 2	Domestic and industrial waste, waste oils and solvents, paint strippers and thinners, pesticide containers, and empty cans/drums	1983	1946 to 1947 1951 to 1959	NFA
83	ST-27	SWMU/IRP	Sump	Washdown from flight apron	1987	Unknown to 1993 Removed 1993	NFA[1]
85	SD-12	SWMU/IRP	Storm Water Collection Point	Receives storm water runoff from flight line	1983	1943 to present	NFA

SITE SUMMARY TABLE
SWMUs, AOC, AND IRP SITES

SWMU No.	IRP Site I.D.	Site Type	Description	Material Disposed of	Date of Discovery	Date of Operation	Status
86	SD-11	SWMU/IRP	Engine Test Cell	Fuel, oil, grease, and solvents from aircraft engine cleaning operations (Building 5114)	1983	1965 to 1988	Phase III RFI in FY 1995
87	SD-11	SWMU/IRP	Former Overflow Pit	Overflow from Engine Test Cell, SWMU No. 86	1983	1982 to 1985	Phase III RFI in FY 1995
88	SD-11	SWMU/IRP	Former Leaching Field	Washdown wastewater from OWS SWMU No. 90 (attached to Engine Test Cell, SWMU No. 86)	1983	1965 to 1985	Phase III RFI in FY 1995
89	SD-11	SWMU/IRP	Evaporation Pond	Engine Test Cell wastewater/fuel	1983	1985 to present	Phase III RFI in FY 1995
90	SD-11	SWMU/IRP	OWS No. 5114	Engine Test Cell, SWMU No. 86, wastewater/fuel	1983	1965 to 1988	Phase III RFI in FY 1995
91	-	SWMU	Recovered Fuel Tank No. 5114	Did not receive waste; functioned as a JP-4 bulk storage facility	1987	1967 to 1988 Removed 1988	NFA
92	-	SWMU	OWS No. 5120	Recovered fuel, oil, and grease from aircraft maintenance operations	1987	1957 to 1988	REM95
93	-	SWMU	OWS No. 5121	Recovered fuel, oil, and grease from aircraft maintenance operations	1987	1957 to 1988 Removed 1988	NFA[2]
94	-	SWMU	OWS No. 5144	Recovered oil and grease from vehicle washrack	1987	1960 to 1988	REM95
95	SD-20	SWMU/IRP	NE Storm Water Drainage Area	Storm water runoff from flight line and effluent from flight line oil/water separators	1987	1943 to present	Phase II complete, waiting for EPA decision
96	SD-17	SWMU/IRP	Old Entomology Rinse Area	Pesticides	1983	1968(?) to 1983	Phase II complete, waiting for determination of inclusion on NPDES permit
97	LF-25	SWMU/IRP	Concrete Rubble Pile	Building demolition material, asphalt rubble	1987	Mid-1950s to early 1960s	FE[2]
98	-	SWMU	Sanitary Sewerage Line	Sanitary and industrial wastewater	1987	1943 to present	NFA

SITE SUMMARY TABLE
SWMUs, AOC, AND IRP SITES

SWMU No.	IRP Site I.D.	Site Type	Description	Material Disposed of	Date of Discovery	Date of Operation	Status
101	SD-21	SWMU/IRP*	Wastewater Treatment System - Lagoons	Sanitary and industrial wastewater	1987	1966 to present	Groundwater monitoring
102	SD-21	SWMU/IRP*	Wastewater Treatment System - Effluent Discharge	Sanitary and industrial wastewater (sewage lagoons' outfall)	1987	1966 to present	Groundwater monitoring
103	-	SWMU	Wastewater Playa Lake	Sanitary and industrial wastewater (sewage lagoons' outfall)	1987	1943 to present	NFA[2]
104	LF-04	SWMU/IRP	Landfill No. 4	Domestic and industrial waste, waste oils and solvents, paint strippers and thinners, pesticide containers, empty cans/drums	1983	1967 to 1968	Monitoring of downgradient well
105	LF-03	SWMU/IRP	Landfill No. 3	Domestic and industrial waste, waste oils and solvents, paint strippers and thinners, pesticide containers, empty cans/drums	1983	1959 to 1967	Monitoring of downgradient well
106	FT-07	SWMU/IRP	Fire Department Training Area No. 2	Waste fuels, oils, and solvents burned	1983	1968 to 1974	NFA
107	FT-08	SWMU/IRP	Fire Department Training Area No. 3	Waste fuels, oils, and solvents burned	1983	1968 to 1974	NFA
108	-	SWMU	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Activities Area	Munitions training site (5-lb. explosive limit)	1987	Early 1970s to present	NFA[1]
109	FT-09	SWMU/IRP*	Fire Department Training Area No. 4	Waste fuels, oils, and solvents burned	1983	1974 to present	NFA
110	-	SWMU	Underground Waste Oil Tank No. 2336	JP-4 fuels storage for training (at SWMU No. 109)	1987	1975 to 1988 Removed 1988	Phase II RFI in CY 1995
111	-	SWMU	Unlined Pit	Collection point for unburned fuel, water, and fire-retardant foam runoff from SWMU No. 109	1987	1975 to 1985	NFA
112	-	SWMU	OWS No. 2336	Unburned fuel runoff from SWMU No. 109	1987	1985 to present	NFA

SITE SUMMARY TABLE
SWMUs, AOC, AND IRP SITES

SWMU No.	IRP Site I.D.	Site Type	Description	Material Disposed of	Date of Discovery	Date of Operation	Status
113	LF-05	SWMU/IRP	Landfill No. 5	Domestic and industrial waste, waste oils and solvents, paint strippers and thinners, pesticide containers, and empty cans/drums	1983	1968 to 1988	Phase I RFI under NMED lead scheduled for 1995 to 1997
124	ST-30	SWMU/IRP*	Inactive Underground Tank 1	Location and purpose unknown	1987	Unknown	NFA
125	ST-31	SWMU/IRP*	Inactive Underground Tank 2	Location and purpose unknown	1987	Unknown	NFA
126	ST-32	SWMU/IRP*	Inactive Underground Tank 3	Heating oil UST	1987	Unknown	NFA
127	-	SWMU	OWS Near Tank 4095 (#1) and Leach Field	Sandtrap for POL washrack washdown water contaminated with JP-4, grease, and oils	1987	1977 to present	NFA[(2)]
128	-	SWMU	OWS Near Tank 4095 (#2) and Leach Field	Does not exist on Cannon AFB	1983		NFA
AOC A	SS-19	SWMU/IRP	MOGAS Spill	Approximately 2,000 to 3,000 gal. of leaded gasoline	1983	Occurred in early 1960s	NFA
AOC B	SS-18	SWMU/IRP	JP-4 Fuel Spill	Approximately 400 gal. of JP-4	1983	Occurred in 1980	NFA
AOC C	OT-10	SWMU/IRP	Blown Capacitors Site	Approximately 6 gal. of oil thought to contain PCBs	1983	1978	NFA
AOC D	-	SWMU/IRP	Nonfriable Asbestos Burial Pit	Asbestos siding material	1993	Unknown	Investigate in 1996
AOC 36	-	IRP	Disposal Pit	Possibly fluids from aircraft engine maintenance shop	?	Early 1950s	NFA request sent to EPA in 1994
-	DP-33	IRP	Disposal Pit	55-gal. drums discovered; 60 to 100 drums	1992	Late 1940s to early 1950s	Interim Removal Action in 1994, NFA expected
AOC E	-	SWMU/IRP	Rubble Pile	Airfield pavement	1995	Late 1930s(?)	Investigate in 1996
AOC F	-	SWMU/IRP	Bore Site Mound	Small caliber munitions	1995	1957-1971	Investigate in 1996

SITE SUMMARY TABLE
SWMUs, AOC, AND IRP SITES

SWMU No.	IRP Site I.D.	Site Type	Description	Material Disposed of	Date of Discovery	Date of Operation	Status
Melrose AFR							
114	-	SWMU/IRP*	Expended Ordnance Burial Site	Scrap metal, unexploded ordnance, and possibly unusable paints, solvents, and fuels	1987	1952 to late 1960s	Phase I RFI in 1995
115	-	SWMU/IRP*	Explosives Contaminated Burial Site	Unexploded ordnance, training munitions, and metal targets	1987	1952 to 1989	Phase I RFI in 1995
117	-	SWMU/IRP*	Domestic Waste Pile	Domestic Waste	1987	1952 to 1980s	Phase I RFI in 1995

AGE = Aerospace Ground Equipment
AOC = Area of Concern
FE = Further evaluation
IRP = Installation Restoration Program
MOGAS = Motor gasoline
NFA = No Further Action at this time
NMED = New Mexico Environment Department
OWS = Oil/Water Separator
PCBs = Polychlorinated biphenyls
POL = Petroleum, oils, and lubricants
RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REM = Pilot bio-venting study is being executed. The OWS will be reviewed following completion of the study.
REM95 = To be removed and inspected in 1995
REP95 = To be removed, inspected, and replaced in 1995
SWMU = Solid waste management unit
UST = Underground storage tank

* Not considered IRP for DERA funding purposes
(1) Per draft Phase II RFI Report, Appendix II SWMUs
(2) Per draft Phase II RFI Report, Appendix III SWMUs

Source: Management Action Plan for Cannon AFB, New Mexico

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE

Restoration Advisory Board Membership Application

Background

Cannon Air Force Base is conducting environmental investigations and cleanup actions under the Department of Defense Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and RCRA Corrective Action programs. These activities form a comprehensive program aimed at identifying, assessing, controlling and cleaning up contamination from past use of hazardous substances at the Base. Under this program, Cannon AFB is addressing sites that include former landfills, underground storage tanks, oil and petroleum product storage areas, disposal areas, spill sites, and maintenance areas on Cannon AFB and Melrose Air Force Range.

A key element of Cannon AFB's environmental restoration programs is improving public involvement opportunities. The IRP now provides for the establishment of a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) at bases with sites requiring investigation and/or cleanup.

What is a RAB?

The RAB is an advisory body that facilitates a partnership between the community and the Air Force during environmental restoration work at Cannon AFB. It is intended to bring together people who reflect diverse interests within the community, providing a forum for their discussion and exchange of information about environmental investigations and cleanup activities.

Who are RAB Members?

The RAB represents the diverse interests of the Air Force, the regulatory agencies and the community. Members might include:

- representatives from Cannon AFB
- representatives of state and federal agencies
- representatives of local government and agencies
- residents of the community

RAB Responsibilities

RAB members will meet regularly to share information and provide input regarding Cannon AFB's environmental restoration program activities. Members will be expected to:

- review and comment on technical documents and plans related to the ongoing environmental activities at Cannon AFB
- review progress and status updates on current and future activities
- communicate environmental restoration-related information to Air Force personnel, regulatory agencies and the community

Becoming a RAB Member

To apply for RAB membership, complete the application on the back of this sheet. Community members who return the application will receive additional information about the purpose of the RAB, responsibilities of the members, and the membership application and selection process.

For more information please contact 2nd Lt. Wilson, Cannon AFB Public Affairs Office, (505) 784-4131.

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE

Restoration Advisory Board Membership Application

Conditions for Membership

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) members serve two-year terms and attend the quarterly RAB meetings. Members who miss three or more consecutive meetings may be asked to resign.

Duties and responsibilities will include reviewing and commenting on technical documents and activities associated with the environmental restoration program at Cannon Air Force Base. Members are expected to be available to community members and groups to share information and/or concerns between the community and the RAB.

Participation in the RAB is strictly voluntary and members will not be financially compensated. Priority for RAB membership will be given to local residents who are directly impacted by environmental restoration activities at Cannon Air Force Base.

Privacy Act Notice

Authority: 10 U.S.C. Section 2705(c) and 42 U.S.C. Section 9620(f), State and local participation in cleanup of federal facilities.

Principal Purpose: To identify members of the local community who are interested in participation in the Restoration Advisory Board.

Routine Uses: The requested information will be used to develop a list of interested persons from which the community members of the RAB will be selected. The information will also be used by the Air Force to contact the individuals who are selected.

Disclosure of the requested information is voluntary. Failure to provide all the requested information may prevent selection for the RAB.

Please complete the following:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

(home) (work)

If you are affiliated with an organization, please identify:

_____

Briefly state why you would like to be considered for RAB membership. (Please include your knowledge of or participation with Cannon AFB.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

(continue on an additional page if needed)

_____ Please check here if you would like to be considered for the community co-chair position. The community co-chair will be selected by the community RAB membership.

By submitting this signed application, you agree to the conditions stated on this application form and acknowledge the time commitment this position will require. It also indicates that you have read and understand the Privacy Act information shown on this application.

Applicant Signature: _____

Date: _____

Return the completed application by mail or fax to the address below by August 11, 1995. This application can be duplicated as necessary.

2nd Lt. Wilson
27th Fighter Wing / PA
100 S DL Ingram Blvd., Suite 102
Cannon AFB, NM 88103-5216
Fax (505) 784-4131

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE

Installation Restoration Program Fact Sheet

The Installation Restoration Program (IRP) was created by the Department of Defense to identify, investigate, and, when necessary, remediate past hazardous waste handling, storage, and disposal sites. Environmental investigation and cleanup under the IRP has been underway at Cannon Air Force Base since 1983. In that time, numerous sites have been identified and evaluated. A variety of wastes were identified, including paints, paint strippers and thinners; waste oils; JP-4 jet fuel; and pesticides.

The Investigation Process

The investigation of a known or suspected site usually starts with a field investigation to collect and analyze soil and water samples. After the sample collection and laboratory analysis is complete, that data is reviewed to determine whether contamination exists and, if so, the extent of that contamination.

If contaminants are detected in the soil or water, a "fate and transport" analysis is completed to determine whether the contaminant will biodegrade and to determine its potential to migrate to other areas or media (i.e., soil, water, or air). Next, a risk assessment is completed to determine the potential for exposure to the contaminant (i.e., ingestion, contact with skin, inhalation) and the potential risk from that exposure. It is important to note that risk only exists when there is a contaminant, a method for exposure, and actual exposure to the contaminant.

The results of each investigation are compiled into a report. These reports are available for public review at the Cannon AFB IRP Information Repository in the base library. To review these reports, please contact the base library at 784-2786. You will need to first stop at the Visitor's Welcome Center to get a base pass.

The Remediation Process

When results of an investigation and risk assessment determine a site poses an unacceptable risk, that site must be remediated. A Corrective Measures Study will be completed to evaluate remediation alternatives and to select the appropriate method for remediation. Prior to implementing a remedial action, Cannon AFB will issue a public notice to allow interested parties to review and comment on the proposed remedial action.

After the remedial action is implemented, Cannon AFB is responsible for operation and maintenance of the equipment until the site is fully remediated. After remediation is complete, Cannon AFB will continue to monitor the site to ensure remediation was successful.

The Community Involvement Process

Cannon AFB has updated its Community Relations Plan (CRP) to encourage public participation in the various phases of the IRP. The CRP is based on information received during personal interviews with members of the Clovis/Portales community in early February 1995. As part of the CRP, Cannon AFB is creating a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB is an advisory body that facilitates a partnership between the community and the Air Force during environmental restoration work at Cannon AFB. It is intended to bring together people who reflect diverse interests within the community, providing a forum for their discussion and exchange of information about environmental investigations and cleanup activities.

For more information please contact 2nd Lt. Wilson, Cannon AFB Public Affairs Office, (505) 784-4131.

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE

Environmental Restoration Sites Fact Sheet

History

Cannon Air Force Base was originally established in 1942 as Clovis Army Air Base by the U.S. War Department, now the Department of Defense (DoD). The Base was reassigned to the Tactical Air Command and renamed Clovis AFB in 1951 following a brief deactivation period. It was again renamed in 1957 and, although it has since been known as Cannon AFB, it was reassigned again from the Tactical Air Command to its current home, the Air Combat Command in 1992.

Throughout its history, Cannon AFB has been home to training facilities for B-17, B-24 and B-29 air crews, P-51, F-86 and F-100 aircraft, and various models of the F/EF-111aircraft. A change to F-16 aircraft is scheduled for 1995 to 1997. Since 1952, Melrose Air Force Range (AFR) has been a bombing and air-to-ground gunnery range for Cannon AFB training activities. Melrose AFR is located approximately 25 miles west of the Base.

Background

Mission

The mission of Cannon AFB is to maintain a combat-ready force capable of day, night and all-weather operations, and to provide replacement training of combat air crews for tactical organizations worldwide. To support this mission, quantities of petroleum, oils and lubricants (POL) as well as solvents and protective coatings are used, resulting in waste generation.

As a result of past waste and resource management practices at Cannon AFB, and due to Base activities such as wash down activities, aircraft and equipment maintenance, and fueling, some areas have been contaminated by various hazardous compounds.

Environmental Restoration Programs

In response, the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action programs have been initiated at the Base. Also, the Base has engaged in ongoing efforts to comply with applicable laws and regulations to ensure that present waste and resource management practices are carried out in a manner that protects human health and the environment.

As part of this effort, 74 Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) and three Areas of Concern (AOCs) have been identified and divided into a preferred investigation order:

- Appendix I (24 SWMUs)
- Appendix II (28 SWMUs)
- Appendix III (22 SWMUs and 3 AOCs)

Additionally, three SWMUs at Melrose AFR and five other AOCs have been identified for investigation. The investigation status of each SWMU and AOC is listed in the tables that follow.

RCRA Facility Investigations (RFIs)

Phase I RCRA Facility Investigations (RFIs) have been completed at each Appendix I, II and III site except Landfill 1 and Landfill 5. The Phase I investigations consisted of sampling surface and subsurface soils, surface water and lake sediments. Sampling locations were chosen at each facility in the areas that were likely to be the most heavily contaminated. Phase II RFIs have also been completed at several of the sites. The Phase II investigations consisted of sampling at seven of the Phase I SWMUs to gather information to further assess the extent of contamination. Phase II data were compared to Phase I data to determine whether original conclusions should stand or if further evaluation would be needed.

Phase I RFIs are scheduled for the three Melrose AFR SWMUs in 1995. Three AOCs will be investigated in 1996.

For more information please contact 2nd Lt. Wilson, Cannon AFB Public Affairs Office, (505) 784-4131.

Appendix I SWMUs	
SWMU Number and Name	**Status**
34 AGE Drainage Ditch	No Further Action
74 Landfill No. 1	Phase I RFI on Burn Pits in Fiscal Year 1995
75 Sanitary Sewage Lift Station Overflow Pit	No Further Action
76 Sludge Weathering Pit	No Further Action
78 Fire Department Training Area No. 1	No Further Action
81 Solvent Disposal Site	No Further Action
82 Landfill No. 2	No Further Action
85 Storm Water Collection Point	No Further Action
86 Engine Test Cell	Phase III RFI in FY 1995
87 Former Overflow Pit	Phase III RFI in FY 1995
88 Former Leaching Field	Phase III RFI in FY 1995
89 Evaporation Pond	Phase III RFI in FY 1995
95 NE Storm Water Drainage Area	Phase II complete, waiting for EPA decision
96 Old Entomology Rinse Area	Phase II complete, waiting for determination of inclusion on NPDES permit
98 Sanitary Sewerage Line	No Further Action
101 Wastewater Treatment System - Lagoons	Groundwater Monitoring
102 Wastewater Treatment System - Effluent Discharge	Groundwater Monitoring
104 Landfill No. 4	Monitoring of downgradient well
105 Landfill No. 3	Monitoring of downgradient well
106 Fire Department Training Area No. 2	No Further Action
107 Fire Department Training Area No. 3	No Further Action
109 Fire Department Training Area No. 4	Phase II RFI in Calendar Year 1995
111 Unlined Pit	No Further Action
113 Landfill No. 5	Phase I RFI under NMED lead scheduled for 1995 to 1997

Appendix II SWMUs		
SWMU Number	**and Name**	**Status**
1	Oil/Water Separator No. 119	To be removed, inspected, replaced in 1995
2	Recovered Diesel Tank No. 108	No Further Action
3	Oil/Water Separator No. 108	No Further Action
4	Recovered Diesel Tank No. 121	No Further Action
5	Oil/Water Separator No. 121	No Further Action
6	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant (POL) Tank No. 129	No Further Action
7	Oil/Water Separator No. 129	To be removed and inspected in 1995
8	Oil/Water Separator No. 165	To be removed and inspected in 1995
9	Aircraft Washrack Drain System	To be removed, inspected, replaced in 1995
10	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant Tank No. 170	No Further Action
11	Oil/Water Separator No. 170	To be removed and inspected in 1995
16	Oil/Water Separator No. 680	No Further Action
32	Oil/Water Separator No. 186 (#1)	To be removed and inspected in 1995
33	Oil/Water Separator No. 186 (#2)	To be removed and inspected in 1995
38	Oil/Water Separator No. 194	To be removed, inspected, replaced in 1995
39	Oil/Water Separator No. 195	To be removed, inspected, replaced in 1995
48a	Underground Waste Oil Tank	No Further Action
48b	Aboveground Overflow Capacity Tank	No Further Action
49	Inactive POL Storage Tank No. 4028a	Does not exist on Cannon AFB
50	Inactive POL Storage Tank No. 4028b	Does not exist on Cannon AFB
71	Recovered JP-4 Tank No. 390	No Further Action
79	Underground Tank	No Further Action
83	Oil/Water Separator No. 120	No Further Action
108	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Activities Area	No Further Action
110	Underground Waste Oil Tank No. 2336	Phase II RFI in CY 1995
124	Inactive POL Storage Tank No. 1	No Further Action
125	Inactive POL Storage Tank No. 2	No Further Action
126	Inactive POL Storage Tank No. 3	No Further Action

Appendix III SWMUs

SWMU Number and Name	Status
31 AGE Maintenance Shop Pad	No Further Action
46 Oil/Water Separator No. 196	To be removed and inspected in 1995
47 Oil/Water Separator No. 494	To be removed and inspected in 1995
51 Oil/Water Separator No. 375	To be removed, inspected, replaced in 1995
55 Lead Acid Battery Accumulation Point	No Further Action
57 Oil/Water Separator No. 379	To be removed, inspected, replaced in 1995
61 Oil/Water Separator No. 5077a	To be removed and inspected in 1995
62 Oil/Water Separator No. 5077b	To be removed and inspected in 1995
63 Oil/Water Separator No. 5077c	To be removed and inspected in 1995
70 Oil/Water Separator No. 326 and Leach Field	Pilot bio-venting study in progress. The OWS will be reviewed once the study is completed.
72 Oil/Water Separator No. 390	No Further Action
77 Civil Engineering Container Storage Area, Facility No. 4038	No Further Action
90 Oil/Water Separator No. 5114	Phase III RFI in FY 1995
91 Recovered Fuel Tank	No Further Action
92 Oil/Water Separator No. 5120	To be removed and inspected in 1995
93 Oil/Water Separator No. 5121	No Further Action
94 Oil/Water Separator No. 5144	To be removed and inspected in 1995
97 Concrete Rubble Pile	Further Evaluation
103 Wastewater Playa Lake	No Further Action
112 Oil/Water Separator No. 2336	No Further Action
127 Oil/Water Separator Near Tank 4095 (#1) and Leach Field	No Further Action
128 Oil/Water Separator Near Tank 4095 (#2) and Leach Field	No Further Action
AOC A MOGAS Spill	No Further Action
AOC B JP-4 Fuel Spill	No Further Action
AOC C Blown Capacitors Site	No Further Action

Other Areas Of Concern

Site Number and Name	Status
AOC D Nonfriable Asbestos Burial Pit	Investigate in 1996
AOC E Rubble Pile	Investigate in 1996
AOC F Bore Site Mound	Investigate in 1996
AOC 36 Disposal Pit	No Further Action request sent to EPA in 1994
DP-33 Disposal Pit	Interim removal action in 1994, No Further Action expected

Melrose Air Force Range

SWMU Number and Name	Status
114 Expanded Ordnance Burial Site	Phase I RFI in 1995
115 Explosives Contaminated Burial Site	Phase I RFI in 1995
117 Domestic Waste Pile	Phase I RFI in 1995

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

HEADQUARTERS 27th FIGHTER WING (ACC)

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO

11 SEP 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION LIST

FROM: 27 CE/CEV

SUBJECT: Minutes of the 3 Aug 95 Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)

1. Place: Clovis Community College Room 512

2. Time: 1900

3. Chairman: Col W. P. Ard

4. Opening Remarks: Col Ard welcomed everyone to the first RAB meeting. He stressed the importance of this RAB. It is not a decision making process but a partnership of the community. He strongly encouraged any interested persons be involved with this RAB. Introductions were made around the room. Col Ard introduced Mr. John Pike, IRP Manager for Cannon AFB, who would brief the RAB in its entirety.

5. What is a RAB? Mr. Pike explained what a RAB is. The RAB is comprised of local community members or stakeholders affected by Cannon AFB restoration processes. The members will provide advice to decision makers on restoration issues. The RAB is **not** a decision making body. Mr. Pike stated that Col Ard would be the installation co-chairman of the RAB.

6. Purpose of the RAB: Mr. Pike briefed the purpose of the RAB is to act as a forum for the discussion and exchange of information regarding cleanup between the installation, regulatory agencies and the community. The RAB provides an opportunity for the stakeholders to participate in the cleanup process and provide input to decision makers. It also complements other community involvement initiatives at Cannon AFB

7. The Size of a RAB: The number of RAB members should be large enough to reflect community diversity, yet small enough to be workable. The recommended size for the Clovis area is 10 to 15 people. The selection committee will make the decision as to who and how many from the local community will be in the RAB.

8. Mandatory Formation of a RAB: Mr. Pike stated that there are four reasons why a RAB would need to be formed: 1) a base closure which is not applicable to Cannon AFB, 2) when 50 citizens petition for an advisory board (which has not occurred), 3) when federal, state, or local government requests the formation of an advisory board (which has not occurred) and 4) when the installation determines the need for an advisory board. Mr. Pike stated that the RAB was an ACC mandated requirement. The RAB was initiated by a Cannon AFB desire to be an open and forthright partner in working environmental restoration issues.

9. Responsibilities of the RAB: The main responsibility of the RAB is to provide advice on restoration issues to the installation and to federal and state regulatory agencies. The RAB members will be able to review and evaluate documents such as the various workplans dealing with restoration. The members will conduct quarterly meetings. Mr. Pike highly suggested that a RAB member should make every effort to attend any scheduled RAB meeting.

10. Opportunities Associated with RAB Membership: There are several opportunities that come with a RAB membership: 1) an individual can obtain a more complete understanding of environmental restoration processes and programs, 2) an individual can receive environmental training, 3) one can offer personal input to restoration programs and 4) act as voice of concern for the community in the promotion of environmental justice.

11. Those Eligible for RAB Membership: Mr. Pike stated that any representative of the affected community can be eligible for RAB membership. Installation members and individuals from EPA and NMED are also invited to become RAB members. Special interest groups or organizations are encouraged to become members as well as local governments or regional planning organizations. Mr. Pike did state that the general public is always invited to any RAB meeting. These meetings will always be open to anyone in the surrounding communities.

12. How to Apply for RAB: An individual needs to fill out an application and return the completed application to the Cannon AFB Public Affairs Office by 11 Aug 95.

13. Ingredients of a Successful RAB: Mr. Pike gave the audience four ingredients to accomplish a successful RAB: 1) an open and forthright communication, 2) understanding and trust, 3) shared goals and 4) willingness to forge partnerships.

14. Cannon AFB RAB Program: Meetings will be held on a quarterly basis. The community co-chairman should be elected and a charter should be developed during the first meeting set for 20 Sep 95.

15. Cannon AFB Goals for RAB: Mr. Pike stressed the following goals for Cannon's RAB: 1) promote open and forthright communication on environmental issues, 2) instill community understanding and trust, 3) obtain a more complete understanding of community comments and concerns and 4) promote environmental justice.

16. Review/Selection Process of Applicants: Col Ard, 27th Support Group Commander, Mayor Moss of Clovis and Mayor Davis of Portales will conduct the selection of the RAB members. Notification will be sent out to the selectees.

17. Questions:

a. How does Cannon AFB compare to other bases on cleanup sites? Capt Garrison of the 522FS, Cannon AFB

Response: Mr. Tom Zink, Omaha District COE replied that there are only 5 restoration sites that are currently active.

b. What advertisements about RAB were placed for the surrounding areas? Rich Mayer, EPA

Response: Mr. Pike stated that advertisements were placed in the local papers and in the local post offices. Annoucements were aired on the local radio stations as well as cable television network inviting the general public.

c. Mr. Steve Pullen, NMED, commented on the response from the Kirtland community with the RAB. He encouraged everyone to find friends to apply for RAB membership.

d. Is there a reading room to review the various documents? Mr. Mark Gardiner, IT Corporation

Response: The various restoration documents are open to the general public for review in the environmental office.

18. Closing Remarks: Col Ard extended his appreciation to all who attended the RAB meeting. He encouraged all to take an application.

Meeting adjourned at 2015 hours.

JOHN S. PIKE, GS-11
Recorder

Attachment:
Distribution List

1st Ind to 27 CE/CEV letter, RAB Minutes, 3 Aug 95 Meeting

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION LIST

Approved/Disapproved

W. P. ARD, Colonel, USAF
Co-Chairman, Restoration Advisory Board

DISTRIBUTION LIST for the RAB Meeting of 3 Aug 95

RAB Meeting Attendees
27 FW/CC
27 FW/CV
27 SPTG/CC
27 FW/JA
27 FW/PA
27 CE/CC
ACC CES/ESV

PROPOSED RAB MEETING AGENDA
20 SEPTEMBER 1995

7:00 PM	RAB Meeting Convenes - Opening Remarks - Welcoming of New Members and Introductions - Review of 3 Aug 95 meeting minutes	27 SPTG/CC
7:10 PM	Brief Recap of RAB Duties, Obligations, Opportunities - Issue RAB Training Manuals - Issue Site Description Fact Sheet	CEVR
7:25 PM	Review Proposed Charter and Discuss Operations Protocol - Review Example Charters - Determine Procedure for Establishing Meeting Ground Rules - Determine Alternates	27 SPTG/CC CEVR
7:40 PM	Brief Cannon AFB Mission Transition	Lt. Col Buehler
7:50 PM	Brief Environmental Assessment for Mission Conversion	SrA Venable or Public Affairs
8:00 PM	Break	
8:10 PM	Elect Community Co-Chair - Determine Candidates - Candidates Present Qualifications/Biography (Brief) - Elect Community Co-Chair	27 SPTG/CC CEVR
8:40 PM	Discuss and Plan Next RAB Meeting - Time and Date - Location - Topics of Discussion	27 SPTG/CC CEVR
8:50 PM	Final Matters and Questions/Comment from Public	27 SPTG/CC
9:00 PM	Meeting Adjourns	

CANNON AFB RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Ms. Mona Lee Norman-Armstrong	104 Sandzen Dr. Clovis 88101	762-0846
Mr. David Blake	320 Fireball Dr. Clovis 88101	784-2443
Mr. Tommy Bonner	P.O. Box 1568 Clovis 88102-1568	763-4481
Ms. Millie Boyle	137 Texas Dr. Portales 88130	356-5429
Mr. Forrest Carper	1416 Wilshire Blvd. Clovis 88101	784-4195
Mr. Donald W. Davis		359-1205
Mr. Charles R. Ferguson	2101 Jonquil Pk. Dr. Clovis 88101	762-3728
Capt. David L. Garrison	1753A Midway Circle CAFB 88103	784-6594
Rev. Anthony Martinez	1600 S. Avenue O Portales 88130	356-4241
Mrs. Evelyn M. McNamara	1615B Shingle Loop Clovis 88101	784-5301
Mr. Dennis Mills	3016 Cheyenne Dr. Clovis 88101	762-4417
Mr. James B. Moss, MD	P.O. Box 1508 Clovis 88102-1508	762-4455
Mr. Edward Noble	1520 E. 2nd Street Clovis 88101	762-0474
Mr. Richard Souter	501 S. Abilene Portales 88130	356-6641
Ms. Nancy S. Taylor	2522 W. 7th Street Clovis 88101	763-6130
Ms. Rowena Venable	PCS Box 999 CAFB 88103	784-2439

PROPOSED DRAFT

MISSION STATEMENT & OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR THE CANNON AIR FORCE BASE INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

I. TITLE

This organization shall be known as the Cannon Air Force Base (CAFB) Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The CAFB RAB shall fulfill all requirements of 10 USC Sec 2705(c) for Technical Review Committees at Department of Defense (DOD) installations.

II. PURPOSE

A. Facilitate the accurate and continuous flow of information between CAFB, the community, and the environmental regulatory agencies in relation to restoration activities being conducted on CAFB and Melrose Air Force Range (MAFR) in conjunction with IRP and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Programs (RCAP).

B. Provide a community forum with the opportunity to review, comment, and provide advice on proposed restoration activities being initiated at CAFB & MAFR under the previously named restoration programs.

C. Facilitate effective regulatory and community participation consistent with applicable federal and state environmental laws.

III. AUTHORITY

The basis and authority for this charter is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA, particularly Sections 120(a), 120(f), and 121(f) and 10 USC 2705, enacted by Section 211 of CERCLA.

IV. MEMBERSHIP

A. RAB membership shall reflect the diverse interests within the local community to the degree of public interest in the CAFB restoration program. Should a member of the RAB resign, or be dismissed by a majority vote of the RAB, the replacement shall be solicited from the community and be representative of the interests held by the departing member whenever possible to ensure continued representation of the community.

B. RAB membership shall provide representation for the following agencies and organizations:

⇒ United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region VI
⇒ New Mexico Environment Department

C. RAB membership shall be of a number from 15 to 20 members in order to remain workable and provide an adequate representation of the community.

D. New RAB members may be added to the RAB to represent sectors of the community not currently represented on the board. Nominations will be reviewed and approved by the RAB.

E. Members shall serve without compensation. All expenses incident to travel and review inputs shall be borne by the individual RAB member. All administrative support for the RAB will be provided by CAFB subject to review by the Installation Co-Chair.

F. RAB members shall submit, in writing, to the Co-Chairs, their names, mailing address, phone number, and the name of an alternate representative who shall attend RAB meetings in their absence. RAB members are expected to attend all meetings or have their appointed alternate attend when they are unable to meet the obligation.

V. STRUCTURE AND OPERATING PROCEDURE

A. Meetings of the RAB shall be held on a quarterly basis, or at the request of individual members as necessary. Meetings shall be held at a time and location as agreed upon by the RAB.

B. The position of Installation Co-Chair shall be occupied by the 27th Fighter Wing Support Group Commanding Officer, or by a member of the Cannon AFB Command Staff appointed by the 27th FW Commander. The position of Community Co-Chair shall be occupied by a member of the community elected to the position by the RAB.

C. The term of office for the RAB Community Co-Chair shall be two (2) years with the initial Co-chair beginning term on the effective date of this Mission Statement. Subsequent Co-Chairs shall be elected every other annual anniversary of acceptance of the Mission Statement.

D. The community Co-Chair may be removed by a decision of the RAB.

E. Decisions made by the RAB regarding membership and other administrative matters will be resolved by a simple majority vote of the members present at the meeting.

F. CAFB will be responsible for recording and disseminating the meeting minutes within 30 days of the meeting. Comments on the minutes may be addressed in writing to the Installation Co-Chair.

G. The Installation Co-Chair shall be responsible for coordinating and disseminating meeting agendas. Members should submit agenda items to the Installation Co-Chair no later than thirty (30) days prior to the next scheduled quarterly RAB meeting. Approval of prior meeting minutes will be an agenda item for each RAB meeting. The meeting agenda shall include at a minimum:

   ⇒ Old Business. This will entail approval of prior meeting minutes and details of progress on action items established at previous meetings.
   ⇒ Update on on-going CAFB restoration projects.

⇒ Questions/Answers/Input/Discussion Period on restoration issues.
⇒ Discussion on next meeting time, location, agenda, and action items.

H. Cannon AFB will make available restoration program documents to the RAB for review and comment during regular examination period established for regulatory critique. RAB members shall submit any comments on subject documents in writing to the Installation Co-Chair within the time frame specified by CAFB (30 - 60 days). The Installation Co-Chair will ensure that written responses to comments are provided to the RAB members in a timely manner. All comments offered by RAB members will become part of the Administrative Record and Information Repository and will be available for public review.

I. Comments or questions made by the non-RAB attendance to the meetings and relevant to the CAFB IRP process shall be addressed during the current meeting whenever possible or recorded and addressed in the follow-up meeting.

VI. TERMINATION

The provisions of this Charter shall be satisfied and considered complete when all members agree in writing to terminate the RAB.

VII. EFFECTIVE DATE AND MODIFICATION

The effective date of this document is the date of the last approving signature.

This document may be amended through mutual consent of all RAB members. Such amendments must be in writing and signed by all RAB members.

The acceptance of this document is so agreed by:

_____ Date: _____
W. P. Ard, Colonel, Installation Co-Chair

_____ Date: _____
To Be Determined, Community Co-Chair

_____ Date: _____
Mr. Bob Sturdivant, U.S. EPA Region VI

_____ Date: _____
Mr. Rich Mayer, U.S. EPA Region VI

_____ Date: _____
Mr. Steve Poullen, NMED

CANNON AFB
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD
COMMUNITY CO-CHAIR BALLOT

NAME	VOTE
Mr. David Blake	
Mrs. Evelyn M. McNamara	
Mr. Dennis Mills	
Mr. Edward Noble	
Ms. Rowena Venable	