



National Park Service Community Involvement Plan

**Great Kills Park Site
Gateway National Recreation Area
Northeast Region
May 2021**



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
et seq.	and the following
FS	Feasibility Study
Gateway	Gateway National Recreation Area
IRA	Interim Response Action
LOP	Line of Protection
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NTCRA	Non-Time Critical Removal Action
NY	New York
NYC DOHMH	New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
NYPD	New York City Police Department
OU	Operable Unit
Park	Great Kills Park
PA	Preliminary Assessment
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
Site	Great Kills Park Site
TCRA	Time Critical Removal Action
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
U.S.C.	United States Code
USDOE	United States Department of Energy
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency



1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Park Service (NPS) is issuing this *Community Involvement Plan* (CIP) as a resource to enable meaningful community involvement throughout its investigation, selection, and implementation of *cleanup* activities at the Great Kills Park Site (*Site*) located within the Gateway National Recreation Area (Gateway). The NPS is conducting these cleanup activities at the Site pursuant to the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act* (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601, *et seq.* and its implementing regulations under the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan* (NCP), 40 C.F.R. Part 300. NPS is committed to encouraging public participation and providing opportunities for communication between the NPS and the affected community, interested stakeholders, and community residents during the environmental investigation and cleanup activities at the Site.

CERCLA-related terms are defined in Appendix A, Glossary.

Note that first reference to a CERCLA-related term in this CIP is noted in *italics* to aid the reader in understanding when to refer to Appendix A.

1.1 Purpose and Objectives of the CIP

The CIP has been prepared in accordance with CERCLA and the NCP. The CIP serves as a guide for the NPS to engage and inform community members, environmental groups, government officials, the media, and other interested parties in the environmental investigation and cleanup activities at the Site. The CIP is a “living” document and will be updated or revised, as appropriate, as Site conditions change.

The CIP has two key objectives. The first key objective is to provide for the dissemination of information to the public in a timely, accurate, meaningful, and understandable manner. The second objective is to create opportunities—and ensure the community understands those opportunities—for active public participation, enabling interested persons to provide valuable comments that can be used by the NPS project team for planning and decision making.

The strategies to accomplish these objectives take into consideration the location of the Site and surrounding community. The Site is a 282-acre area in Great Kills Park (Park), within Gateway National Recreation Area, Staten Island, Richmond County, New York (NY) (Figure 1).

Great Kills Park consists of approximately 523 acres in the vicinity of the Raritan and Lower New York Bays and the Great Kills Harbor, in the borough of Staten Island. The Park is part of the Staten Island Unit, which is one of three units—the Jamaica Bay Unit in Brooklyn and Queens Counties, the Staten Island Unit, and the Sandy Hook Unit (northern shore of New Jersey)—that comprise Gateway, a 26,607-acre National Recreation Area in the New York and New Jersey metropolitan area (see Figure 2).



Figure 1. Staten Island Unit Map

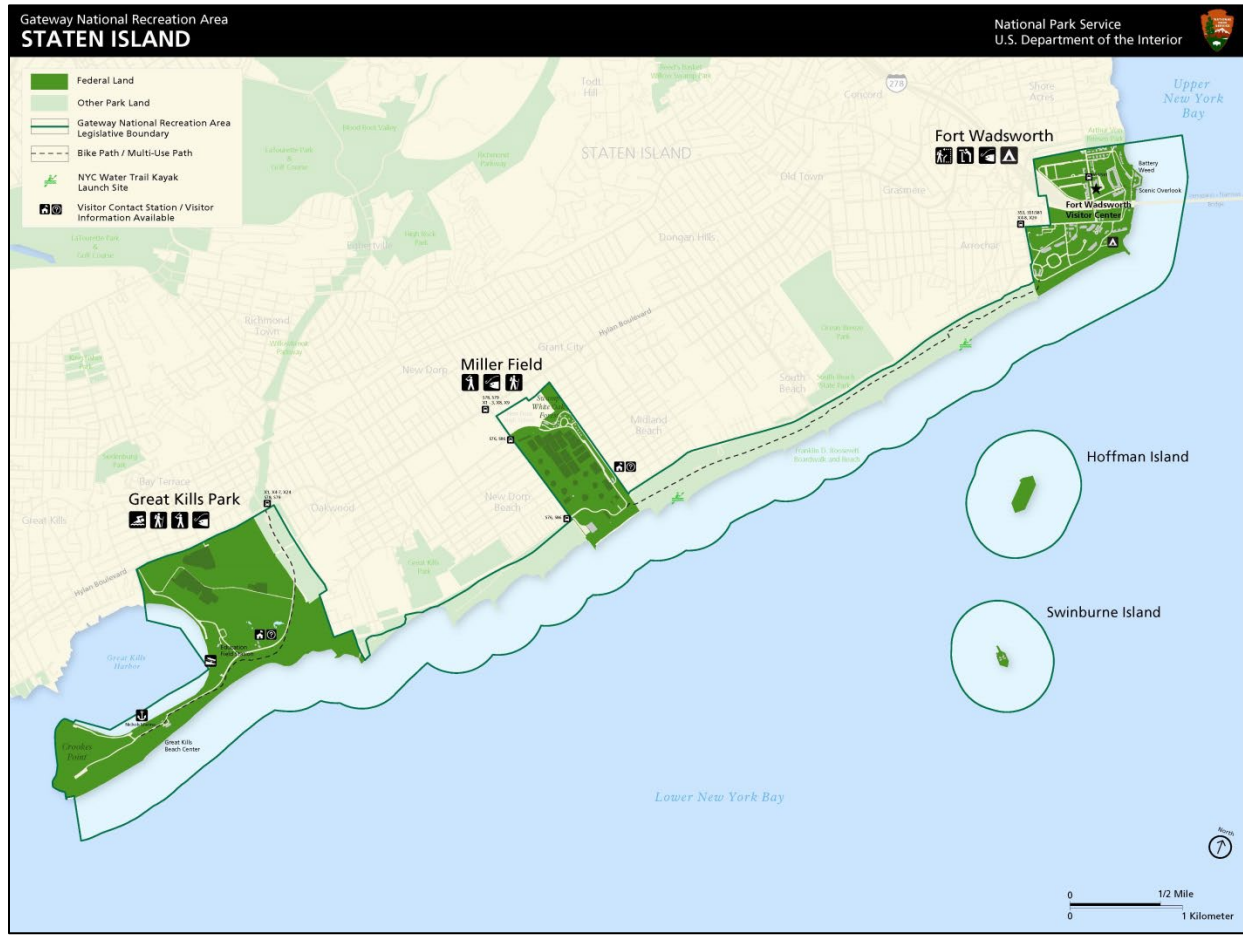




Figure 2. Site Location Map



1.2 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

The NPS is investigating and cleaning up the Site pursuant to CERCLA and the NCP. Congress enacted CERCLA, also known as Superfund, in 1980 to address releases and threatened releases of *hazardous substances* into the environment. CERCLA gives the President broad powers to respond to hazardous substance releases and threatened releases as the President deems necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment, including enforcement authority with respect to parties responsible for the releases. The President has delegated this authority to several federal departments and agencies, including the Department of the Interior. The NPS, an agency within the Department of the Interior, is the CERCLA *lead agency* for the Site. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), with its expertise in cleanups of this nature, is providing technical and project management expertise to NPS through an Interagency Agreement, to support the full scope of *response actions* pursuant to CERCLA and the NCP at the Site.

To implement CERCLA, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) created the NCP, which is a set of regulations that detail how CERCLA cleanups are to be conducted, including requirements for community involvement activities. Different requirements



apply to different types of response actions. In July 2015, NPS completed a *Time Critical Removal Action* (TCRA) (a type of CERCLA response action) that had been undertaken at the Site. Based on the results of the TCRA, NPS determined that conducting a *remedial action*, specifically, a *Remedial Investigation* (RI) and *Feasibility Study* (FS), was the appropriate next step in the CERCLA process for the Site. Community involvement requirements associated with conducting a CERCLA remedial action are provided in Attachment F.

As part of the remedial action, NPS is conducting a RI to comprehensively characterize the Site to determine the nature and extent of contamination, identify pathways of migration, and assess associated potential risks to human health and safety and the environment. Information gathered during the RI is used to determine the necessity of remedial action and to support the evaluation of remedial action alternatives in the FS. As the lead agency for the Site, NPS must involve the community and stakeholders during the RI and FS process in the manner detailed in the NCP, and this CIP is part of that community involvement process. Two major stakeholders at the Site are the City of New York (the City) and the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). As a result, NPS has entered into agreements with both.

In November 2015, NPS and the City voluntarily entered into a settlement agreement to establish respective roles, responsibilities, and obligations of each in funding and implementing the RI and FS at the Site. In accordance with the agreement, the City will pay for NPS's response costs in preparing for and conducting the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the Site, and in preparing for, negotiating, or enforcing the agreement. At this same time, NPS and the City entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to promote the development of a productive working relationship and to specify the deliverables and activities for which NPS would solicit input from the City during the RI/FS. Among the provisions of the MOU, NPS will provide the City with an opportunity to review and comment on draft final documents, as listed in the MOU, related to major RI/FS deliverable milestones.

Another MOU between the NPS and the NRC was established in August 2018. The purpose of this MOU is to describe the intent and plan of the two agencies to work together to address their overlapping statutory authorities for addressing radioactive material during the response actions at the Site. Like the MOU with the City, provisions of the MOU with NRC lay out each agency's roles and responsibilities, including those associated with communications, planning, access to the Site, records, and more.

There are also several federal, state, and local agencies that have an interest in the Site CERCLA investigations and cleanup, as well as responsibilities for protecting public health and the environment. Following the decision to initiate a RI/FS at the Site, and recognizing and appreciating the interest of these federal, state, and local agencies in the CERCLA process, NPS formed a Consultative Workgroup (CWG) made up of agency representatives. The purpose of the CWG is to share information and ensure that NPS decision-making is fully informed and transparent among all government stakeholders. It provides a forum for sharing technical views of each agency on all aspects of the RI/FS process. Through participation in the CWG, agency stakeholders can remain fully informed and provide input to NPS as the investigation proceeds. CWG agencies include:



- United States Environmental Protection Agency
- United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
- New York State Department of Health
- New York City Department of Environmental Protection
- New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
- New York City Department of Parks and Recreation
- New York City Department of Sanitation

1.3 Overview of the CIP

The CIP specifies the community involvement activities that the NPS expects to undertake as investigation and cleanup of the Site proceeds. This CIP is organized as follows:

- Section 1.0: Introduction – A description of the purpose of the CIP.
- Section 2.0: Site Background – An overview of Site description and history, previous Site investigations, and current and future Site activities.
- Section 3.0: Community Background – A community profile, history of community involvement at the Site, and summary of community concerns and questions.
- Section 4.0: Community Involvement Activities – A description of planned methods and activities for communicating with the public concerning Site activities, and a general schedule of anticipated community involvement activities.
- Section 5.0: References – A list of references used in developing this CIP.

The appendices include a glossary (Appendix A), *administrative record file* and *information repository* details (Appendix B), community fact sheets and/or community updates (Appendix C), community questionnaire(s) (Appendix D), contact information (Appendix E), and table of minimum community involvement requirements (Appendix F).



2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and History

Gateway is a 26,607-acre National Recreation Area in the New York and New Jersey metropolitan area comprised of three separate park units including the Jamaica Bay Unit in Brooklyn and Queens Counties, the Staten Island Unit, and the Sandy Hook Unit located on the northern shore of New Jersey (see Figure 2). The Staten Island Unit is located on the southeast shore of Staten Island within Lower New York Bay and Raritan Bay and includes five National Park areas: 1) Fort Wadsworth, 2) Miller Field, 3) Hoffman Island (no public access), 4) Swinburne Island (no public access), and 5) Great Kills Park (see Figure 1).

Great Kills Park consists of approximately 523 acres of shore front along Great Kills Harbor, Raritan Bay and Lower New York Bay. The Park, which was formerly owned by the City of New York (City), now is managed by the NPS. As part of the Marine Park Project Plan, which was initiated in 1925, the City acquired the property. During this time the City constructed and operated the Bay Terrace Incinerator in the north-central portion of Great Kills Park from approximately 1926 to 1941, constructed a seawall starting in 1933, and began filling the area in approximately 1934 for the purposes of developing a shorefront recreation area. The City filled in wetlands to increase the useable land, which was a common land reclamation practice at the time. The filling occurred in stages using various materials including dredge fill from the Great Kills Harbor and Channel, incinerator waste, and waste from City Sanitation operations. Most of the filling was conducted from 1944 to 1948 when the City brought approximately 15 million cubic yards of waste by barge from Manhattan to Great Kills Park. From 1955 to 1959 the City amended the surface of the waste filled area (approximately 265 acres) using clay mixed with sewage sludge to create “artificial top soil” to enhance vegetative growth. The City operated Great Kills as a City park from 1949 until it was transferred to the United States to be managed by NPS in 1972. NPS continues to operate Great Kills Park as part of the Staten Island Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area.

Great Kills Park has a seasonal, guarded swimming beach, a marina, athletic fields, a public boat ramp, nature trails, a model airplane flying field, fishing area, and trails for walking and jogging, and associated parking areas. The swimming beaches are located along the southeastern and southwestern portions of the Park. Recreational areas, including baseball and athletic fields, are located northeast of Great Kills Harbor and south of Hylan Boulevard. The model airplane flying field is located just west of the Park access road, Buffalo Street. Currently, the baseball and athletic fields and model airplane flying fields are closed as a result of the discovery of contamination.

In 2005, at the request of the Counter Terrorism Bureau of the New York City Police Department (NYPD), the United States Department of Energy (USDOE) conducted an aerial background radiation survey of the City metro area, for the purpose of developing a radiological baseline map (U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2006; Tidewater, 2015). During the survey, elevated radiation readings were identified within the Park.



Since then, in response to the aerial survey and its findings and additional environmental studies conducted, the NPS, acting as lead agency under its delegated CERCLA authority, has implemented a series of response actions to investigate the nature of the radiological and chemical contamination at the Site and mitigate risk to human health and the environment.

In October 2010, the NPS Northeast Regional Director signed an Approval Memorandum for the performance of a *Non-Time Critical Removal Action* (NTCRA). During the planning of the NTCRA, NPS identified new areas within Great Kills Park exhibiting elevated radiation readings and determined it was necessary to initiate more expedited action under a TCRA. From 2012 to 2015, NPS completed radiological surveys of the Site and developed a map of the surface radiation readings. This investigation identified elevated radioactivity throughout the waste filled area. NPS prioritized the removal of thirty-seven locations with radioactive contamination that posed the greatest potential health risk. Additionally, NPS installed perimeter fencing and gates to further restrict access to the impacted sections of the Park. These actions were performed to immediately protect public health and the environment in the short-term, while further evaluations are performed under CERCLA to identify alternatives to address environmental impacts at the Site that ensure long-term protection of human health and the environment. Based on the results of the TCRA, finalized in June 2015, NPS undertook a remedial action and is currently conducting a comprehensive RI/FS to fully characterize the extent of contamination at the Site that may pose a risk to human health or the environment and to evaluate alternatives for a permanent remedy to address the contamination.

Investigations conducted leading to the initiation of the RI/FS, including the 2005 aerial survey, are described in Section 2.2. RI/FS investigations conducted to date are described in Section 2.3.

2.2 Previous Environmental Studies and Response Actions

Several investigations in the vicinity of the Site have occurred over time. A chronological description of the surveys and investigations conducted, as well as decisions made, following and including NPS notification of elevated radiation levels in 2005, are presented in the table below. Full reports are available for public review in the Site administrative record file (see Appendix B for Site administrative record file locations).

Date	Study/Document	Author	Study Summary
August 2, 2005	Aerial Background Radiation Survey	USDOE/NYPD	During a routine background radiation survey of NYC metro area, radioactive (gamma ray) emissions were detected near a parking lot for the Park model airplane flying field. As a result, NPS immediately restricted access to the area as a preventative measure.
August 3, 2005	Ground Radiological Survey/Assessment	USEPA	Survey/Assessment confirmed elevated, but relatively low-level radiation readings in the Park "fire-break" area. The source was identified as Radium-226. As a result, NPS further restricted access to the area by erecting a fence and allowing the area to re-vegetate.



Date	Study/Document	Author	Study Summary
March 15, 2007	Radiological Survey	NPS	Following the outbreak of a fire at the Site on March 6, 2007, NPS conducted a radiological survey of the burned area and detected elevated readings. As a result, NPS notified the NYPD, who responded with the USDOE Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) team. The highest gamma reading obtained by the RAP team was 0.2 milliroentgens per hour (mR/hr).
March 21, 2007	Ground Radiological Survey	NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)	As a result of the elevated radiological readings detected by NPS and the RAP team in the burned area of the Site, the City of New York DOHMH conducted a radiological survey and detected "a hot spot just off the road leading to the model airplane field."
March 30, 2007 & April 3, 2007	Limited Gamma Radiological Survey	NYC DOHMH	The City of New York DOHMH conducted additional surveys of several public access areas at the Park and confirmed the location of three previously identified areas with elevated radiological readings and identified two more: one south of ball field 1 and the other east of the model airplane field parking lot. DOHMH concluded that while the detected radiation levels were many times above background, the levels were reduced to background three feet from the source. DOHMH recommended that a radiological contaminant assessment be conducted at the Site. As a result, NPS installed additional fencing to isolate the identified areas.
May 25, 2007	Health Consultation	U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)	ATSDR completed a Health Consultation to evaluate potential hazards to public health posed by the radiological contamination at the Site. USEPA requested ATSDR develop a public health statement based on existing data. ATSDR concluded that the areas posed an "Indeterminate Public Health Hazard." ATSDR referred to its conclusions regarding past radiation exposures for the areas of concern as indeterminate because the conclusions were based on limited data and analyses. ATSDR also reported that 1) past exposures were not expected to be a health hazard because the radioactivity readings "dropped" significantly three feet away from the peak readings, 2) it was unlikely that anyone would remain on any of the identified hot spots for an extended period of time (i.e., three hours or more), and 3) the elevated readings were limited to five distinct areas.



Date	Study/Document	Author	Study Summary
August 2007	Preliminary Assessment (PA)	Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.	A PA, initiated in November 2006, concluded that radiological contamination at the Site appeared to be concentrated in five locations and included Radium-226 and its decay products. The PA recommended that the identified contaminated radiological material be removed and disposed of, with follow-up confirmatory screening, and any future detections of radiological contamination be handled in a similar manner.
January 2009	Interim Response Action (IRA)	Cabrera Services	The IRA consisted of additional radiological surveys and the removal of radiological materials. A total of 14 hot spots were identified, of which seven were in five areas previously identified. The other seven were in areas that had not previously been identified. Of the 14 areas, seven hot spots were prioritized for removal based on public accessibility and detected readings. During excavation, two radium sources were recovered. As part of the IRA, a total of four drums of material were removed from the Site and disposed of at permitted and licensed facilities. Due to the discovery of these additional hot spots and the subsequent removal of two radium sources in public-use areas, NPS put up barricades and signs to close off access to Wetland Road, the ballfields and model airplane field and stopped issuing permits for these activities.
October 14, 2010	Approval Memorandum	NPS	The NPS Northeast Regional Director signed an Approval Memorandum approving the conduct of an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) at the Site to evaluate non-time critical removal action alternatives.
February 2, 2012	Radiological Survey	NPS/USACE	Following fire protection activities, including cutting back of vegetation in the area south of Wetland Road and east of Buffalo Street, NPS checked the area for radiation and identified three distinct hot spots. USACE confirmed the elevated readings and located a fourth reading within the same area. Gamma spectroscopy determined the source was Radium-226.
June – August 2012	Gamma Walk-over Survey and Dose Rate Survey	USACE	Four additional areas were surveyed – the multi-use path along Buffalo Street, the Bulkhead Road, the trails around the Education Field Station, and the Bulkhead Road fishing area. Results confirmed the absence of radiation hazards in the near surface soil.
July 31, 2012	Action Memorandum	NPS	The NPS Northeast Regional Director signed an Action Memorandum approving the decision to conduct a TCRA at the Site. The EE/CA Approval Memorandum was put on hold to expedite the TCRA and the identification and removal of radioactive contamination that posed an immediate risk to human health and the environment.



Date	Study/Document	Author	Study Summary
June 2015	TCRA Completion Report	Tidewater, Inc.	<p>From 2012 through early 2015, NPS undertook a TCRA at the Site. Activities conducted involved clearing vegetation; installing security fencing along the perimeter of the waste filled area to prevent access; conducting drive-over and walk-over gamma surveys; installing 51 borings to delineate the waste filled area; conducting a dose assessment for firefighters, park rangers/law enforcement officers, maintenance workers, nearby residents, and trespassers from residual radioactivity at the Site; and the excavation and removal of 37 "source areas," including five areas that exceeded 2 mR/hr. Soil samples collected from various locations throughout the park were determined to contain elevated levels of natural uranium and radium-226. During the excavation of areas with elevated radioactivity, radiological materials were identified as radium-226 and thorium-232. As a result of the TCRA, 25 drums of waste were generated, transported, and disposed of at permitted and licensed facilities. The TCRA results demonstrated that radioactive sources are comingled with other waste fill materials and are distributed throughout Great Kills Park in the former landfill area.</p>

RI/FS investigations conducted to date are described in the following section.

2.3 Current and Future Site Activities

The Site is comprised of two *operable units* (OUs). OU1 is a 43-acre parcel (see area outlined in red in Figure 3) situated within and along the northeastern perimeter of the 282-acre Site and contains waste fill, hydraulic fill, sewage sludge, and former sludge impoundments (sludge drying beds). OU1 includes or is adjacent to the area where USACE plans to build a buried seawall/levee structure, also known as the "line of protection" (LOP). The LOP, part of the USACE's South Shore of Staten Island Coastal Storm Risk Management Project (SSSI CSRSM), is designed to mitigate the risk of damage from flooding caused by storm surge to the south shore of Staten Island. OU2 covers the remainder of the Site and comprises 239 acres (see area outlined in yellow in Figure 3) including the waste filled area, the former Bay Terrace Incinerator, the former Marine Unloading Plants, the athletic fields, and the model airplane field.



Figure 3. Map Showing OU1 and OU2 Boundaries



In 2016, NPS implemented the Site RI with investigations of OU1. The OU1 investigation was accelerated so that the results could inform construction planning for the SSSI CSRM. The investigation involved two phases of fieldwork; the first phase was conducted from April to June 2016, and the second from September to October 2016. The investigation included installing borings and test pits; collecting and analyzing surface and subsurface soil samples; installing and sampling temporary and permanent groundwater monitoring wells; conducting a tidal study and aquifer slug tests; conducting a gamma walk-over survey of OU1 areas and dose rate measurements of radiological anomalies; and sampling and analysis of sediment and surface water samples collected from Oakwood Beach Creek. The environmental investigation confirmed that historical operations at the Site created a well-mixed, but heterogeneous source of contamination that is widespread throughout OU1 and corresponds to an impacted area covering approximately 32 acres. Specifically, it determined that metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxins/furans, and radionuclides are associated with Site waste fill and sewage sludge at levels that exceed background and project screening benchmarks. Additionally, the OU1 environmental investigation confirmed that radiological artifacts are contained in the waste fill, and that damaged radiological artifacts can result in isolated releases of radionuclides to adjacent soil. The OU1 investigation is complete and a report of the findings was finalized in November 2017 (AECOM Tidewater Joint Venture, 2017).



In July 2018, the NPS finalized a Historical Site Assessment and Records Search (HSA/RS) Summary Report to compile historical information about the Site. The purpose of the HSA/RS was to gather information about: existing Site data from prior *removal actions*, assessments, and site inspections; past Site operations and waste disposal practices; the type, depth, and aerial extent of waste present at the Site; potential contaminants and potentially contaminated areas and media; and sources, nature of releases, exposure pathways and exposure targets. The HSA/RS Summary Report addresses the entire Site and was prepared to inform the initial scoping phase for the RI at the Site (AECOM Tidewater Joint Venture, 2018).

The first phase of RI field work within the remaining 239-acre section of the Site (OU2), was conducted during October and early November 2018. The purpose of this first phase of the OU2 investigation was to generate representative data of adequate quality to refine the conceptual site model (CSM) and optimize the investigation approach for subsequent RI sampling. Investigations of the Marine Unloading Operation, adjacent to OU2, included an underwater radiation survey of a 100-foot buffer into the Great Kills Harbor, where waste fill was historically offloaded from barges. Specific goals of the Phase 1 investigation were to better define the lateral and vertical extent of waste fill within OU2, evaluate whether historical operations in OU2 have resulted in releases that may pose a potential threat to human health or the environment, characterize the nature of contamination associated with potential releases, and generate data that supports the sample design for subsequent investigations within OU2. Results of Phase 1 sampling determined that contaminants associated with the Bay Terrace Incinerator Operation are indicative of waste fill with a high proportion of incinerator residue. The underwater gamma radiation survey identified radiological anomalies within the Great Kills Harbor that may have resulted from releases of radiological contamination during historical operations. Additionally, the Phase 1 analytical results for soil, groundwater, sediment, and surface water indicate that metals, PCBs, dioxins/furans, pesticides, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs)/PAHs, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and radionuclides are present in OU2 at levels that exceed both human health and ecological screening benchmarks and may pose a risk to human health and the environment. Based on the data collected, the CSM was refined, including specific recommendations to optimize the investigative approach for subsequent sampling within OU2. In addition, the total acreage of OU2 was increased from 237 acres to 239 acres based on the extent of waste fill encountered during the Phase 1 sampling and resulting revised understanding of the lateral extent of waste fill at the Site. Phase 1 of the OU2 investigation is complete and a report of the findings was finalized in December 2019 (AECOM Tidewater Joint Venture, 2019).

Phase 2 of the OU2 investigation will involve the collection of additional data required to complete the baseline risk assessment and fate and transport evaluation. Phase 2 field activities are anticipated to begin in the summer of 2021.

A comprehensive Site-wide RI Report will document the results of field investigations and the extent to which the Site contamination presents potential risks to human health or welfare or the environment for both OU1 and OU2. The results presented in the RI Report will provide a basis for evaluating cleanup alternatives in the FS, the purpose of which is to ensure Site conditions are protective of human health and the environment and allow for the continued



use of Great Kills Park by the community for recreational purposes. NPS will then develop a *Proposed Plan* for public review and comment, which will summarize the cleanup alternatives analyzed in the FS and describe NPS's preferred cleanup alternative identified for the Site. Public feedback will be taken into consideration prior to the identification of the selected remedy, which will be documented in a *Record of Decision*. Once the Record of Decision has been finalized, the *remedial design* will be developed, and a remedial action will be implemented in all areas of Great Kills Park determined to require cleanup.



3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 Community Profile

Great Kills Park is in the Great Kills neighborhood within New York City's borough of Staten Island. Staten Island is located within Richmond County, NY. The county's population grew considerably in the late 1960s after the building of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge connecting the island with Brooklyn, NY. Many of the new arrivals were Italian-Americans at the time.

According to the 2018 American Community Survey, the population of Richmond County was approximately 474,101 representing a 0.8% decrease from the prior year's data. Approximately 74.3% of the population is White, 10.2% is Black or African American, 8.7% is Asian, and 2.5% represent two or more races (non-Hispanic) (United States Census Bureau [USCB], 2018). There is a reported population of Hispanic or Latino origin totaling 18.3% (may be of any race). In this area, 22.9% of residents were born in a foreign country, primarily from countries in Europe and Asia. Regarding language, 31.9% speak a language other than English, of which 10.9% speak English less than very well (USCB, 2018). This amounts to approximately 142,405 people; of these, approximately 54,825 speak other Indo-European languages, 48,730 speak Spanish, 25,198 speak Asian and Pacific Islander languages, and 13,652 speak other languages (USCB, 2018).

Approximately 33.0% of the population holds a bachelor's degree or higher. According to Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate of Richmond County was recorded at 4.9% in 2018. Of the residents 16 years of age or older, 58.2% are in the labor force, with 2.8% considered unemployed (USCB, 2018). Of the employed working adults in this area, 41.0% work in management, business, science, and arts occupations, 22.0% in sales and office occupations, and 19.1% in service occupations (USCB, 2018). According to the American Community Survey, 12.8% of residents are below the poverty level.

Of the approximate 179,871 total housing units in the area, most (about 81,875) were built between 1960 and 1989, with about 35,383 units built in 1939 or earlier. Most houses are 1-unit (USCB, 2018). Houses in the area are in most cases owner-occupied (69.7%). The median value of owner-occupied units is \$478,600 (USCB, 2018).

According to the 2018 American Community Survey, the top ten European ancestries were Italian (29.8%), Irish (11.1%), German (4.2%), Polish (3.6%), Russian (3.1%), and Arab, Sub-Saharan African, English, Ukrainian, West Indian, and Norwegian making up approximately 9.7%.

Staten Island is a beautiful haven from the busy and bustling life of New York City. A short ferry boat trip brings visitors to and from Manhattan. Tourism is important to the economy of Staten Island and residents cherish the beauty of the area and the many recreational activities available. Baseball, soccer, boating, fishing, birding, and hiking are but a few of the outdoor activities enjoyed by residents and visitors. Artists and musicians have been moving to Staten



Island's North Shore in order to be near Manhattan and the New York City art's community while enjoying enough affordable space to live and work. In addition, filmmakers play an important role in Staten Island's art community.

3.2 Community Involvement History

Information about Gateway National Recreation Area, including the ongoing investigation and cleanup at the Site, is available and accessible through Gateway's public website (www.nps.gov/gate/). Details regarding current investigations and next steps, as well as background information about the Site and past environmental investigations, are available on the Site webpage, which is accessed via the Environmental Cleanup landing webpage (accessed via a link on the Gateway website's homepage). The Site webpage also provides information about community involvement—how the public can get involved, access the Site's administrative record, read answers to frequently asked questions, and identify who to contact with questions. The Site's webpage provides supplementary information of interest to the public, including the latest Community Update (fact sheet), Notices of Availability, announcements about public meetings, instructions for interested members of the public to be added to the Site's mailing list, and other relevant information. The Site webpages are updated as needed when new information is available and/or following completion of a major milestone accomplishment.

Community involvement activities at the Site commenced in September 2006 through a media advisory notice and a series of Gateway News Releases. News releases were followed by multiple fact sheets providing information about the radiation detections and radium sources found at the Site. Since the discovery, Gateway has continued to issue news releases; update fact sheets (or Community Updates); prepare and submit notices of availability of documents as specified by CERCLA and the NCP; present updates at Community Board meetings and public information sessions, and respond via letter, email, or at public meetings to concerns and questions conveyed by interested parties and stakeholders. The most recent Community Update is available in Appendix C. Previously published news releases, fact sheets, and information associated with community/public meetings held to date are available in the Site administrative record file.

In April 2011, the NPS established two site information repositories, and placed a copy of the administrative record file for the CERCLA removal response action in each. An information repository is a location open to members of the general public where they may review and make copies of documents (including the administrative record file) relevant to the Site. The administrative record is a file that contains all information used by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action. For the convenience of the interested local community and the general public, one of the site information repositories is in a public building near the Site and the other is in a more centrally located NPS office or location easily accessible to the public. The addresses, contact information, and operating hours for the information repositories housing the Site administrative record file are provided in Appendix B.

Subsequent to establishment of the information repositories in 2011, the administrative record file for the CERCLA removal response action was updated in March 2013. In June 2015,



NPS established the remedial action response administrative record file and a copy of the removal action administrative record file was incorporated by reference into the remedial action administrative record file. The compiled Site administrative record file (the combined removal and remedial action administrative record files) was updated in August 2015 and will continue to be updated periodically.

3.3 Community Concerns and Needs

Identifying community concerns and issues is a vital step in the CIP's development, and it is important that the public be asked for recommendations on how NPS can most effectively involve and communicate with the community. To hear community concerns and needs and to identify how and when citizens would like to be involved in the cleanup process, NPS, in 2011, reached out to the community and asked interested neighbors and community members to share their concerns, suggestions, and ideas regarding the Site through informal conversations or *community interviews*. NPS conducted community interviews with local officials, community residents, and various environmental and special interest groups who represent a range of opinions and backgrounds. NPS asked interviewees for suggestions of additional groups or individuals the NPS should interview, and NPS contacted those suggested additional groups and individuals before developing this CIP. An interview response summary is provided below, and the list of 2011 interview questions is provided in Appendix D, [Community Questionnaire](#).

Through this effort, NPS or its contractor, interviewed or received messages from interested stakeholders representing the following groups:

- Residents living near the Site
- Local business representatives
- Local environmental, conservation and community activist groups
- Community Board members

Information obtained from the 2011 community interviews is summarized as follows:

- Stakeholders articulated the need for more frequent communication and regular updates on the investigation and cleanup process.
- Several stakeholders suggested NPS provide regular updates to community boards, prepare fact sheets and upload electronic records to the Park's cleanup webpage.
- Others requested more contact with NPS representatives and technical staff.
- Residents stated that the amount and type of information conveyed should be tailored to fit different audiences' levels of understanding.
- Individuals voiced their desire to regain access to the Park and resume activities at the baseball and soccer fields, model airplane flying field, fishing areas, and the hiking trails.
- Regular users of the Park wanted to know general timeframes for when closed areas will reopen.



- Individuals that live and walk along Hylan Boulevard near the closed ball fields wanted to see the overgrown vegetation trimmed for improved curb appeal.

Overall, in 2011, it appeared that residents appreciated the technical complexities of the Site response actions, and the time it takes and documentation necessary to plan and conduct the investigations in order to select the remedial action. Additionally, residents also appeared to understand the complexities associated with securing adequate funding to pay for the CERCLA investigations and interim actions.

In May 2019, NPS met with Staten Island Advance reporters to conduct a Site visit, and to discuss the CERCLA process and status of the project. As a follow-up to the meeting with the reporters, the Staten Island Advance published several news articles concerning the Site and a list of questions provided by NPS to share with the community. Readers were asked to respond to the questions, if interested, by emailing greatkillscleanup@nps.gov. Based on responses provided, NPS gathered updated feedback regarding community concerns associated with the Site and ongoing activities. The list of 2019 questions published in the Staten Island Advance is provided in Appendix D, Community Questionnaire.

The primary concerns expressed by community members in response to the questions posed in the 2019 Staten Island Advance article are summarized as follows:

- Residents wanted to know the timeline for investigation and cleanup of the Site, and why it is taking so long to re-open closed areas of the Park.
- Residents expressed concern about current and past exposure to contamination and potential health impacts.
- Individuals expressed that they are unfamiliar with the CERCLA process and ongoing investigation activities at the Site.
- Some individuals wanted to see more public outreach via email, news articles, and local government websites, while others did not feel outreach was as important as cleaning up the Site and rendering it safe for public use.



4.0 PLANNED COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

As noted earlier, the key objectives of the community involvement program are to establish and encourage communication between NPS and the community and provide opportunities for the public to provide input throughout the course of CERCLA response activities at the Site. The following methods and techniques, which are selected based in part on community interview responses, will be used to promote public participation and establish steps to provide timely information to interested citizens, agency staff, government officials, the media, and the community at large. The first part of this section describes each community involvement activity and the second part provides a schedule for when those activities will occur.

Important: Upon request, NPS will endeavor to meet identified needs for translation, access to electronic communications, disability access, or other accommodations for people with special needs.

4.1 Communication Methods and Community Involvement Activities

- **Site Spokesperson**

Daphne Yun, NPS Public Affairs Specialist, is the designated NPS spokesperson who will inform the community of actions taken, respond to inquiries, provide information concerning the Site, and act as liaison between the NPS and community members, environmental groups, government officials, the media, and other interested parties. See Appendix E for contact information.

- **Administrative Record File and Information Repository**

The administrative record file is housed in both information repositories and contains Site environmental investigations and reports and other information that NPS considers or relies upon in the response action selection process. NPS will update the administrative record file at key points during the response action process, such as when important investigations and reports are completed. See Appendix B for administrative record file and information repository details.

- **Interested Parties Mailing List**

NPS maintains an interested party mailing list that includes federal, state, and local elected officials; local school district officials; selected agency staff; community groups; media contacts; and interested community members. NPS notifies the parties on the list whenever key documents are published or the status of the Site changes. In accordance with NPS's sustainability efforts, whenever possible, mailings will be sent electronically by email, with hyperlinks to documents posted on the website. However, interested parties can request conventional mail delivery if access to electronic communication is not available. In such cases, the NPS will send a letter informing interested parties of the availability of documents at the information repositories.

Efforts are ongoing to expand the mailing list. Individuals can be added to the mailing list by contacting the Site spokesperson (See Appendix E for contact information) or signing



up on the Site's Community Involvement webpage. NPS also offers sign-up opportunities at public meetings. The NPS updates the mailing list as appropriate to reflect changes in government representatives and other contacts. Note that contact information for private individuals on the list will be kept confidential to protect the personal information of those individuals.

- **Public Comment Periods**

While NPS accepts comments on ongoing response activities from the public at any time, at certain times a formal *public comment period* will be provided. A public comment period is a formal time period during which the NPS accepts comments from the public on specific proposed actions or decisions. Generally, public comment periods last for 30 days, although they may be longer. Upon timely request (preferably to the Site spokesperson and in writing) during any public comment period, the NPS will extend the public comment period by a minimum of 30 days. In addition, upon request, the NPS will meet identified needs for translation, access to electronic communications, or other accommodations for persons with special needs. (See Public Notices, below).

The NPS will formally notify the community of public comment periods through several means:

- The NPS will publish notice of public comment periods in the *Staten Island Advance*.
- The NPS will place notice of public comment periods on the Site webpage and Gateway Facebook page.
- The NPS will notify individuals listed on the Interested Parties Mailing List.

The next formal public comment period is anticipated upon completion of the Proposed Plan for the Site.

Following the close of a formal public comment period, the NPS will prepare written responses to significant public comments *received during the public comment period* (called a "*responsiveness summary*"); the responsiveness summary will be added to the administrative record file.

- **Public Notices**

The NPS will issue public notices to inform the community and the general public of public events, publication of key documents, and major Site milestones.

Based on identified community preferences and the subject of the announcement, NPS will select from the following methods to distribute public notices about the Site:

- Press release.
- The *Staten Island Advance*. To reach as many people as possible, the NPS publishes public notices in main sections of newspapers, not in legal notices sections.
- Site webpage.



- Gateway Facebook page.
- Notice sent to the Interested Parties Mailing List.
- Park postings as described in Park Visitor Communication section (see below).

The next upcoming public notice is anticipated following completion of the Site-wide RI and FS Reports and will announce a *notice of availability* of the updated administrative record file for the remedial action at the Site.

Prior public notices are included in the Site administrative record file.

- **Public Meetings**

Public meetings are scheduled to communicate directly with the public about key Site milestones. Public meetings are open to the general public, including both affected and unaffected parties. Based on identified community preferences, public meetings will be held on weekdays in the evenings after traditional work hours. Meetings where Great Kills Park representatives will be disseminating information will be announced as described in the Public Notices section above.

Public meetings held during the formal public comment period will be recorded and transcribed, and the transcript will be made available in the administrative record file. As noted above in the Public Comment Period section, NPS responses to significant oral or written comments made during a public meeting (“responsiveness summary”) will be compiled and placed in the administrative record file.

In addition to the structured public meetings, as appropriate NPS may hold public briefings prior to field work to inform the public of the nature, scheduling, and likely impacts of the upcoming activities, as well as to receive any suggestions on alleviating such impacts.

NPS will make the public aware of public meetings through the following mechanisms:

- The *Staten Island Advance*. To reach as many people as possible, the NPS publishes public notices in main sections of newspapers, not in legal notices sections.
 - Site webpage.
 - Gateway Facebook page.
 - Notice sent to the Interested Parties Mailing List.
- **Newspaper Contacts/News Releases**
During the CIP interviews, respondents identified the *Staten Island Advance* as their preferred option for receiving newspaper notices. Interviewees stated that this newspaper is widely read, and residents generally trust its contents. Because of this, efforts will be made to maintain regular contact with the appropriate reporter to ensure that factual and consistent project information is available to the newspaper when needed.

Generally, all media outlets regularly contacted by Park staff will be included when news releases are issued. Current news releases will also be posted on Gateway’s website.



News releases will be issued at key milestones to ensure the distribution of accurate and timely information.

- **Community Organization Presentations**

If requested, the NPS will meet with interested community organizations or provide information for community organizations to include in their newsletters. Interested community organizations can discuss community organization presentations by calling or emailing the Site spokesperson at the contact information provided in Appendix E, [Contact Information](#).

NPS may hold public briefings at various times during the project such as prior to field work to inform the public of the nature, scheduling, and likely impacts of the upcoming activities; to provide notice of the availability of significant reports or findings; etc. This would generally involve attending and delivering briefings at Staten Island Community Board 2 and 3 meetings, or other local community group meetings, as appropriate.

Prior community organization presentations are included in the Site administrative record file.

- **Park Visitor Communication**

Based on discussions held during the community interviews, the NPS has determined that the most effective ways to provide Site information to Park visitors will be to use the following methods:

- Posted notices located at the Gateway Ranger Station and at Great Kills Park. Signage relevant to Site access restrictions will be posted as needed during investigation and cleanup activities.
- Brief articles in the *Staten Island Advance*.
- Gateway website.
- Informed Gateway staff (with enough information to address visitor questions).
- Community Updates.

Posted items will briefly explain the purpose of the project, what visitors may see or hear in the area, safety concerns, and sources for additional information. The NPS will also post the following information:

- The Site webpage address.
- Site spokesperson and contact information.
- Public notices.
- Notices of public meetings.
- Site access restrictions.

- **Community Updates**

Community Updates are brief documents to inform the community about the Site and the environmental investigation and cleanup process. Community Updates present information about Site history; the nature and extent of Site contamination; public health



and safety issues; investigation and/or cleanup plans, processes, and schedules; and local impacts during cleanup activities. Community Updates also provide contact information for public inquiries.

The NPS will prepare Community Updates during the RI/FS (as appropriate) to describe the status of activities and at key milestones in the cleanup process. For example, the most current Community Update (April 2019) discusses remedial investigation field activities associated with OU2 and upcoming planned activities; this Community Update is available for review in Appendix C, Community Fact Sheets and Community Updates. Additional community updates will be prepared as appropriate.

NPS will distribute Community Updates to the public using the following means:

- Posting Community Updates on the Site webpage.
 - Providing Community Updates for distribution at Community Board meetings.
 - Sending a notice to persons on the Interested Parties Mailing List with either a hyperlink to (for email notices) or a copy (for regular mail notices) of the Community Update.
 - Posting Community Updates at or near the Site as described in the Park Visitor Communication section above.
 - Making Community Updates available at various Park locations.
- **Site Webpage**
NPS has established a Site webpage at www.nps.gov/gate/learn/management/greatkillscleanup.htm on which it will post general Site information as well as key cleanup and community involvement documents.
 - **Facebook**
NPS has established a Facebook site at www.facebook.com/GatewayNPS to keep the public informed about the Site and where members of the public may post comments.
 - **Twitter**
NPS has established a Twitter account (@GatewayNPS) as another means of keeping the public informed about the Site.
 - **Contact Information**
NPS contact information will be included in Community Updates, public notices, news releases, and on the Site webpage. Contact information for NPS representatives as well as for other key individuals is provided in Appendix E, Contact Information.
 - **Community Involvement Plan Revision**
To remain flexible and able to respond to the evolving needs of the community and changes to the Site, this CIP will be reviewed and revised as needed, and placed in the AR. As the response action progresses, NPS staff may identify and use additional means or activities to inform and engage the community.



4.2 Community Involvement Activity Schedule

The NPS selected the above methods and activities to engage and inform the community regarding the Site and Site activities. This section of the CIP provides a schedule for when those activities will occur.

- **Ongoing Activities**

NPS will continue to:

- Respond to citizen inquiries and requests.
- Maintain the administrative record file and information repositories.
- Maintain the Interested Parties Mailing List.
- Maintain Park visitor communications.
- Maintain the Site webpage.
- Continue to implement required CERCLA community involvement activities (see RI/FS section below).
- Continue to establish regularly scheduled communication opportunities (i.e., informational meetings, briefings with Community Boards Nos. 2 and 3).
- Continue to prepare and provide Community Updates to share information and status updates on the remedial response.
- Continue to provide updates via the *Staten Island Advance*.
- Continue use of Facebook and Twitter for project communications.

- **RI/FS**

Anticipated upcoming community involvement activities during the RI/FS phase of the cleanup process include:

- Continue to issue updates to the CIP, as necessary.
- Update administrative record file up to and including the RI Report.
- Issue Community Update prior to initiation of RI OU2 fieldwork.
- Attend/participate in Staten Island Community Board 2 and 3 meetings in advance of RI OU2 fieldwork.

The schedule and status of past and future community involvement activities that are required under the NCP follows. Additional information regarding these activities is provided in Appendix F.



Community Involvement Requirements under CERCLA and NCP		
Requirement	Requirement Source	Status
Establish agency spokesperson	NCP §300.415(n)(1)	Completed May 2010
Establish Administrative Record file and information repositories	NCP §300.415(n)(4)(i); § 300.800(a); § 300.805(a); NCP § 300.430(c)(2)(iii); § 300.805(a); § 300.815(a)	Completed May 2010
Publish notice of availability of Administrative Record file in major local newspaper	NCP §300.415(n)(4)(i); § 300.820(a)(1) NCP § 300.430(c)(2)(iii); § 300.805(a); § 300.815(a)	Completed April 2011 (Removal Response Action AR) Completed June 2015 (Remedial Action Response AR) Removal AR documents incorporated by reference into the Remedial Action AR for one combined Site AR
Conduct community interviews prior to completion of CIP	NCP §300.415(n)(4)(i) NCP §300.430(c)(2)(i)	Completed July-August 2011 with follow-up questionnaire in May 2019 to support CIP update
Prepare and issue the CIP	NCP §300.415(n)(4)(i) NCP §300.430(c)(2)(ii)	Completed November 2011 Revised/Updated May 2021
Publish notice of availability and brief description of Proposed Plan in a major local newspaper	NCP § 300.430(f)(3)(i)(A); § 300.815(b)	Will occur when the RI/FS Report is complete
Make the Proposed Plan and supporting analysis and information available in the Administrative Record	NCP § 300.430(f)(3)(i)(B); § 300.815(b)	Will occur when the RI/FS Report is complete
Public comment period for Proposed Plan (30-day minimum)	NCP § 300.430(f)(3)(i)(C); § 300.815(b)	Will occur when the RI/FS Report is complete
Conduct a public meeting regarding the Proposed Plan and have the meeting transcribed	NCP § 300.430(f)(3)(i)(D); § 300.430(f)(3)(i)(E)	Will occur after development of the Proposed Plan
Responsiveness Summary – prepare a written response to significant comments	NCP § 300.430(f)(3)(i)(F); § 300.815(b)	Will be completed after the end of the public comment period, and will be made available with the Record of Decision.



Community Involvement Requirements under CERCLA and NCP		
Requirement	Requirement Source	Status
Publish notice of availability of the Record of Decision in a major local newspaper and make Record of Decision available in Administrative Record	NCP § 300.430(f)(6)(i); § 300.430(f)(6)(ii); § 300.810(a)(4)	Will occur after the Record of Decision is signed and prior to commencement of any remedial action
Review the CIP prior to Remedial Design	NCP § 300.435(c)(1)	Will occur prior to remedial design to evaluate whether further community involvement activities should be provided during remedial design and remedial action



5.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

Definitions for CERCLA-related words found throughout the CIP are provided below.

Administrative Record File: A file that contains all information considered or relied upon by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. See Appendix B, Administrative Record File and Information Repository Details, for further information on the Site administrative record file.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act): A federal law, commonly known as “Superfund,” which Congress enacted in 1980 and amended in 1986 and 2002. The law provides broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or welfare or the environment; establishes the categories of persons who are liable for such releases; and outlines a framework for investigating and responding to releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances where the lead agency determines it is necessary. CERCLA generally authorizes three types of cleanup actions: emergency response actions, removal actions, and remedial actions.

Cleanup: Used in this document to describe actions taken to address a release or threat of a release of hazardous substances, pursuant to CERCLA, that could affect public health or welfare or the environment. The word “cleanup” is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms remedial action, removal action, response action, remedy, remediation, or corrective action.

Community Interview: Interviews conducted by the lead agency as part of the process of preparing a Community Involvement Plan. For most response actions, the NCP requires the lead agency to conduct community interviews to determine appropriate activities to ensure public involvement in Site-related decisions.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP): A plan that explains how NPS intends to enable meaningful community involvement throughout the cleanup process by specifying planned community involvement activities to address community needs, concerns, and expectations identified through community interviews and other means.

Feasibility Study (FS): A CERCLA term for the development and detailed analysis of cleanup alternatives for a contaminated site. The feasibility study follows the remedial investigation in a CERCLA remedial response action.

Hazardous Substance: Any one of the more than 800 substances defined under CERCLA and the NCP as potentially posing a threat to human health or the environment. Hazardous substances include materials defined as ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as well as additional substances listed under the Clean Water Act and hazardous air pollutants listed under the Clean Air Act.

Information Repository: A location open to members of the general public where a collection of documents (including the administrative record file) relevant to a particular CERCLA Site is made available for public review and copying. See Appendix B, Administrative Record File and



Information Repository Details, for the locations and addresses of the Site information repositories.

Lead Agency: The government agency with the primary authority to investigate, plan and implement a response action under CERCLA and the NCP at a particular site.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP): More commonly called the National Contingency Plan or NCP, it is the federal government's regulatory blueprint for responding to both oil spills and releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances. The NCP is the result of our country's efforts to develop a national response capability and promote overall coordination among the hierarchy of responders and contingency plans. The regulations, published at 40 C.F.R. Part 300, detail how CERCLA is to be implemented.

Non-Time Critical Removal Action (NTCRA): A removal action conducted when the lead agency determines that there is a planning period of at least six months before on-site activities must be initiated.

Notice of Availability: A formal notice announcing the issuance and public availability of a document (e.g., proposed plan) or documents (e.g., the administrative record file or updates thereto). A Notice of Availability is also issued when the information repositories are established. The notice may also announce commencement of a public comment period.

Operable Unit (OU): A site cleanup can be divided into OUs that are based on geography, site-specific problems, or phases of an action. OUs may be sets of actions performed at the same time on different parts of a site. The Great Kills Park Site is comprised of two operable units. OU1 is a 43-acre parcel situated within and along the northeastern perimeter of the 282-acre Site. OU1 coincides with the location of the planned USACE Civil Works South Shore of Staten Island Coastal Storm Risk Management project. OU2 is approximately 239 acres comprising the remainder of the Site.

Proposed Plan: Summarizes the cleanup alternatives analyzed in the feasibility study and presents the lead agency's preferred remedial action alternative for public review and comment.

Public Comment Period: A period during which the public can formally review and comment on various documents and proposed response actions.

Record of Decision: The decision document for a remedial response action that describes the remedial action selected by the lead agency based on the RI, FS, and Proposed Plan.

Remedial Action: There are two primary types of CERCLA response action: removal actions and remedial actions. Remedial actions generally are final actions taken to eliminate unacceptable risks to public health, welfare, or the environment associated with a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance. Remedial actions may be taken instead of, or in addition to, removal actions. Generally, remedial actions take longer and are appropriate when addressing large, complex sites, typically with multiple contaminants and media (particularly



groundwater). This term can be used to refer to the entire process of the RI, FS, Proposed Plan, Record of Decision, and cleanup phase, but may also be used to describe just the cleanup phase following Remedial Design.

Remedial Design: Remedial design follows issuance of the Record of Decision and consists of detailed design information for the cleanup action phase of a remedial action.

Remedial Investigation (RI): The in-depth study of a contaminated site, including collection of data and information necessary to characterize the nature and extent of contamination at a site as part of a remedial action. The RI also assesses whether the contamination presents a significant risk to human health or the environment. The remedial investigation informs the feasibility study.

Removal Action: A type of CERCLA response action with a streamlined planning process. A removal action is conducted to address all or a part of a release or threatened release of hazardous substances when the release requires an expedited, time-critical response, or when the release is of limited size and complexity such that streamlined response planning is appropriate. There are two types of removal actions – time-critical and non-time-critical; sometimes emergency response actions (undertaken by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency) are referred to as removal actions. The term refers both to the entire removal response action, as well as just the cleanup phase of such an action.

Response Action: The most general CERCLA term used to describe any action taken to respond to a release or threatened release of hazardous substances to protect the public health or welfare or the environment. The term includes all phases of the response, from investigation through monitoring and even enforcement activities. There are generally three types of CERCLA response actions that may be undertaken by NPS as the lead agency: time-critical removal actions, non-time-critical removal actions, and remedial actions. The response action at the Great Kills Park Site is a remedial action.

Responsiveness Summary: Document summarizing the significant comments received during a public comment period and documenting the lead agency's responses to the comments.

Site: The Great Kills Park Site, which comprises the area contaminated or potentially contaminated by a release or threatened release of hazardous substances. The Site is generally defined by the Great Kills neighborhood to the north, Great Kills Harbor to the west, Lower New York Bay to the south, and neighborhoods to the east.

Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA): A removal action conducted when the lead agency determines that there is not a planning period of at least six months before on-site activities must be initiated.



APPENDIX B: ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE AND INFORMATION REPOSITORY DETAILS

The Site administrative record file is maintained at two locations and may be reviewed at the following information repositories during the hours indicated:

Location	
Location Name:	New York Public Library – Great Kills Branch
Address:	56 Giffords Lane (at Margaret Street) Staten Island, NY 10308
For file review appointments, contact:	
Organization:	New York Public Library – Great Kills Branch
Phone:	718-984-6670
Email:	http://www.nypl.org/locations/great-kills
Days and Hours:	Contact for appointment

Location	
Location Name:	Staten Island Museum – Environmental Collection
Address:	75 Stuyvesant Place Staten Island, NY 10301
For file review appointments, contact:	
Organization:	Staten Island Museum
Phone:	718-483-7122
Email:	gleone@statenislandmuseum.org
Days and Hours:	Contact for appointment



APPENDIX C: COMMUNITY FACT SHEETS AND COMMUNITY UPDATES

Community Update Great Kills Park Site April 2019

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Northeast Region
Gateway National Recreation Area



SITE BACKGROUND

Great Kills Park is located in the borough of Staten Island and consists of approximately 523 acres of shorefront along Great Kills Harbor, Raritan Bay and Lower New York Bay. The Park is managed by National Park Service (NPS) but was formerly owned by the City of New York (the City). From approximately 1926 to 1941 the City constructed and operated the Bay Terrace Incinerator in the north-central portion of what is today Great Kills Park. As part of the Marine Park Project Plan initiated in 1925 to create a shorefront recreation area, the City filled in the wetlands to increase the useable land, which was a common land reclamation practice at the time. The filling occurred in stages using various materials including: dredge fill from the Great Kills Harbor and Channel, incinerator waste, and waste from City Sanitation operations. The majority of the filling was conducted from 1944 to 1948 when the City brought approximately 15 million cubic yards of waste by barge to Great Kills Park. Upon completion of the filling, the City amended the surface of the waste filled area by



Aerial image of Great Kills Park from 1949 after wetlands were filled.

using clay mixed with sewage sludge to create “artificial top soil” to enhance vegetative growth. The City operated Great Kills as a City park from 1949 until it was transferred to the United States to be managed by NPS in 1972. NPS continues to operate Great Kills Park as part of the Staten Island Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area.

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

Elevated levels of radioactivity were first discovered in Great Kills Park (the Site) in 2005 during an aerial survey conducted by the City and the U.S. Department of Energy to develop a baseline radiological map of the area. To ensure the protection of visitors and employees, NPS took immediate actions to close areas of Great Kills Park in which the aerial survey identified elevated radioactivity. From 2005 to 2007, NPS worked with federal, state, and City agencies to conduct follow-up investigations, which identified additional areas with elevated radioactivity, subsequently determined to be radium-226, within Great Kills Park.

In 2007, NPS initiated preliminary environmental investigations to evaluate potential risks posed to human health and the environment by contaminants within the waste fill area at Great Kills Park. These investigations are being conducted pursuant to NPS’s cleanup authority under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation,



Phase 1 RI field work within the remaining 237-acre section of the Site, referred to as Operable Unit 2 (OU2), was performed in October 2018. Fieldwork was planned and implemented in close coordination with park staff to protect public safety. Field investigation activities included the collection of surface and subsurface soil samples at eight locations; installation, development, and sampling of four groundwater monitoring wells; surface water and sediment sampling at six locations; completion of test pits along 10 transects to delineate the lateral extent of waste fill; and an underwater gamma survey to investigate sediments in the Great Kills Harbor adjacent to where waste was offloaded from barges during historical landfilling operations. All environmental samples were collected from within the Great Kills Park boundary and analyzed for both chemical and radiological compounds. NPS plans to issue a report of the findings of the Phase 1 investigation in 2019.



Photo showing sampling performed in October 2018.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

The results of the Phase I investigation will inform Phase 2 of the investigation of OU2. Phase 2 will focus on adequately characterizing the nature and extent of contamination and evaluating risk to human health and the environment, as required by CERCLA. Once field investigations are completed, a comprehensive RI Report will document the results of field investigations for both OU1 and OU2. The results presented in the RI Report will provide the foundation for NPS to evaluate cleanup alternatives in the Feasibility Study Report. The purpose of the Feasibility Study is to ensure that the chosen environmental remedy will result in Site conditions that are protective of human health and the environment and allow for the continued use of Great Kills Park by the community for recreational purposes. NPS will then develop a Proposed Plan for public review and comment, which will outline the preferred cleanup alternative identified for the Site. Public feedback will be taken into consideration prior to the identification of the selected remedy, which will be documented in the Record of Decision. Once the Record of Decision is finalized, the Remedial Design will be developed and the proposed Remedial Action will be implemented in all areas of the Site that require cleanup.

CERCLA provides a thorough site investigation and cleanup framework that can take many years to complete. Additional information regarding the CERCLA cleanup process can be found at the USEPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-cleanup-process>.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community involvement is an important part of the NPS CERCLA process. A Community Involvement Plan (CIP) was initially developed in 2011 for the Site. Consistent with the CIP for the Site, NPS held a public information session in 2014 to provide an update to the community, presented project updates several times a year at local Community Board meetings, and currently maintains a project website (www.nps.gov/gate) where the public can access key documents and updated community fact sheets like this one. Information on past or upcoming Community Board meetings at which the NPS will be updating the public on activities at the Site can be obtained by contacting either of the involved Community Boards.



<p>Community Board 2 460 Brielle Avenue Staten Island, NY 10314</p> <p>Website: http://www.cb2si.com/ Phone: 718.317.3235</p>	<p>Community Board 3 1243 Woodrow Road 2nd Floor Staten Island, NY 10309</p> <p>Website: http://www1.nyc.gov/site/statenislandcb3/index.page Phone: 718.356.7900 Email: sicb3@cb.nyc.gov</p>
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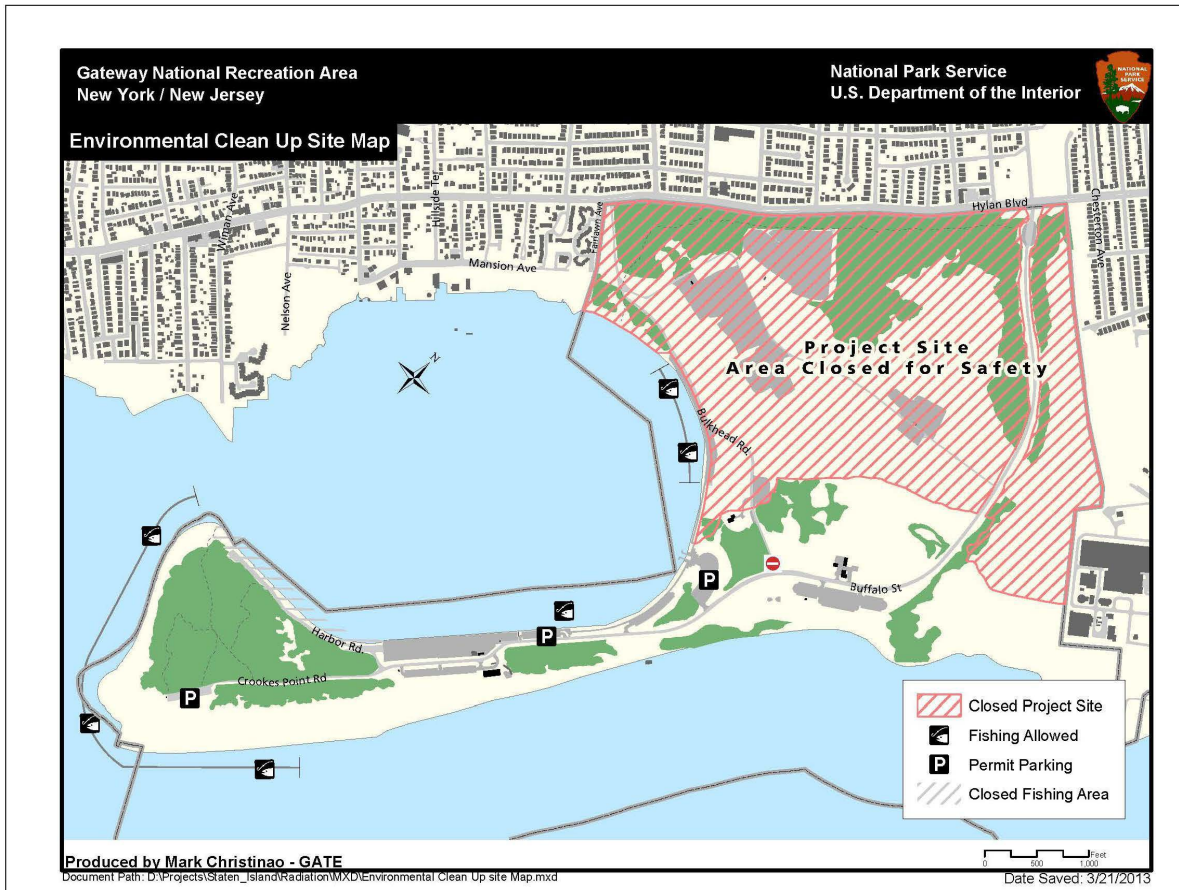
Additionally, information repositories have been established in two locations identified below. These repositories house copies of the Site Administrative Record (AR). CERCLA ARs include documents such as reports of Site-related environmental investigations, ecological and human health risk assessments, community relations materials, and public comments and responses to significant comments. The Site AR is updated periodically.

<p>New York Public Library – Great Kills Branch 56 Giffords Lane (at Margaret Street) Staten Island, NY 10308</p> <p><i>Contact:</i> Annamaria Mason, Library Manager <i>Phone:</i> 718.984.6670 <i>Hours:</i> https://www.nypl.org/locations/great-kills (see website, call for appointment)</p>	<p>Staten Island Museum – Environmental Collection 75 Stuyvesant Place Staten Island, NY 10301</p> <p><i>Contact:</i> Cara Dellatte <i>Phone:</i> 718.483.7122 <i>Email:</i> cdellatte@statenislandmuseum.org <i>Hours:</i> Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday (10:00 a.m. to 4:00 pm, appointment only)</p>
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FOR MORE INFORMATION

As NPS implements the CERCLA process, there will be many opportunities for the public to be involved. To stay informed you can:

- Go to the Great Kills Park Environmental Cleanup Project website linked off of the park's main webpage (www.nps.gov/gate);
- Go to the [Community Involvement](#) section of the Site Cleanup Project website and sign up to receive project updates via email;
- Email questions any time to greatkillscleanup@nps.gov; or
- Call our Public Affairs Office at 718-815-3651.





APPENDIX D: COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

2011 Questionnaire

1. How long have you lived on Staten Island and what area/neighborhood do you live in?
2. How close do you live (or work) to Great Kills Park (GATE)?
3. What issues in the community are you and your neighbors typically discussing today?
4. What issues tend to receive the most media attention?
5. What is the most discussed environmental issue in your community?
6. Are you familiar with the NPS' environmental actions over the last few years to investigate the radioactive contamination at the former landfill within Great Kills Park?
7. How did you first learn about the contamination and cleanup efforts (TV, radio, newspapers, neighbors)?
8. Are you familiar with the area that has been closed to the public due to the radioactive contamination?
9. Has that closure of the area affected you personally? If so, how?
10. Are you aware of NPS' role in managing this environmental cleanup program?
11. Are you familiar with the Superfund Law and the standard approach that USEPA uses to investigate and clean up contaminated sites?
12. What type of information would you like to receive from NPS (cleanup process; risks associated with radioactivity and other potential contaminants; NPS' efforts to keep the public safe from potential exposure; effects of radiation on humans, especially children visiting/playing at the park)?
13. What are your specific concerns about the radioactive contamination at the site?
14. Do you have specific concerns about the environmental work at the site?
15. Would you like to learn more about the schedule of cleanup activities?
16. Would you be interested in serving as a volunteer to liaison between the NPS and community members? To help NPS accomplish the work expeditiously and completely?
17. How would you describe the level of community interest regarding the site (on a scale of 1-5 with: 5 = "Extremely interested" and 1 = "No interest")?



18. Do you and your friends have internet access?
19. In your estimation, what is the best way to get information out to the community about the cleanup activities (website; mailings [fact sheets, newsletters], emails, public meetings, small group meetings, other)?
20. How would you like to convey your interests or concerns about the cleanup back to NPS (public meetings, written comments [mail], email, telephone message line, small group meetings, other)?
21. Do you think we are adequately reaching the community by placing notices in the *Staten Island Advance*?
22. Are there other ways that you and your friends get your local news (cable, radio, neighbors, friends, other)??
23. Who do you consider to be leaders in the community?
24. Who would you go to have your questions answered about what's going on at the park?
25. What civic or community organizations are you most involved with?
26. Which civic or community organizations do you think would be most interested in the investigation and cleanup activities at the park (CB3, CB2, baseball leagues, baseball players and families)?
27. Have you participated in the athletic (baseball leagues) that have used the ball fields at the park?
28. Would you be interested in attending meetings with NPS?
29. Where and what time of day would be most convenient for you to attend a public meeting (park location, Richmond County Library [a few miles from the park], church location near park, school near park)?
30. Can you suggest another meeting location that is convenient to the site (with a large meeting room)?
31. Are you familiar with the information repository where program documents and reports may be reviewed?
32. Do you think you would visit the Great Kills Public Library or Great Kills Park to review environmental documents and program information?
33. Would it be more convenient for you to access documents via the internet?



2019 Questionnaire

1. How long have you lived in the community?
2. What is your understanding of the history of the Great Kills Park Site?
3. What questions or concerns do you have about the Site or activities therein?
4. Are there local entities in the community that you trust to receive environmental information from (e.g., local college or university)?
5. Are you familiar with the (CERCLA) regulatory framework that NPS is following to investigate and clean up the Site? Do you feel that you are able to participate in the process and express your concerns and/or suggestions? Do you have a sense how community members feel about this?
6. Are you familiar with current and/or upcoming NPS initiatives or activities planned at the Great Kills Park Site?
7. Do you know where to find information on the Site?
8. Whom would you contact with questions about the Site?
9. Which of the following do you rely on to find information about ongoing Site activities?
 - a. NPS Site Cleanup Website
 - b. Site Administrative Record
 - c. NPS Public Information Officer (PIO)
 - d. Email/Phone Park Contact
 - e. Facebook/Twitter
 - f. SIlive
 - g. Other?
10. Would you like to see increased outreach efforts regarding the environmental investigations?
If so, in what format would you like to see this increased outreach?
11. How can we support each other in making this happen?



APPENDIX E: CONTACT INFORMATION

The NPS will update contact information as necessary.

Site-Specific NPS Contacts

For information about Site cleanup activities, please contact:

	Site Spokesperson	Park Technical Contact
Name:	Daphne Yun	Veronica Dickerson
Title:	Public Affairs Specialist	NPS Federal Government Lead
Organization:	National Park Service, Gateway National Recreation Area	National Park Service, Cuyahoga Valley National Park
Address:	210 New York Avenue Staten Island, NY 10305	15610 Vaughn Road Brecksville, OH 44141
Phone:	718-815-3651	440-665-0915
Email:	mailto:daphne_yun@nps.gov	mailto:veronica_dickerson@nps.gov

	NPS Northeast Region Contact	NPS Headquarters Contact
Name:	Unfilled	Shawn Mulligan
Title:	Regional Environmental Coordinator	Environmental Compliance and Cleanup Division Chief
Organization:	National Park Service	National Park Service
Address:	1234 Market St., 20 th Floor Philadelphia, PA 19107	66 S. Van Gordon Street Lakewood, CO 80228
Phone:		303-415-9014
Email:		mailto:shawn_mulligan@nps.gov

Elected Official Contacts

Federal Elected Officials

	Senator	Senator
Name:	Charles (Chuck) Schumer	Kirsten Gillibrand
Title:	New York Senator	New York Senator
Address:	780 Third Avenue, Suite 2301 New York, NY 10017	780 Third Avenue, Suite 2601 New York, NY 10017
Phone:	212-486-4430	212-688-6262
Email/Webform:	http://www.schumer.senate.gov/contact/email-chuck	http://www.gillibrand.senate.gov/contact/email-me



	House Representative
Name:	Max Rose
Title:	New York District 11 Representative
Address:	265 New Dorp Lane, 2 nd Floor Staten Island, NY 10306
Phone:	718-667-3313
Email/Webform:	https://maxrose.house.gov/contact

New York State Elected Officials

	Governor	State Senator
Name:	Andrew M. Cuomo	Andrew J. Lanza
Title:	Governor of New York State	Senator – District 24
Address:	NYS State Capitol Building Albany, NY 12224	3845 Richmond Avenue, Suite 2A Staten Island, NY 10312
Phone:	518-474-8390	718-984-4073
Email/Webform:	https://www.governor.ny.gov/content/governor-contact-form	mailto:lanza@nysenate.gov

	State House Representative
Name:	Nicole Malliotakis
Title:	Assembly District 64 Representative
Address:	11 Maplewood Place Staten Island, NY 10306
Phone:	718-987-0197
Email:	mailto:malliotakisn@assembly.state.ny.us

New York City Elected Officials

	Mayor	City Council
Name:	Bill de Blasio	Joseph Borelli
Title:	New York Mayor	Council Member (District 51)
Address:	City Hall New York, NY 10007	2955 Veterans Road West, Suite 2 Staten Island, NY 10309
Phone:	212-788-3000	718-984-5151
Email/Webform:	http://www1.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/mayor-contact.page	borelli@council.nyc.gov



	Borough President
Name:	James Oddo
Title:	Borough President
Address:	10 Richmond Terrace Staten Island, NY 10301
Phone:	718-816-2000
Email:	mailto:joddo@statenisdusa.com

	Community Board 2	Community Board 2
Name:	Robert J. Collegio, P.E.	Frank Ninivaggi
Title:	Board Chair	Chair, Environmental Protection Committee
Address:	Corporate Park 900 South Avenue, Suite 28 Staten Island, NY 10314	Corporate Park 900 South Avenue, Suite 28 Staten Island, NY 10314
Phone:	718-568-3581	718-568-3581
Email/Webform:	www.cb2si.com	www.cb2si.com

	Community Board 3	Community Board 3
Name:	Frank Morano	Albert Klingele
Title:	Board Chair	Chair, Parks & Environmental Committee
Address:	1243 Woodrow Road 2nd Floor, Suite 8 Staten Island, NY 10309	1243 Woodrow Road 2nd Floor, Suite 8 Staten Island, NY 10309
Phone:	718-356-7900	718-356-7900
Email/Webform:	mailto:sicb3@cb.nyc.gov	mailto:sicb3@cb.nyc.gov



Federal Agencies

	USEPA Region 2	United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Name:	Cathy Moyik-Romano	Christopher Grossman
Title:	Site Assessment Manager (Docket Administrator)	Great Kills Park NRC Project Manager
Organization:	United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 2	United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Address:	290 Broadway New York, NY 10007	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, DC 20555-0001
Phone:	(212) 637-4339	(301) 415-0140
Email:	mailto:moyik.cathy@epa.gov	mailto:christopher.grossman@nrc.gov

New York State Agencies

	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Name:	Steve Zahn	Timothy Rice
Title:	Regional Director	Radioactive Materials Management Section, Chief
Organization:	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Region 2	Bureau of Hazardous Waste and Radiation Management
Address:	1 Hunter's Point Plaza 47-40 21 st Street Long Island, NY 11101	625 Broadway Albany, NY 12233-7255
Phone:	(718) 482-4949	(518) 402-8789
Email:	mailto:steve.zahn@dec.ny.gov	mailto:timothy.rice@dec.ny.gov



New York State Department of Health	
Name:	Alexander Damiani
Title:	Director
Organization:	Bureau of Environmental Radiation Protection
Address:	Corning Tower, Empire State Plaza Albany, NY 12237
Phone:	(518) 402-7550
Email:	mailto:dohweb@health.ny.gov

Media

Newspapers

Staten Island Advance	
Title:	Staten Island Advance
Link:	http://www.silive.com
Contact Name:	
Address:	950 W. Fingerboard Road Staten Island, NY 10305
Phone:	718-981-1234
Email/Webform:	https://www.statenislandmediagroup.com/contact-us/

Radio Stations

	WSIA 88.9 FM	WNYC 93.9 FM 820 AM
Title:	WSIA 88.9 FM	New York Public Radio
Link:	http://www.wsia.fm/	http://www.wnyc.org/
Name:	College of Staten Island	Matt Schuerman (Editor)
Address:	2800 Victory Boulevard Building 1C Suite 106 Staten Island, NY 10314	160 Varick Street New York, NY 10013
Phone:	718-982-3050	646-829-4497
Email/Webform:	mailto:music@wsia.fm	mailto:mschuerman@wnyc.org or mailto:newsroom@wnyc.org



Television Stations

	Staten Island Community Television	WABC-TV
Title:	Staten Island Community Television	abc7NY – WABC-TV
Link:	http://www.sictv.org/	http://abc7ny.com/
Name:	Ed Salek	Not Applicable
Address:	100 Cable Way Staten Island, NY 10303	7 Lincoln Square New York, NY 10023
Phone:	718-727-1414	917-260-7000
Email/Webform:	mailto:edsalekctv@gmail.com	http://abc7ny.com/about-wabc-tv/55888/

	NBC	CBS New York
Title:	NBC 4 New York	CBS New York (incl. WCBS-TV and WLNY TV 10/55)
Link:	http://www.nbcnewyork.com/	http://newyork.cbslocal.com/
Name:	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Address:	30 Rockefeller Plaza 7 th Floor New York, NY 10112	1271 Avenue of Americas 44 th Floor New York, NY 10020
Phone:	212-664-4444	212-975-4321
Email/Webform:	mailto:wmbc.newsdesk@nbcuni.com	mailto:cbslocaldigitalsales@cbs.com or mailto:desk@cbs2ny.com

	FOX	Spectrum News NY1
Title:	FOX 5 New York	Spectrum News NY1
Link:	http://www.fox5ny.com/	http://www.ny1.com/nyc/all-boroughs
Name:	Not Applicable	Amanda Farinacci
Address:	205 East 67th Street New York, NY 10065	75 Ninth Avenue New York, NY 10011
Phone:	212-452-5800	212-379-3311
Email/Webform:	mailto:desk@fox5ny.com	http://www.ny1.com/nyc/all-boroughs/about-us/contact-us



APPENDIX F: NCP COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The NCP specifies the following community involvement requirements for the remedial action at this Site:

Remedial Actions

Required When	Requirement	Citation – 40 C.F.R.
Prior to commencing field work for the Remedial Investigation	Establish two information repositories (one at a central location and one at or near the Site) and establish an administrative record file and place in each of the information repositories; publish notice of availability in a major local newspaper of general circulation.	§ 300.430(c)(2)(iii); § 300.805(a); § 300.815(a)
	Conduct community interviews.	§ 300.430(c)(2)(i)
	Prepare and issue a Community Involvement Plan.	§ 300.430(c)(2)(ii)
Upon publication of the Proposed Plan	Publish a notice of availability of the Proposed Plan, including a brief analysis of the Proposed Plan, in a major local newspaper of general circulation.	§ 300.430(f)(3)(i)(A); § 300.815(b)
	Make the Proposed Plan and supporting analysis and information available in the administrative record file.	§ 300.430(f)(3)(i)(B); § 300.815(b)
	Provide a public comment period of at least 30 days for submission of written and oral comments on the Proposed Plan, Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, and other supporting analysis and information. Upon timely request during the public comment period, extend the public comment period by a minimum of 30 additional days.	§ 300.430(f)(3)(i)(C); § 300.815(b)
	Conduct a public meeting at or near the Site during the public comment period regarding the Proposed Plan, Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, and other supporting analysis and information.	§ 300.430(f)(3)(i)(D)



Required When	Requirement	Citation – 40 C.F.R.
	Have the public meeting transcribed and make the transcript available to the public in the administrative record file.	§ 300.430(f)(3)(i)(E)
After the close of the public comment period on the Proposed Plan	Prepare a written summary of significant comments, criticisms, and new relevant information submitted during the public comment period and the NPS response to each issue (“responsiveness summary”) and make it available with the Record of Decision.	§ 300.430(f)(3)(i)(F); § 300.815(b)
After the ROD is signed and prior to the commencement of any remedial action	Make the Record of Decision available for public inspection and copying at or near the Site and in the administrative record file.	§ 300.430(f)(6)(ii); § 300.810(a)(4)
	Publish a notice of availability for the Record of Decision in a major local newspaper of general circulation.	§ 300.430(f)(6)(i)
Prior to Remedial Design	Review the Community Involvement Plan and revise if further community involvement activities should be provided during remedial design and remedial action that were not addressed or provided for in the initial Community Involvement Plan.	§ 300.435(c)(1)
Prior to Remedial Action	Issue a Community Update on the remedial action.	§ 300.435(c)(3)
	As appropriate, provide a public briefing on the remedial action.	§ 300.435(c)(3)