COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

DLA Strategic Materials
(*Formerly Known as Defense National Stockpile Center*)

Defense Environmental Restoration Program

DLA Strategic Materials Depot
(*Formerly Known as DNSC Scotia Depot)*
Scotia, N.Y.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

DLA Strategic Materials
8725 John J. Kingman Road
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

August 2010

The Scotia Depot has been validated to conform with the requirements of ISO 140001 (environmental management systems) and BSI OHSAS 18001 (occupational health and safety management systems).

Hard copies of this document may not be the current version. Refer to the "I Am The Key" to verify the current version

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Executive Summary

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) has been developed as part of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Strategic Materials environmental stewardship efforts known as the **Installation Restoration Program** (IRP). This CRP is for the Scotia Depot located in the County of Schenectady, New York. It is part of an ongoing commitment to inform residents of the area about our environmental restoration activities at the Depot. We conducted a series of interviews with private citizens, elected officials, and corporate neighbors of the Depot to prepare this plan.

The following are the primary components:

- Overview of the IRP
- Key environmental restoration priorities at the Scotia Depot
- Community priorities for information and involvement with Scotia Depot environmental initiatives

The IRP is a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that may have resulted from past operations, practices, or incidents on our depots.

The Scotia Depot is currently an active storage depot, engaged in the storage of various materials, including metallic ores, refined metals, and mineral substances stored in uncovered areas and warehouses across the site. The Depot is scheduled to close in about 2012. Stored materials will be sold and the IRP will address any remaining residual contamination. The property will then be turned over to the owner, the General Services Administration (GSA).

A **Preliminary Assessment** (PA) conducted in 1998 led to the decision to perform a **Focused Site Investigation** in 2001. The results of the PA indicated the potential for materials stored outside to be released to the environment via soil, **groundwater**, or **surface water**.

A Focused Site Investigation was conducted to assess the presence or absence of contamination in soils, groundwater, surface water, and storm water onsite, associated with the commodity storage at Scotia Depot. The Focused Site Investigation indicated routine Depot activities over the years may have caused minor impacts to the soil, groundwater, surface water, and storm sewer sediments. The most significant finding was the presence of the **solvent trichloroethylene** (TCE) detected at very low concentrations in soil and groundwater. Based on this detection and its presence off-Depot, a groundwater investigation was conducted on Depot property.

Areas where impacts were identified are within the security fence with controlled access where the public is unlikely to come in contact. Because of the characteristic of the materials identified and because there is significant dilution of the storm water prior to its discharging into the river, the release of these substances to the Mohawk River via surface water is not likely.

If the Depot land use changes to unrestricted use in the future, the extent of impacts from the ferrochrome stockpile should be determined, including downstream storm sewer sampling and studying the potential leaching of metals. Recommendations include covering the impacted soil with pavement or soil, removing and replacing the soil, and moving the security fence to coincide with the Depot boundary to reduce the possibility of human exposure.

Section 1: Introduction

This CRP has been developed as part of the IRP for the Scotia Depot, Schenectady County, New York. As part of this ongoing program, this Plan informs residents of the Scotia area about our environmental restoration activities at the Depot. The plan describes the IRP and how it relates to the Scotia Depot, the environmental issues expressed by local residents, and community relations activities that may be scheduled to maintain open and effective communications with our Scotia neighbors.

Scotia area residents provided valuable input during the development of this CRP. They willingly discussed their environmental interests and, specifically, their thoughts about operations at the Scotia Depot. Those interviewed included local officials, interested citizens, neighbors, and nearby business owners.

This CRP is meant to inform area residents of the Depot's environmental stewardship efforts and is available for public review at the Schenectady, Scotia, Rotterdam, and Glenville branches of the Schenectady County Public Library system, the Depot during normal business hours, and https://www.**dnsc**.dla.mil/**iamthekey**/.

Terms in **boldface** type that may be new to the reader are defined in the Glossary in Appendix D.

Section 2: Installation Restoration Program

The IRP is part of a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that may have resulted from past operations, practices, or mishaps on our depots.

The objectives of the IRP include the following:

- Identify former storage, waste, spill, and disposal sites
- Evaluate the extent and nature of any environmental impacts
- Take the appropriate **Remedial Action** (RA)

If substances posing an immediate threat to human health or the environment are discovered, steps are taken immediately to control them.

The IRP consists of several phases. Typical phases include the following:

- Preliminary Assessment
- Site Inspection
- Remedial Investigation
- Remedial Design/Action
- Remedial Action/Presumptive Remedies
- Long-Term Monitoring
- No Further Action

A PA**,** the first phase of the program, determines whether past operations or mishaps have contributed to any environmental impacts at a depot. This assessment identifies where, at the depot, environmental issues might exist. The assessment information is gathered through interviews with past and present depot employees and an extensive review of historical and operational records.

If the potential for environmental impacts exists, a **Site Inspection** (SI) is conducted. This involves collecting and analyzing soil, groundwater (water found below the land surface, used as a source of water for artesian wells and springs), and surface water samples from an identified area. The analysis determines the presence or absence of possible environmental impacts.

If substances exist that may pose a threat to human health, welfare, or the environment—but they do not require an immediate response—we begin a **Remedial Investigation** (RI). This phase involves a more detailed inspection and analysis than that conducted during the SI. In this phase, we try to define the precise nature and extent of the environmental impact. If groundwater is affected, **hydrogeologic studies** are conducted to learn the water flow direction and speed. This information is used to develop Remedial Alternatives.

The Remedial Alternatives may range from no action to full remediation. We evaluate these alternatives according to technical practicality, cost effectiveness, regulatory requirements, environmental impact, and community relations. A proposed Remedial Alternative is identified. We invite the public to comment on the proposed action.

The **Remedial Design** (RD) phase comes after a decision has been made on which remedial alternative to pursue. The RD, developed on the basis of the feasibility study (FS), is a detailed design of the selected RA. The design includes specifications and design drawings. The RD is used to implement the RA.

During the RA phase, we reduce the environmental impact to a level that will protect public health, welfare, and the environment. Removing contaminated soil for disposal at a landfill is an example of a remedial measure that might be selected. State regulatory agencies oversee remediation work and issue a No Further Action decision when work is successfully completed.

If the identified sites do not contain substances that pose a threat to human health or the environment, the information gathered is used to pursue state regulatory agency concurrence for a No Further Action decision.

We welcome and encourage public participation throughout this process. In fact, each action step of this program is coordinated with appropriate state environmental offices. In addition, resident concerns are an important part of all IRP decision making.

Section 3: Depot Background and Focused Site Investigation Results

The Scotia Depot was commissioned on March 30, 1943. After World War II, portions of the Depot were sold. The current Scotia Depot, which was previously used as a U.S. Navy Supply Depot, is located within Schenectady County, New York. It consists of approximately 16 acres of land located in the center of an industrial/commercial business park, which was formerly part of the original 337-acre Depot. The Depot is operated by the DLA under the National Defense Stockpile Program. The program was established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act to avoid dependence on foreign sources of essential materials during times of national emergencies. The national stockpile system's mission included creating depots strategically located across the country for storage of these strategic materials.

Materials are currently being sold to private industry. When all materials have been sold, the Depot will be closed and the land returned to the GSA for final disposition. There are two warehouses for indoor storage and two outdoor open storage areas. Materials within the warehouses are stored in 55-gallon drums and crates.

The Depot is operated by seven employees with 24-hour security. Materials stored indoors include tungsten ores and concentrates, talc, and zinc. Ferrochrome is stored in three small piles and zinc is stored in one pile outdoors at the Depot.

A PA conducted in 1998 led to the decision to perform a focused SI in 2001 to determine if the potential existed for hazardous substance releases to the environment via the soil, groundwater, or surface water/sediment pathways.

The SI was also justified by the close proximity of commercial and residential property as well as schools, and the fact that the site is situated over a major sole-source aquifer used as a regional drinking water source by four municipalities and over 120,000 people. A high school and elementary school are located about 3,000 feet east of the Depot and the nearest residence is about 200 feet south of the Depot, across Route 5.

Phase II Site Assessment

In 1999, the GSA completed a Scotia Depot Phase II site assessment. Data from that process was combined with the focused SI data and indicated routine Depot activities over the years have caused minor impacts to the soil, groundwater, surface water, and storm sewer sediments.

The most significant finding of the SI and Phase II studies was the suspected presence of TCE (an industrial cleaning solvent) in groundwater. The presence of TCE in the soils offsite indicated it was possible that this area might be the source of TCE in the groundwater that was identified by independent investigations at the adjacent industrial park, which formerly was part of the original Scotia Navy Depot. The TCE plume (the area where this solvent has been detected) has been of concern since the early 1990s, when small amounts of this solvent were found in several residential wells along Route 5, and the residents were subsequently switched to the municipal water system. TCE has also been detected in the Town of Rotterdam and City of Schenectady municipal water supply wells at low levels well within safety standards for drinking water.

Based on the detection of TCE in the groundwater and as requested by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), a groundwater investigation was conducted on Depot property. Results were published by Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. and are contained in the document entitled *Final Groundwater Investigation Report Scotia Depot*, dated August 2001. This document is located at the **Information Repository** (see Appendix B).

The objectives of the GSA/DLA/ groundwater investigation were as follows:

1. Assess whether the disposal area located north and west of the Scotia Depot was one of the suspected sources of the TCE groundwater plume
2. Assess the lateral and vertical extent of the plume, if present, within a predefined area along the northeastern fence line and in an area to the south of the Depot, near Lock 8 in the Mohawk River/Erie Canal (the wells south of the Depot are intended to assess whether the plume is heading toward the municipal well field)

Upon completion of the groundwater investigation, the DLA and GSA worked with the NYSDEC to decide on the course of future actions.

Findings and Conclusions of the Studies

In certain areas within the Scotia Depot property line, concentrations of petroleum byproducts and certain metals in surface soil, subsoil, and sediments exceed background and regulatory criteria. In some cases, the extent of the impacts is unknown. The primary impacts are near the ferrochrome stockpile. Other impacts are the car impound area and railroad siding areas. However, these areas may be representative of background petroleum byproduct levels due to the industrial land use onsite and in the vicinity.

To become exposed to the petroleum byproducts and metals, a person would have to ingest the soil, inhale blowing dust off the soil, or be in direct skin contact with the soil. The chemical characteristics of the petroleum byproducts and many metals are such that, once present in the soil, they tend to remain bound to the soil and do not readily leach to groundwater or surface water. A release of these substances to the Mohawk River via surface water is not likely due to significant dilution of the storm water prior to its discharging into the river.

Completed Actions

The Phase II work was completed in 2004 and 2005 and is documented in the *Soil and Dry Well Removal Documentation Report*, dated June 2006. Further characterization of the soils around the lead/zinc and ferrochrome open storage areas was conducted, as these were considered operational areas. The soils were characterized as having concentrations of metals that were above local background soil concentrations; however, the metals concentrations were not an imminent threat to human health or the environment. In a good-faith effort to improve the soil quality and attempt to return the property to approximately its natural condition, the DLA voluntarily removed the soil around the two storage pads and replaced it with native soil from elsewhere on the Depot. The soil removed from around the storage pads was disposed as nonhazardous solid waste and used as daily cover at Colonie Town Landfill, a local municipal sanitary landfill.

As recommended, a surface water sample was collected from a catch basin at the lead/zinc open storage area to determine levels of concentrations and the solubility of present metals. Results indicated metals concentrations were within regulatory criteria.

The environmental assessments also characterized soil/sediment found in certain storm water catch basins around the former lead/zinc storage pad. Those sediments were found to contain concentrations of metals above local soil background concentrations. Seven of these catch basins were connected to two dry wells. Dry wells are subsurface structures, often constructed with metal or concrete conduit, that act as a basin where surface water can collect and infiltrate into the ground. Dry wells in New York State are regulated by the **United States Environmental Protection Agency** (USEPA). In 2005, after consultation with the USEPA, the DLA chose to remove the two dry wells located around the perimeter of the former lead/zinc storage area to reduce potential human exposure to the metals and petroleum byproducts. The DLA backfilled and removed the seven catch basins that drained to these dry wells. The dry well and catch basin materials and associated soils were disposed as nonhazardous solid waste at the City of Albany Landfill solid waste management facility.

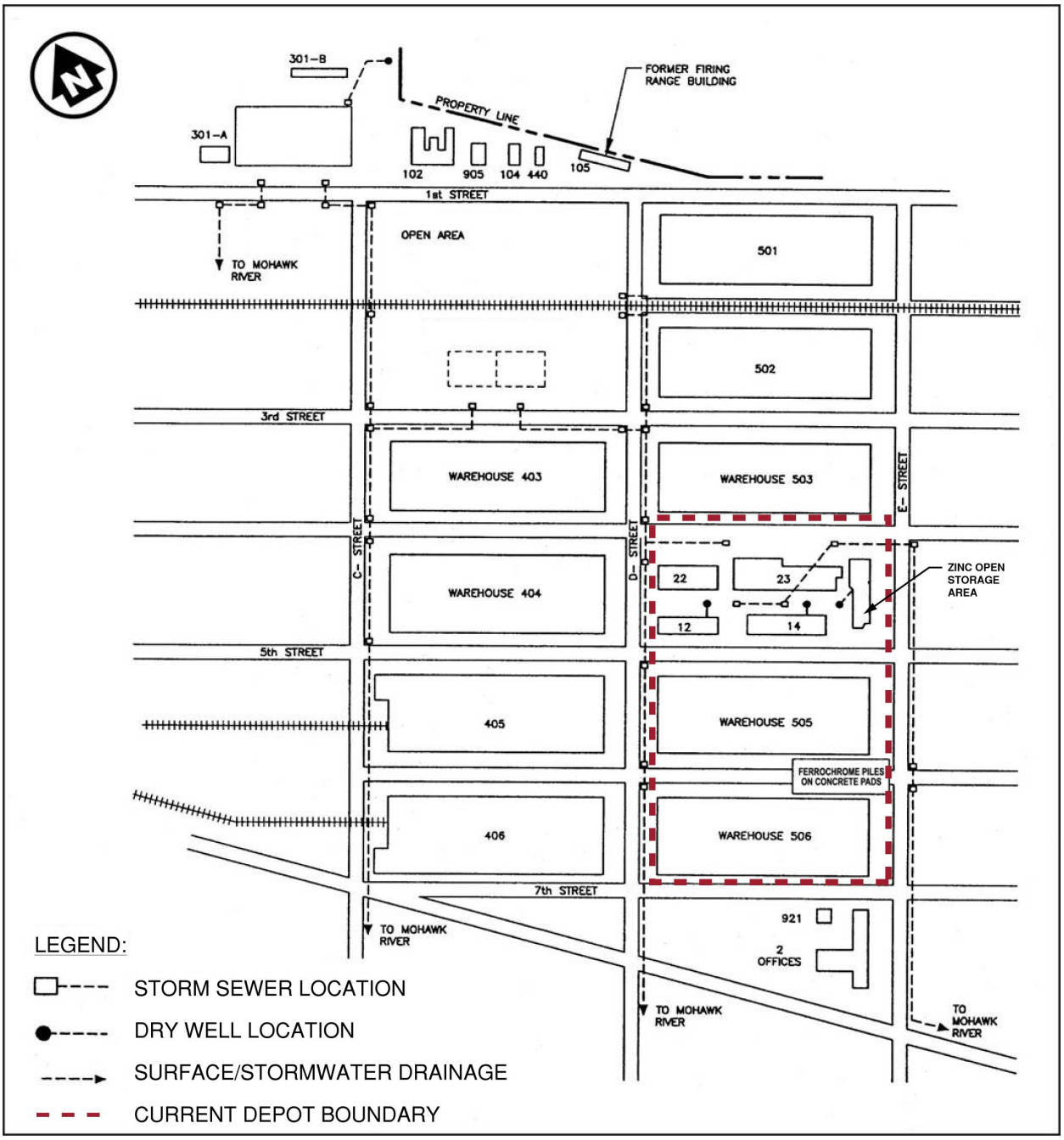

Figure 1. Location of the warehouses and outside storage areas at the Scotia Depot, Scotia, New York

(Identified commodity locations reflect status as of August 2010)

Section 4: Area Profile

Community Profile

Schenectady County, part of New York's Capital District Region, is located in the scenic Mohawk River Valley. Schenectady County has a multitude of historic sites, cultural attractions, and recreational opportunities. The county has a population of approximately 151,500 (2008 U.S. Census Bureau).

The county's history is illustrated through the historic Stockade, settled in the 17th century; the influence of the Erie Canal; and the diverse ethnic communities resulting from immigration during the Industrial Revolution of the early 1900s.

The strength of the county draws from its noted educational institutions, affordable and diverse housing, excellent regional transportation system, abundant water supply, and its environmental health. The economy of Schenectady County is still driven by industry, the largest member of which is the General Electric Corporation.

The Village of Scotia (pop. 8,000, 2008 U.S. Census Bureau) itself is barely 100 years old, but its history is deep. The Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) were frequent visitors to this fertile land nestled in the arms of the Mohawk River. In the 1650s, Alexander Lindsey bought land along the north shore of the river from the Iroquois Indians. He named his estate Scotia, in memory of the Scottish hills of his native country.

Geographical and Climatic Characterization

The Scotia Depot is situated over the Schenectady Aquifer, which is a highly permeable, unconfined, glacial-drift sole-source aquifer that supplies approximately 90 percent of Schenectady County with drinking water. The aquifer is about 14 miles long and underlies 25 square miles in the lower Mohawk River Basin and Schenectady County.

Bedrock underlying the Mohawk Valley in the Schenectady area is shale with some interbedded silt stone. Glacial till, a gravel-like material, silt, and sand overlie bedrock throughout most of the area. Fine-grained sand, silt, and clay were carried in glacial melt water and were deposited in a large glacial lake, now termed Lake Albany, which covered much of the mid-Hudson Valley. Coarse sand and gravel were deposited upstream from the lake and occur in the western part of the main valley.

The Scotia Depot is within the general recharge zone of the aquifer, and the northern Depot property line coincides with the recharge zone and wellhead protection zone for the Village of Scotia well field. Groundwater flow beneath the Depot follows the ground surface contours toward the south to the Erie Canal/Mohawk River.

About 120,000 people use groundwater as a drinking water source within a 4-mile radius of the Depot. The Village of Scotia water supply well field is located about 1,500 feet north of the Depot property line. The Towns of Glenville and Rotterdam, the City of Schenectady, and a private water company all have municipal/community water supply wells located within 1 to 3 miles of the Depot.

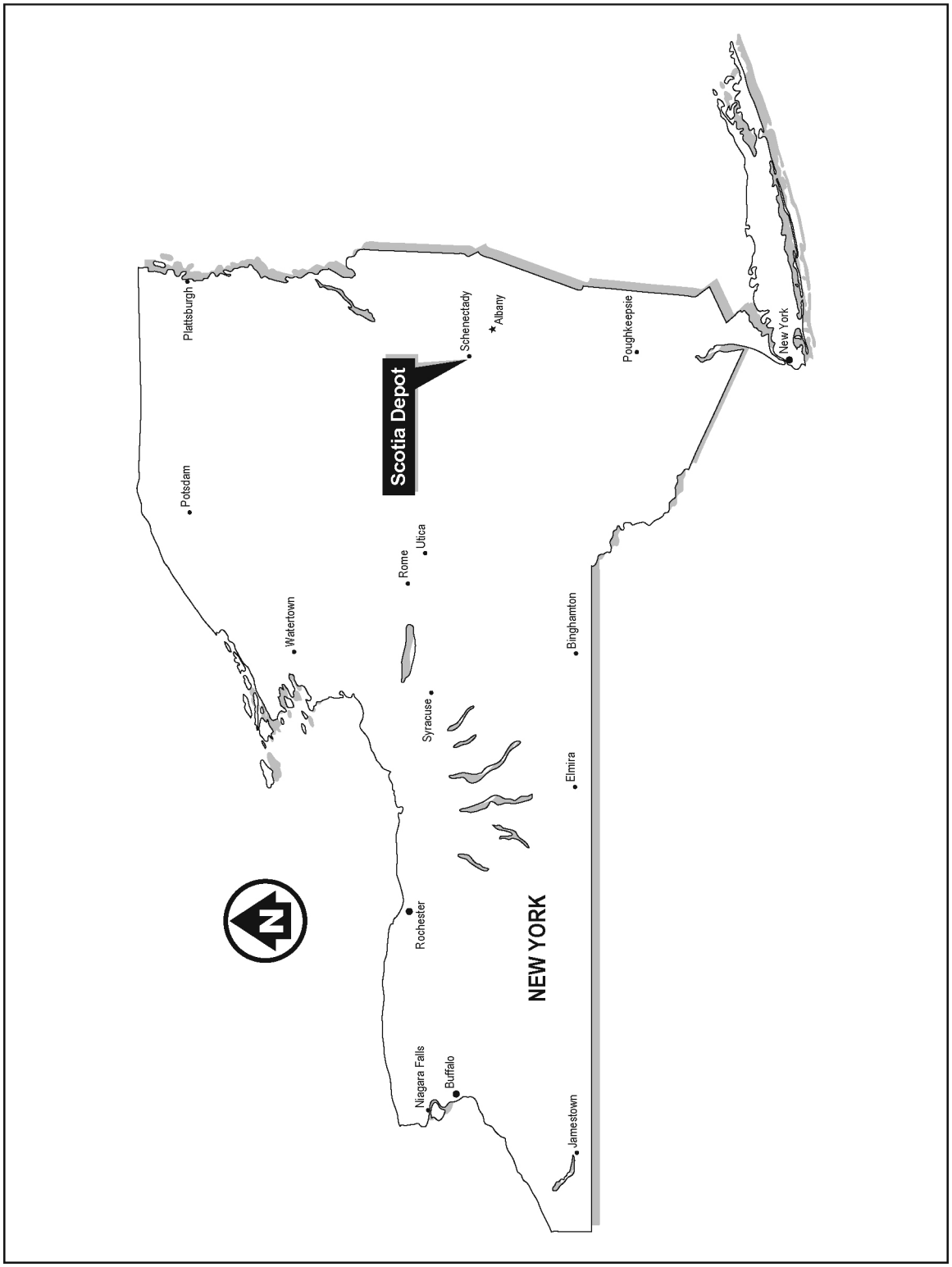

Figure 2. Location of the Scotia Depot within New York

Figure 3. Location of the Scotia Depot within Schenectady County

Section 5: Public Environmental Interests

The information contained in this section was gathered from 12 face-to-face interviews with residents of the Schenectady County, New York, area. These public environmental interests reflect community concern with environmental issues in general, and the IRP at the Scotia Depot in particular. The interviews were conducted June 3, 2003 (see Appendix A for a list of community citizens interviewed).

Depot-Community Relations

Those interviewed for the CRP were aware of the presence of the Scotia Depot and most were familiar with its mission of managing and storing raw materials. Only a few interviewees were familiar with its history. Because the current Depot is surrounded by property that was previously federal property, a number of interviewees were unclear about its current boundaries. Nevertheless, for many interviewees, the Depot's (and the federal government's) responsibility for past environmental practices extends to the entire original 337-acre parcel.

Most interviewees felt confident about current activities at the Depot, but some expressed concern about past environmental practices. Issues regarding the Depot expressed by interviewees included the following:

- The unknown origin of the TCE (solvent) plume that had migrated into drinking water wells in the vicinity, and its potential movement into the aquifer
- Should GSA sell the property to private interests, concerns that new owners may not be held to the high standards set by the DLA

When asked what they thought the community's perception was of the Depot, most said that the Depot was, for the most part, an entity out of the past and not well-known by most of the community. Several said that many in the community still believed the remaining federal facility was a U.S. Navy operation.

A Community Advisory Group, established in 2000, held periodic meetings to address TCE concerns until community interest waned. The group consisted of approximately 30 community, local, and state agency representatives. Three community groups were represented—Westwood Neighborhood Association, Rotterdam Conservation Advisory Council, and Guardians of the Aquifer. A Daily Gazette reporter attended the meetings and published articles discussing the meeting agendas in the newspaper. In addition to the Community Advisory Group meetings, the Depot Manager has implemented a policy of openness and welcomes visits to the Depot by community members.

When asked where the best location to keep the official documents related to the Depot IRP (including this CRP) would be, most interviewees recommended the public library system.

Public Issues

According to the majority of those interviewed, there is considerable public interest in environmental issues in the Schenectady, New York, area, with several groups raising awareness on numerous environmental issues in the community. This is particularly true in the Scotia area where incidents have occurred that have heightened environmental awareness.

Interviewees reported significant media interest in environmental issues. Although there was no consensus as to which media outlets provided the best coverage on environmental stories and issues, most pointed to the print media. Representatives of environmental groups pointed to Channel 16, the public access channel, as a good venue to present their cases on public issues. It is their experience that this outlet gets a fair amount of viewership.

Section 6: Community Relations Activities and Timing

To meet the information desires of the community and to allow Scotia area residents to participate in the decision-making process, the DLA may schedule community relations activities throughout the IRP process at the Scotia Depot. These activities comply with the community involvement requirements of the National Contingency Plan and the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act** (CERCLA), commonly called Superfund. We will review this CRP throughout the IRP process to ensure that it continues to meet the public's information needs.

Highlights of Program

The activities associated with this CRP are designed to keep area residents informed of cleanup actions and allow them ongoing opportunities to participate in the decision-making process.

The Depot's CRP serves as a planning document for community relations activities designed to inform and involve the public. It is a living document that guides the Depot through the ongoing process of outreach and communication to the community. CRP activities can include the following elements:

- Information Repositories – An Information Repository for the Depot is a required project file for public use that contains site information and documents onsite activities and general information about the Depot's cleanup program. Technical summaries, site reports, and fact sheets are included. The purpose of these files is to allow the public open and convenient access to site-related documents so that the public may stay better informed about the cleanup process (refer to Appendix B for the location of the Depot's Information Repositories).

- Mailing List **–** An initial mailing list was compiled that lists the individuals and organizations interested in IRP activities at the Scotia Depot. Other individuals and organizations that wish to be included in the Depot mailings should contact Depot Manager John Eller, (518) 370-3347 (see Appendix C for the current mailing list).

- Community Meetings **–** Community meetings provide an open forum for information exchange among the Depot, other agencies, the media, and the public. These meetings would inform area residents of the studies' results and provide a forum for community members to ask questions or offer comments and suggestions on our findings. After the meetings, minutes are prepared and made available to the public at future Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meetings (if applicable) and in the Information Repositories.

- Fact Sheets/Newsletters/Other **–** The Depot is committed to providing simple, clear explanations of findings, risk information, and remedial technologies in the form of fact sheets, newsletters, and progress reports to address concerns expressed by the community. Community members are encouraged to request information. This information will also be placed in the Information Repositories.

- Public Comment Periods **–** Following the publication of environmental cleanup **decision documents**, the public will have a 30-day **comment period** to review and provide comments on the document or selected cleanup method.

- RAB – If significant public interest exists, the DLA may form a RAB through which area residents will participate in the IRP. This group will review the technical information developed during and following the RI. The Board would provide an open forum for discussion and exchange of information between the public and the government agencies involved. Its members would be asked to assist the Depot in sharing information with the local community. Included in this group would be leaders of local community groups, citizen representatives, and local public officials. The Scotia Depot will periodically assess the need for a RAB.

Planned Community Relations Activities

Planned community relations activities include the following:

- Conduct public meetings during public comment periods for environmental cleanup decision documents as required
- Prepare responsiveness summaries following public comment periods for the proposed plans
- Provide responses to written and oral comments from public comment periods—comments will be considered and incorporated, as appropriate, and attached to final documents such as Records of Decision (RODs) and No Further Action decision documents
- Revise the CRP when actions have occurred that change the Depot's approach to community relations, such as activities appropriate for the RD/RA phase (Revisions to the CRP should update facts and verify information, assess the community relations program to date and indicate what approach the Depot should take, develop a strategy to prepare the community for a future role in the environmental cleanup process, and conduct additional community interviews, if necessary)

For Additional Information

The point of contact for all inquiries related to IRP activities at the Scotia Depot is:

John Eller
Scotia Depot
DLA Strategic Materials
Route 5, Building #12
Scotia, New York 12302
(518) 370-3347

Additional information related to the IRP activities may be requested from:

DLA Public Affairs
Attn: Environmental Division
8725 John J. Kingman Road
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6223
(703) 767-4430

Appendix A:
Community Relations Plan
Interviewees

The following individuals were interviewed in 2003 during the preparation of the initial CRP. The DLA recognizes their individual contributions to this effort and appreciates their involvement.

Glenda Atkins Friends of the Aquifer P.O. Box 91 Pattersonville, NY 12137	Michael Marcelle Superintendent of Schools 900 Preddice Parkway Scotia, NY 12302
Kevin Corcoran Town Planner Town of Glenville 18 Glenridge Road Glenville, NY 12302	Shawn Schultz Friends of the Aquifer P.O. Box 91 Pattersonville, NY 12137
Dominick DiCarlo Schenectady County Health Dept. 107 Nott Street, Ste. 306 Schaefer Heights Schenectady, NY 12308	Charles Steiner, President The Chamber of Schenectady County 306 State Street Schenectady, NY 12305
Kathy Fisher Rotterdam Conservation Advisory Council 221 Upper Gregg Road Schenectady, NY 12306	Andrew Sulfita Schenectady County Health Dept. 107 Nott Street, Ste. 306 Schaefer Heights Schenectady, NY 12308
John Garver Director of Environmental Studies Union College 109 Sanders Ave. Scotia, NY 12302	John Tobiassen Elementary Principal Sacandaga School 300 Wren Street Scotia, NY 12302
Dana Gilgore Engineering Technician Town of Glenville 18 Glenridge Road Glenville, NY 12302	Neil Turner Westwood Neighborhood Association 1965 Amsterdam Road Scotia, NY 12302

Appendix B:
Information Repositories

The public information files for the Scotia Depot IRP are held at:

Scotia Public Library	Glenville Public Library
14 Mohawk Ave. Schenectady, NY 12302 (518-386-2247) Monday, Wednesday, Thursday: 12 noon - 8:00 p.m. Tuesday: 10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. Friday and Saturday: 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	20 Glenridge Rd. Schenectady, NY 12302 (518-386-2243) Monday - Thursday: 10:00 a.m. - 8:30 p.m. Friday and Saturday: 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Rotterdam Public Library 1100 North Westcott Rd. Schenectady, NY12306 (518) 356-3440 Monday - Thursday: 10:00 a.m. – 8:30 p.m. Friday and Saturday: 10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	**Schenectady Main Branch** 99 Clinton Street Schenectady, NY 12305 (518) 388-4500 Monday - Thursday: 9:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m. Friday and Saturday: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Sunday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Scotia Depot Route 5, Building #12 Scotia, NY 12302 (304) 675-0545 Monday – Friday: 7:00am – 4:30pm Saturday and Sunday: Closed Federal Holidays: Closed	
Virtual Repository https://www.DLA.dla.mil/iamthekey/index.htm	

Appendix C:
Mailing List

The following individuals, agencies and organizations comprise our initial mailing list. These individuals and organizations, along with those who were already on the mailing list for past community activities, will receive information, as it becomes available, on IRP activities at the Scotia Depot. Other individuals or organizations wishing to be included on the mailing list should telephone John Eller, (518) 370-3347.

Key Community Leaders and Interested Parties

Federal Elected Officials

Charles Schumer, U.S. Senate 313 Hart Senate Building Washington, DC 20510 Phone: (202) 224-6542 Fax: (202) 228-3027	Kirsten Gillibrand, U.S. Senate 478 Russell Senate Office Building Washington, DC 20510 Phone: (202) 224-4451 Fax: (202) 228-0282
Rep. Paul Tonko, U.S. House of Representatives 21st District 105 Jay Street, Room 15 Schenectady, NY 12305 Phone: (518) 374-4547	

State Elected Officials

David Paterson, Governor Executive Office State Capitol Albany, NY 12224 (518) 474-8390	Hugh Farley State Senate, District 21 2430 Riverfront Center Amsterdam, NY 12010 (518) 843-2188
James Tedisco State Representative, District 110 12 Jay Street Schenectady, NY 12305 Phone: (518) 370-3812	George Amedore State Representative, District 105 1170 Riverfront Center Amsterdam, NY 12010 Phone: (518) 843-0227

Schenectady County Officials

County Courthouse	Council Representatives	Commissioners
620 State St Schenectady, NY 12305-2112 Phone: (518)388-4220 Fax: (518)388-4591 www.schenectadycounty.com	(518) 388-4280 Susan Savage – Dist. 3 Judy Dagostino – Dist. 4 James Buhrmaster – Dist. 3 Vincent Dicerbo – Dist. 1 Robert Farley – Dist. 3 Philip Fields – Dist. 2 Martin Finn – Dist. 3 Brian Gordon – Dist. 3 Gary Hughes – Dist. 2 Anthony Jasenski – District 4 Karen Johnson – Dist. 1 Jeffrey McDonald – Dist. 2 Michael Petta – Dist. 1 Angelo Santabarbara – Dist. 4 Joseph Suhrada – Dist. 4	(518) 377-2469 Brian Quail Arthur Brassard

Village of Scotia Officials

Scotia Village Hall	Mayor	Village Clerk
4 North Ten Broeck Street Scotia, NY 12302 Phone: (518) 374-1071 Fax: (518) 374-0542	Kris Kastberg (518) 374-3195	Maria Schmitz Phone: (518) 374-1071 Fax: (518) 374-0542

Village of Scotia Councilmembers

(518) 374-1071

Joseph Rizzo – Deputy Mayor Thomas Neals – Trustee Thomas Gifford – Trustee Andrew Kohout – Trustee

News Media, Scotia Area

The Daily Gazette 2345 Maxon Road Extension Schenectady, NY 12308 (518) 374-4141	*Times Union* News Plaza P.O. Box 15000 Albany, NY 12212 (518) 454-5694
WRGB-TV 1400 Balltown Road Niskayuna, NY 12309 (518) 346-6666	WTEN-TV 341 Northern Blvd. Albany, NY 12204 (518) 436-4822
WNYT-TV P.O. Box 4035 Albany, NY 12204 (800) 999-9698	WROW-AM 6 Johnson Road Latham, NY 12110 (518) 786-6600
WGY-AM Clear Channel Radio One Washington Square Albany, NY 12205 (518) 452-4800	

Appendix D:
Glossary

Comment Period: A period, usually 30 days, when members of the public review and comment on specific documents or proposed actions.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): A federal law, often called Superfund, enacted by Congress in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act** (SARA).

Decision Document: A formal published record of a significant decision made regarding an IRP site. Decision Documents are prepared when a site requires no further action or when a site remediation method has been selected.

Focused Site Investigation: The Focused Site Investigation is designed to assess the presence or absence of impacts identified as potentially being present by the Preliminary Assessment.

Groundwater: Water beneath the earth's surface, found in soil, sand, and other porous substances. Groundwater may be pumped to the surface and used as a source of drinking water or for irrigation.

Hydrogeologic Study: The study of the geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water.

Information Repository: A place where current information, technical reports, and reference documents concerning a DLA IRP site are stored. The Information Repository is usually in a public library near a depot and is available for public access and review.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP): A CERLCA environmental cleanup program. It was established to identify, assess, investigate, and clean up substances at past disposal and spill sites.

Preliminary Assessment (PA): The first phase of the DLA's IRP. It consists primarily of past and present depot employee interviews and a thorough review of operational and historic records of a depot. This assessment discovers if potential environmental impacts exist on a depot. If further study is needed, a Site Inspection is conducted.

Remedial Action (RA): The actual construction or implementation of the remedy selected to contain, control, or remediate an identified site. This action follows the Remedial Design phase of the IRP.

Remedial Design (RD): The development of technical specifications and engineering design necessary to carry out a Remedial Action.

Remedial Investigation (RI): Investigation and analytical studies conducted at an IRP site. The investigation and study fully define the type and extent of the environmental impacts, establish criteria for remediating the site, identify and screen potential alternative remedies, and analyze the technologies and costs related to each potential alternative remedy.

Site Inspection (SI): The second phase of the IRP. A Site Inspection begins if the Preliminary Assessment suggests the existence of environmental impacts at a particular site. This second

phase involves on-scene inspection and sampling of soil, surface water, and groundwater. The samples are analyzed to confirm the presence or absence of environmental impacts.

Solvent: A liquid substance that dissolves or disperses other substances.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): A federal law enacted by Congress in 1986. SARA amended CERLCA. This Act sets cleanup standards that strongly favor permanent remedies, gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency more control over cleanup procedures and involves states and the public in the cleanup decision-making process. This Act sets health and safety standards for workers at cleanup sites.

Surface Water: Ground-level bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes and streams.

Trichloroethylene (TCE): A heavy, colorless solvent used to degrease metals.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): The primary federal agency responsible for enforcement of federal laws protecting the environment.

Appendix E:
References

1) U.S. Census Bureau American FactFinder. 2010. http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFPopulation?_event=Search&geo_id=16000US1831000&_geoContext=01000US%7C04000US18%7C16000US1831000&_street=&_county=scotia&_cityTown=scotia&_state=04000US36&_zip=&_lang=en&_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=geoSelect&_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=160&_submenuId=population_0&ds_name=null&_ci_nbr=null&qr_name=null&reg=null%3Anull&_keyword=&_industry=