

DRAFT FINAL

Community Involvement Plan

Iowa Army National Guard

Davenport Army Aviation Support Facility,

Davenport, Iowa

Remedial Investigations (RI) / Feasibility Studies (FS), Decision Documents, Time Critical Removal Actions (TCRA) for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Impacted Sites, Army National Guard Installations, Nationwide

May 2025

Prepared for:



Army National Guard Bureau
111 S. George Mason Drive
Arlington, VA 22204

UNCLASSIFIED

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

RECORD OF REVISIONS

This is the first Community Involvement Plan related to PFAS for Davenport AASF. All future updates to the Plan will be documented in the table below.

[illegible]

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

1 Table of Contents

1.0	Overview	1-1
2	1.1 Purpose for Developing the Community Involvement Plan	1-1
3	1.2 Description of the Community Involvement Plan.....	1-1
2.0	Site Description and History	2-1
4	2.1 Site History	2-1
5	2.2 Previous Investigations	2-1
6	2.2.1 Preliminary Assessment	2-1
7	2.2.2 Site Inspection Report	2-2
8	2.2.3 Remedial Investigation	2-4
3.0	Community Background.....	3-1
9	3.1 Community Profile	3-1
10	3.1.1 City of Davenport	3-1
11	3.1.2 Davenport AASF	3-4
12	3.1.3 Residential Neighborhoods Surrounding Davenport AASF	3-4
13	3.2 History of Community Involvement.....	3-5
14	3.2.1 PFAS Related Involvement.....	3-5
15	3.3 Key Community Concerns.....	3-5
16	3.4 Response to Community Concerns.....	3-5
17	3.5 Summary of Communication Needs.....	3-6
4.0	Public Involvement Program	4-1
18	4.1 Public Involvement Plan	4-1
19	4.1.1 Objectives	4-1
20	4.1.2 Specific Outreach	4-1
21	4.1.3 Community Involvement Activity Schedule	4-4
5.0	References	1

22 **List of Figures**

23 Figure 1-1: Davenport AASF Location

24 Figure 1-2: PFAS Areas of Interest

25 Figure 4-1: CERCLA Process

26

27 **List of Tables**

28 Table 2-1: Summary of Davenport AASF PFAS AOIs

29 Table 2-2: Site Inspection Recommendations

30 Table 3-1: Top Private Employers in Quad Cities

31 Table 4-1: Community Involvement Activities and Suggested Timing

32

33 **List of Appendices**

34 Appendix A PFAS Fact Sheet

35 Appendix B Community Survey Results

36 Appendix C Media List

37 Appendix D Potential Meeting Locations

38 Appendix E List of Key Project Contacts

39

40 **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

41	%	Percent
42	AASF	Army Aviation Support Facility
43	AFFF	aqueous film forming foam
44	AOI	Area of Interest
45	AR	Administrative Record
46	ARNG	Army National Guard
47	CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
48	CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
49	CIP	Community Involvement Plan
50	DA	Department of the Army
51	DNR	Department of Natural Resources
52	DoD	Department of Defense
53	EP	engineering pamphlet
54	FS	Feasibility Study
55	HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid
56	IAARNG	Iowa Army National Guard
57	IR	Information Repository
58	PA	Preliminary Assessment
59	PAO	Public Affairs Office
60	PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
61	PFBA	Perfluorobutanoic Acid
62	PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid
63	PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic Acid
64	PFHxS	Perfluorohexane Sulfonate
65	PFNA	Perfluorononanoic Acid
66	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
67	PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid
68	QC	Quad Cities
69	RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
70	RI	Remedial Investigation
71	ROD	Record of Decision
72	SI	Site Inspection
73	SL	Screening Level
74	TCRA	Time Critical Removal Action
75	US	United States
76	USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers

77

78

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

1.0 Overview

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) was prepared for the Iowa Army National Guard (IAARNG), for specific Areas of Interest (AOIs) where potential environmental impacts due to releases of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have been identified at Davenport Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF) (also referred to as “the facility”) in Davenport, Iowa. **Figure 1-1** shows the facility location; the AOIs are shown on **Figure 1-2**.

The United States (US) Army National Guard (ARNG) is performing Remedial Investigations (RI) and Time Critical Removal Actions (TCRA), as well as preparing Feasibility Studies (FS) and Decision Documents, for impacted sites at ARNG installations throughout the nation, including at Davenport AASF. The RI project elements are being conducted in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA; US Environmental Protection Agency [USEPA], 1980), as amended, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 300; USEPA, 1994), and in compliance with US Department of the Army (DA) requirements and guidance for field investigations, including specific requirements for sampling for PFAS. This work is supported by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Baltimore District. This CIP addresses the community involvement procedures that will be implemented throughout this CERCLA process.

1.1 Purpose for Developing the Community Involvement Plan

The purpose of the CIP is to outline the community involvement procedures that will be implemented by the Davenport AASF, USACE, ARNG, and the IAARNG to ensure that the community is informed about findings and actions related to the environmental restoration process at the installation. The CIP reflects input from the surrounding community and establishes measures to ensure timely and effective information exchange between the various federal, state, and local agencies, educational and civic organizations, and the public.

This CIP was prepared using the requirements outlined in Engineering Pamphlet (EP) 200-1-3, *Public Participation Requirements for Defense Environmental Restoration Program* (USACE, 2011), and the Environmental Protection Agency’s *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook*, March 2020 (USEPA, 2020). In addition to these documents, other references used to prepare this CIP are listed in **Section 5**.

1.2 Description of the Community Involvement Plan

This CIP is comprised of the following sections and appendices:

- **Section 1** – Overview of the Community Involvement Plan: This section states the purpose for developing the CIP, identifies the CIP contents, and identifies the sources used to develop the plan.
- **Section 2** – Site Description and History: This section describes the basic historical, geographical, and technical details to allow readers and users of the CIP to understand why the PFAS response actions are being conducted.
- **Section 3** – Community Background: This section provides a description of the community, identifies the history of community involvement activities, and addresses key community concerns.
- **Section 4** – Public Involvement Program: This section outlines how Davenport AASF and the ARNG, USACE, and IAARNG will implement the community involvement activities discussed, summarizes the issues identified during the community interviews, and provides details on how each identified issue will be addressed.

123 - **Section 5** - References: This section lists all sources used to develop the CIP.

124

125 This CIP contains the following appendices:

126 - **Appendix A** PFAS Fact Sheet

127 - **Appendix B** Community Survey Results

128 - **Appendix C** Media List

129 - **Appendix D** Potential Meeting Locations

130 - **Appendix E** List of Key Project Contacts

Figure 1-1: Davenport AASF Location

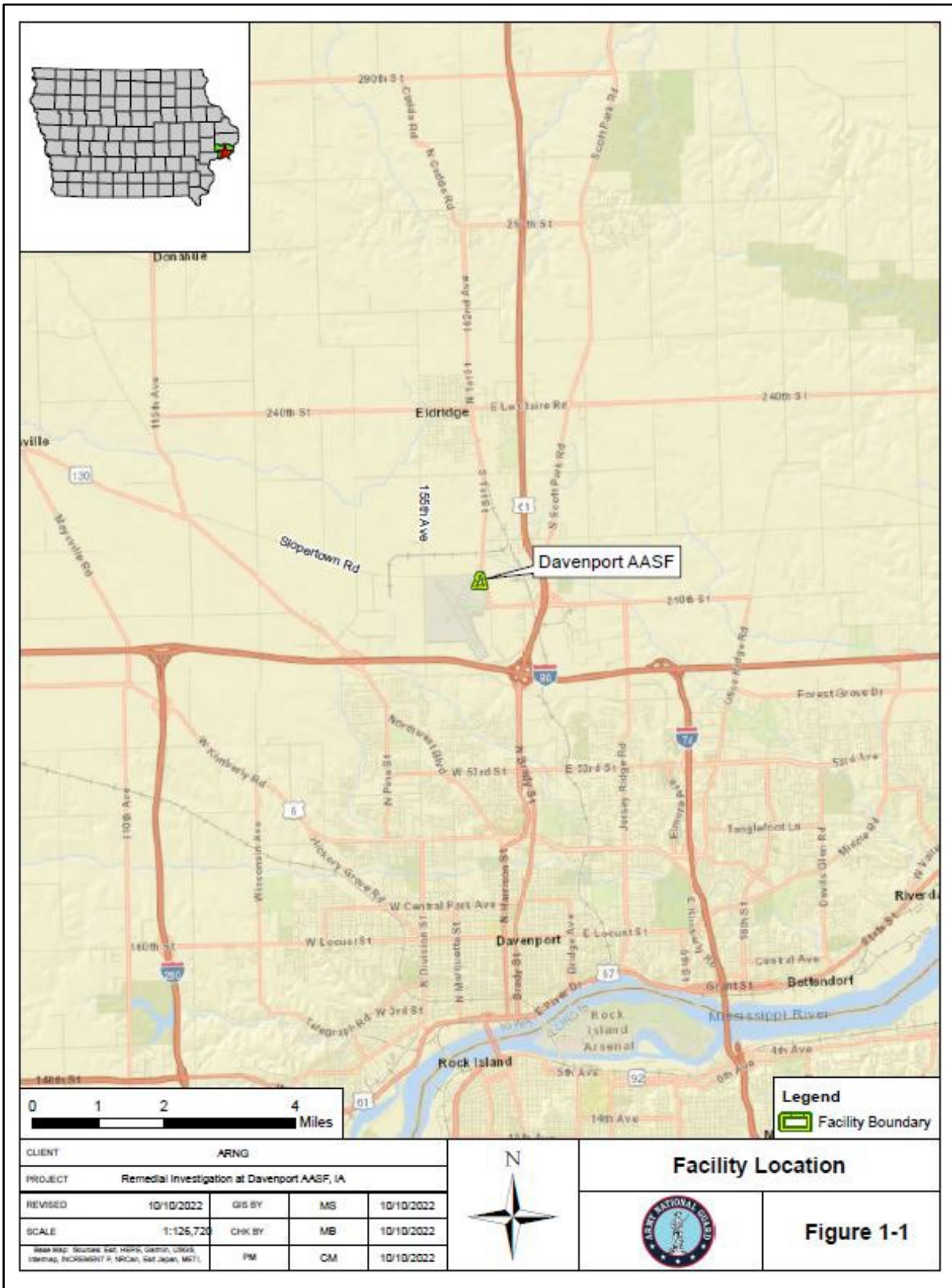
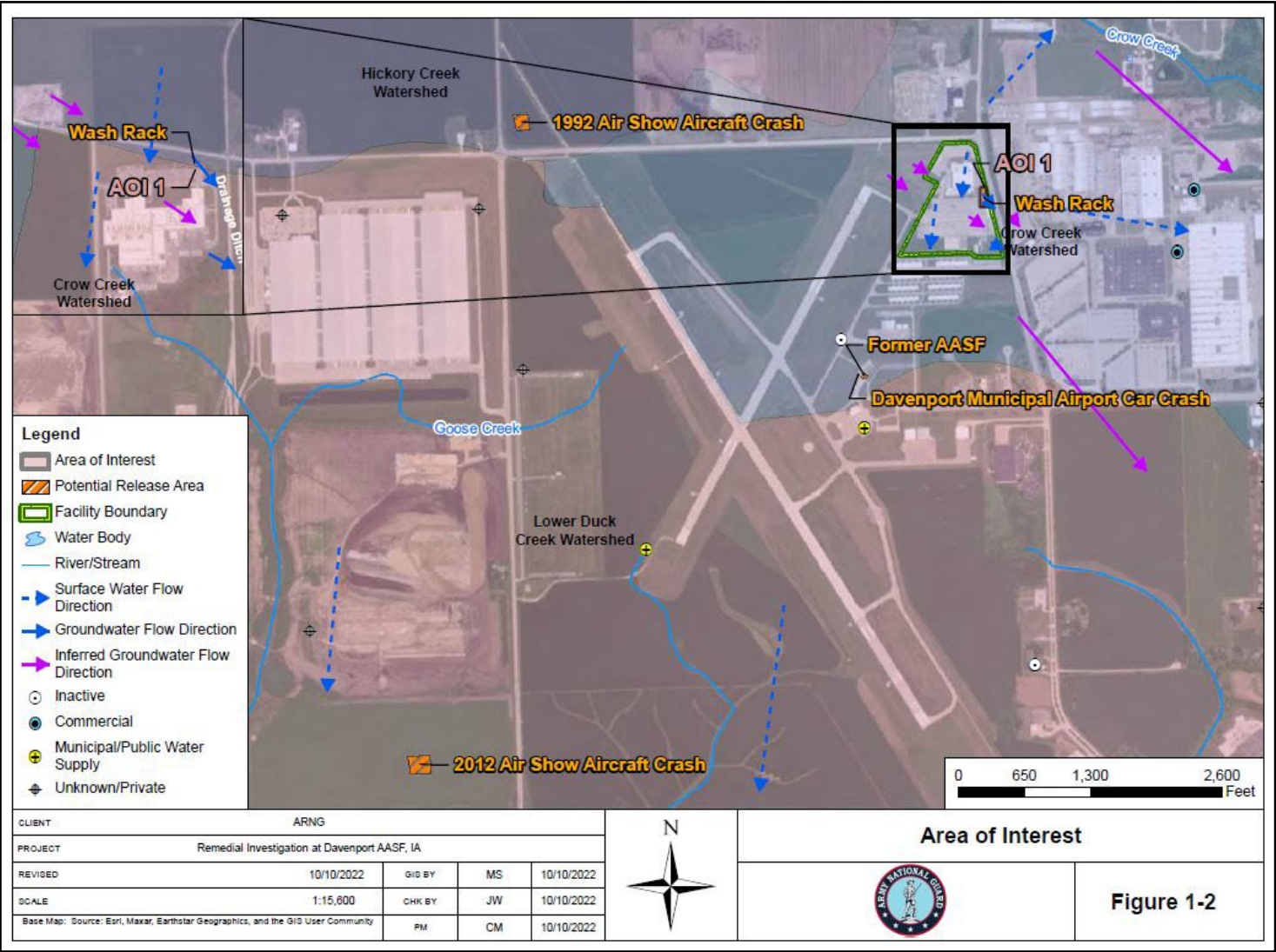


Figure 1-2: PFAS Areas of Interest



2.0 Site Description and History

This section provides the history, location, and past uses of PFAS at Davenport AASF. This section also includes a brief review of the PFAS-related findings to date that have prompted an RI.

2.1 Site History

Davenport AASF is located on Davenport Municipal Airport property in Scott County, Davenport, Iowa (**Figure 1-1**). The facility is just north of Interstate 80, at the southwest corner of the intersection of North Harrison Street and Slopertown Road. The communities of Davenport, Iowa, Bettendorf, Iowa, Moline, Illinois, and Rock Island, Illinois, known as the Quad Cities, lie within 15 miles of the AASF. The facility is constructed on a 10.4-acre parcel of land owned by the State of Iowa. An additional 5.5 acres of adjacent land to the south of the facility are leased from the City of Davenport. The former AASF occupied buildings leased from the City of Davenport from approximately 1962 to 1974. The current AASF, which was constructed in 1974, is located north of the former AASF.

The AASF provides multiple unit support for heavy lift rotary-winged aircraft. The facility includes one hangar and flight ramp, along with office and administrative buildings, and other ground support facilities. Paved surfaces cover most of the AASF, with maintained grassy areas surrounding the AASF buildings, parking lots, and flight ramp. A taxiway on the west side of the flight ramp connects the facility to the north end of the Davenport Municipal Airport runway.

2.2 Previous Investigations

Davenport AASF has been studied under a variety of environmental programs, both state and federal. All documentation of environmental investigations is maintained by the ARNG:

National Guard Bureau

111 S. George Mason Drive

Arlington, Virginia 22204

Email: ArmyGuardCleanup@army.mil

Website: <https://www.nationalguard.mil/Environmental/PFAS/>

A subset of those documents, that are most likely to be of interest to the public are also maintained in an Information Repository (IR) at:

Davenport Public Library

321 North Main Street

Davenport, Iowa 52801

SMarvin@davenportlibrary.com

Phone: (563) 326-7832

Hours:

Monday: 9:00am-8:00pm

Tuesday-Saturday: 9:00am-5:30pm

Sunday: Closed

2.2.1 Preliminary Assessment

Under the CERCLA program, a Preliminary Assessment (PA) was completed at Davenport AASF in 2019 to document whether there were potential releases to the environment related to processes that use PFAS (e.g., firefighting training, firefighting, and metal plating). In August 2018, a PA site visit to Davenport AASF was conducted to assess potential PFAS release areas and exposure pathways to human receptors resulting from the records review. As part of the site

visit, current and retired Davenport AASF personnel were interviewed, and visual inspections of the known or suspected PFAS release locations were documented with photographs. The PA findings were documented in the PA report, which identified one potential PFAS release area at Davenport AASF, which was made into AOI 1: Wash Rack (**Table 2-1**) (AECOM, 2019). The conclusions of the PA report noted that based on potential PFAS releases at this AOI, there is the potential for exposure to PFAS contamination in the following scenarios: Site workers, onsite construction workers, and trespassers via surface soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment; Onsite construction workers via subsurface soil; Off-facility residents via ingestion of groundwater. Davenport AASF was recommended to move forward to the Site Inspection (SI).

Table 2-1: Summary of Davenport AASF PFAS AOIs

Area of Interest	Name	Used by	Potential Release Dates
AOI 1	Wash Rack	IAARNG	1998 until at least 2018
Upgradient Facility Area	Northwest Facility Boundary	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Downgradient Facility Area	Southeast Facility Boundary	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

2.2.2 Site Inspection Report

In August 2020, SI field activities were completed at Davenport AASF (AECOM, 2022). The primary objective of the SI was to identify whether there were releases to the environment from the AOI and determine the presence or absence of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) at or above the relevant screening levels (SLs) (Assistant Secretary of Defense, 2019). Updated SLs have been established several times since the SI was performed, to now include five additional compounds: perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxS), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA), perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), and perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA); (Assistant Secretary of Defense, 2022, 2023). SLs are the concentrations of a chemical that would trigger further study or action. As stated in the *Federal Facilities Remedial Site Inspection Summary Guide* (USEPA, 2005), goals of the SI include 1) Develop information to potentially eliminate a release from further consideration because it is determined that it poses no significant threat to human health or the environment; 2) Determine the potential need for a removal action; 3) Collect or develop data to evaluate potential release; 4) Collect data to better characterize the release for more effective and rapid initiation of an RI; 5) Collect data to determine whether the release is more than likely the result of activities associated with the Department of Defense (DoD). Descriptions of the potential release areas and AOIs are presented below. The OSD updated its website in March 2024 to direct the use of the November 2023 USEPA Regional Screening Levels (RSLs) for specific PFAS (<https://www.acq.osd.mil/eie/eer/ecc/pfas/pfas101/rsi.html>). Results from the SI of the PFAS compounds listed above have been re-screened and discussed in relation to their applicable SLs based on the November 2023 RSLs below. HFPO-DA was not included for analysis during the Davenport AASF SI. Locations are also shown on **Figure 1-2**.

AOI 1: Wash Rack

AOI 1 consists of one potential PFAS release area, the wash rack located on the Davenport AASF ramp. Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) may have been released to the wash rack drain at AOI 1 by the IAARNG every five years from 1998 to present day, when the contents of the Tri-Max™ mobile fire extinguishers were emptied at the wash rack prior to hydrostatic testing.

Additionally, prior to the 2000s, a firetruck was housed at the AASF. The firetruck was taken annually to Peoria, Illinois airport for training and nozzle testing by the IAARNG and then washed at the wash rack upon its return to the AASF. The concrete surrounding the wash rack drain is sloped downward toward the drain in all directions, directing flow into the drain. Currently, the wash rack drains to the sanitary sewer; however, before 1994, the wash rack effluent flowed through an oil-water separator prior to being discharged to an adjacent ditch outside the facility's eastern boundary.

Samples collected at AOI 1 at Davenport AASF found PFOS exceeded the November 2023 SL. PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFHxA, and PFBA were detected in soil; however, results did not exceed their respective SLs. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, and PFNA were detected in groundwater at concentrations that exceed their respective SLs. Surface water and sediment were not sampled during the SI.

Samples were also collected at the upgradient facility boundary and at the downgradient facility boundary, south of AOI 1, to examine potential unknown on- or off-facility sources of PFAS at Davenport AASF. Samples collected upgradient did not exceed the soil SLs; however, PFOS, PFOA, and PFHxS exceeded the groundwater SLs. Samples collected at the downgradient facility boundary south of AOI 1 were similar, with no exceedances of the soil SLs, but exceeded in groundwater for PFOS and PFHxS.

Drinking Water Sampling

Potable water for the Davenport AASF is supplied by the City of Davenport via the Iowa American Water Company, which uses surface water from the Mississippi River as the water source (Iowa American Water, 2017).

Due to historical releases of AFFF at Davenport AASF, the potential exists for exposure to off-facility drinking water receptors immediately downgradient to the southeast of the facility boundary. Based on the magnitude and location of the PFAS exceedances in groundwater near the Davenport AASF facility boundary, the project team agreed that off-facility sampling was necessary to evaluate the potential impact to off-facility drinking water receptors. On 25 August 2021, drinking water samples were collected from two privately-owned potable wells located less than one mile southeast of the facility boundary, which is the inferred groundwater flow direction based on SI findings. Sample results found that all analyzed PFAS compounds were non-detect in both potable well samples.

Site Inspection Recommendations

The SI presented recommendations for future action, including whether the AOI should proceed to the RI phase or whether no further actions were warranted. The SI findings relative to updated SLs are summarized in **Table 2-2** below.

Table 2-2: Site Inspection Findings

AOI	Description	Rationale	Recommended Future Action
1	Wash Rack	Exceedances of SLs in soil and groundwater at AOI 1.	Proceed to RI
Upgradient Facility Area	Northwest Facility Boundary	Exceedance of SL in groundwater. No exceedances of SLs in soil.	Investigate with AOI 1 in RI

AOI	Description	Rationale	Recommended Future Action
Downgradient Facility Area	Southeast Facility Boundary	Exceedances of SL in groundwater. No exceedances in soil.	Investigate with AOI 1 in RI

256

257 There is potential for exposure to off-facility residential drinking water from sources on Davenport
258 AASF due to suspected AFFF releases resulting from historical DoD activities. There is also
259 potential for exposure to soil by onsite workers via incidental ingestion or inhalation, and to
260 groundwater by future construction workers via incidental ingestion. Sample chemical analytical
261 concentrations collected during the SI were compared against the relevant SLs in soil and
262 groundwater. Based on the SI, further evaluation was recommended at AOI 1 and upgradient
263 facility area.

264 2.2.3 Remedial Investigation

265 The Davenport AASF PFAS RI planning began in 2023. Prescriptive (Phase I) sampling was
266 conducted in June 2024. Adaptive (Phase II) sampling is estimated to occur in Spring 2025.

267 The RI sampling program was designed to define the current concentrations and footprint of PFAS
268 in soil and groundwater at each AOI and downgradient within the investigation area. Limited
269 surface water and sediment sampling will evaluate if impacts may be moving off-facility via surface
270 water runoff. The sample results will support the development of the Human Health Risk
271 Assessments and Ecological Risk Assessments, and define more precise boundaries for potential
272 response actions, if warranted. Analytical data from the SI and the CSM understanding were used
273 to refine the approach for the RI sampling program.

274 The sampling program for the RI includes:

- 275 • Collection of surface and subsurface soil samples for characterization of the PFAS
276 release areas using a biased borings and sampling grid approach, where appropriate;
- 277 • Collection of surface and subsurface soil samples for characterization of PFAS release
278 areas from soil borings and permanent groundwater monitoring well locations on- and
279 off-facility;
- 280 • Collection of grab groundwater samples from single and multi-interval groundwater
281 borings on- and off-facility;
- 282 • Installation of new permanent groundwater monitoring wells on- and off-facility;
- 283 • Collection of groundwater samples from new permanent monitoring wells on- and off-
284 facility at Davenport AASF;
- 285 • Testing to determine aquifer permeability (how easily water travels through the soil) at
286 select monitoring well locations;
- 287 • Collection of sediment and surface water (if present at the time of the RI fieldwork) from
288 the drainage swales and ditches and, if warranted, from off-facility surface water bodies;

289 Following the completion of data collection, laboratory analysis, and data validation, a
290 comprehensive RI Report will be prepared. The RI report will present the methods used for the
291 RI, visual representations of exposure pathways and receptors based on investigation results, as
292 well as the results of the site characterization and risk assessment. The RI Report will include a
293 recommendation of whether further remedial action is needed.

3.0 Community Background

This section provides a profile of the community surrounding Davenport AASF and local issues and interests. A summary of past community actions and reactions to Davenport AASF is provided, including any concerns with the RI. This section also provides the communication needs identified as a result of community interviews.

3.1 Community Profile

3.1.1 City of Davenport

Davenport AASF is located in Scott County, Iowa, where the communities of Davenport, Iowa, Bettendorf, Iowa, Moline, Illinois, and Rock Island, Illinois lie within 15 miles. Scott County has 458.10 square miles of land area (US Census, 2020). The closest major cities are Iowa City, Iowa (59 miles), Cedar Rapids, Iowa (83 miles), Peoria, Illinois (97 miles), Rockford, Illinois (131 miles), Des Moines, Iowa (167 miles), and Chicago, Illinois (175 miles). Scott County is surrounded by the following counties: Cedar (to the northwest), Clinton (north), and Muscatine (southwest). These cities and counties make up the community that surrounds Davenport AASF. For the purposes of this plan, however, a focus on the demographic data of Davenport will serve as an illustration of this community.

According to the US Census Bureau 2020 American Community Survey (US Census, 2022), Davenport City has a reported total population of 100,486. Davenport City has experienced population decline of about 1.2 percent (%) from 2020 - 2022. Davenport is Iowa's third largest city, behind Des Moines and Cedar Rapids (Iowa Demographics, 2022). In 2020, the median age was 37 years. In 2022, the median household income was \$59,890. As of 2022, more than 92% of the adult population had a high school degree and 28.5% of the population had attained a bachelor's degree or higher level of university education. Scott County has a total population of 174,669. The US Census Bureau reports the racial makeup of Davenport is 72% white, 11% African American, 9% Hispanic or Latino, 2% Asian, with the remaining being of multi-racial, Pacific Islander, Native American or other decent. In Davenport, 93% of the population speaks English at home, 4% speak Spanish, 1% speak Vietnamese, and 1% speak French, Haitian, or Cajun (EJScreen, 2024).

Davenport is included in a group of five major cities that make up the Quad Cities (QC) metro area. Some of the largest employers in the area are Fortune 500 companies that span multiple business types (QC Cities Chamber, N.D.). In the state of Iowa, the largest industries are life insurance and annuities; corn, wheat, and soybean wholesaling; and meat, beef, and poultry processing (IBISWorld, 2022). Top employers in the QC area are shown in **Table 3-1**.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2023a), approximately 11.5% of the QCs labor force is employed in office and administrative support. The next largest industrial sector for the QCs is transportation and material moving, which employs approximately 9.8% of the labor force. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2023b) reported that the City of Davenport reported a rate of unemployment of 3.9% in December 2023.

Table 3-1: Top Employers in Quad Cities

Company	Type of Business	Civilian Employees
John Deere	Agriculture, Construction & Forestry Manufacturing	8,572
Rock Island Arsenal	Defense Manufacturing	6,300
UnityPoint Health – Trinity	Healthcare	6,100
Genesis Health System	Healthcare	4,700
Hy-Vee	Retail Grocery	4,200
HNI Corporation	Office Furniture Manufacturing	3,800
Walmart	Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	3,600
Arconic	Aerospace and Defense Aluminum Manufacturing	2,400
Tyson Fresh Meats	Food Manufacturing	1,200
Kraft Heinz	Food Manufacturing	1,200
Amazon	Warehouse & Logistics	1,000
Kent Corporation	Animal Feed & Food Manufacturing	1,000
Nestle Purina PetCare Company	Pet Food Manufacturing	1,000
Sears Seating	Vehicle Seat Manufacturing	1,000
XPAC	Supply Chain Management and Logistics	1,000
Eaton: Cobham Mission Systems	Defense and Aerospace Manufacturing	950
MercyOne	Healthcare	950
West Liberty Foods	Food Manufacturing	900
Exelon Nuclear – Quad Cities Generating Station	Utility/Energy Delivery	800
Archer Daniels Midland	Food Manufacturing	750
Custom-Pak Inc	Blow Molded Plastic Products Manufacturing	725
MidAmerican Energy Company	Utility/Energy Delivery	720

Company	Type of Business	Civilian Employees
Great Dane Trailers	Truck Trailer Manufacturing	700
Eastern Iowa Community College	Community College	675
Augustana College	Private Liberal Arts & Sciences College	650
Sterilite	Plastic Housewares Manufacturing	650
United Parcel Service	International & Domestic Package Delivery	640
KONE	Elevator & Escalator Manufacturing	600
Group O	Supply Chain Management & Logistics	575
St. Ambrose University	Private College	550
Rhythm City Casino Resort	Casino, Hotel, Entertainment	525
3M	Specialty Chemical Adhesive Manufacturing	520
Modern Woodmen of America	Insurance & Financial Services	500
Bally's Quad Cities	Casino, Hotel, Entertainment	495
SSAB	Steel Manufacturing	465
Per Mar Security	Security Systems & Investigation	460
Bayer US - Crop Science	Chemical Manufacturing	440
Isle Casino Hotel	Casino, Hotel, Entertainment	430
Black Hawk College	Community College	425
Palmer College of Chiropractic	Chiropractic College	425
Lee Enterprises	Media Company	416
Musco Lighting	Sports & Transportation / Infrastructure Lighting Manufacturing	400
Performance Food Group	Food Distributor	400
Timken Drives	Auger & Chain Products Manufacturing	400
Von Maur	Electric Lift Trucks Manufacturing	390

Company	Type of Business	Civilian Employees
AT&T	Inbound Customer Call Center	375
Iowa 80 Group	Truck Fueling Stations	375
Guardian Industries	Float Glass Manufacturing	350
ImpactLife	Blood Products & Services Provider	320
LyondellBasell	Chemical Manufacturing	320
Clysar	Shrink Film Manufacturing	300
Data Dimensions	Data Center & Digital Imaging Services	300
divvyDOSE	Full-Service Online Pharmacy	300

334

335 3.1.2 Davenport AASF

336 The AASF provides multiple unit support for heavy lift rotary-winged aircraft. The former AASF
337 occupied buildings leased from the City of Davenport from approximately 1962 to 1974. The
338 current AASF, which was constructed in 1974, is located north of the former AASF.

339 The AASF is a controlled access facility and is adjacent to the Davenport Municipal Airport. The
340 Davenport Municipal Airport is owned and operated by the City of Davenport and provides
341 commercial and general air service to the Davenport area and southeast Iowa. Future land use
342 is not anticipated to change.

343 The Davenport AASF is in the Crow Creek watershed, and tributaries leading to Crow Creek are
344 located less than 0.5 miles east of the AASF. Regional surface water features include the
345 Mississippi River. Water diverted from the Mississippi River is used for irrigation and is processed
346 by the East River Station treatment facility for domestic use in the area near the AASF (Iowa
347 American Water, 2017).

348 No potable water wells are located within the current AASF; however, private and public drinking
349 water supply wells, irrigation wells, and livestock wells exist within 4 miles of the facility. Some
350 private water supply wells are located within one mile downgradient of the facility. Drinking water
351 for the AASF is supplied by the City of Davenport via the Iowa American Water Company, which
352 uses surface water from the Mississippi River as the water source (Iowa American Water, 2017).

353 3.1.3 Residential Neighborhoods Surrounding Davenport AASF

354 Land use to the east, west, and north of Davenport AASF is primarily agricultural, while land use
355 to the south is primarily residential. Aside from agricultural land, there is on small residential
356 neighborhood within one mile to the southeast of Davenport AASF. Larger residential communities
357 within 15 miles south of Davenport AASF include Davenport, Iowa, Bettendorf, Iowa, Moline,
358 Illinois, and Rock Island, Illinois. These cities, collectively known as the Quad Cities, have a
359 population of 471,000 residents. The region spreads across 170 square miles (World Population
360 Review, 2024). The Quad Cities are seeing population decline of about 2,000 people from 2020
361 to 2021 (US Census, 2020).

3.2 History of Community Involvement

3.2.1 PFAS Related Involvement

Prior to the development of this CIP, there has been no community involvement related to the PA, SI, or other PFAS investigations pertaining to the IAARNG and the Davenport AASF. ARNG developed a PFAS Fact Sheet (**Appendix A**) that was shared with survey candidates and the public via the Information Repository (IR) located at the Davenport Public Library.

3.3 Key Community Concerns

Development of the CIP relies on the results of interviews conducted with people that are representative of the surrounding community and stakeholders related to the Davenport AASF. Respondents were from the following groups within the community:

- Davenport Municipal Airport
- Scott County Board of Supervisors
- Iowa Department of Natural Resources
- Scott County Health Department
- Davenport Civil Rights Commission
- Davenport City Administration and Public Works
- Local agricultural property owners

While most of the nearby community members interviewed for the CIP were aware of PFAS and the potential environmental impacts they pose, only half were aware of the PFAS study at Davenport AASF. Multiple respondents indicated that there were concerns about health impacts resulting from exposure of PFAS and were interested in understanding the next steps in the RI process at Davenport AASF. Multiple respondents also inquired about what the remediation or cleanup process would look like at Davenport AASF. Interviewees were also interested in the sampling process, asking what media are being sampled at the facility and if samples are being collected downgradient of the AASF.

Communication, among those that said it was of interest, is a high priority. Approximately 90% of respondents were interested in receiving information “whenever events warrant”. Some respondents wanted contact on a monthly or quarterly basis.

Other topics not associated with the Davenport AASF site that were raised during the interview process included concerns about plane crashes in the surrounding area that may have been treated with AFFF and its impact on PFAS exposure.

3.4 Response to Community Concerns

Community members exhibited interest in potential environmental impacts posed by PFAS originating from Davenport AASF. During interviews, ARNG explained to interviewees the reasoning for conducting the PFAS study at the Davenport AASF and provided an explanation of activities up to the RI using supporting figures. Providing some detail about the study helped respondents understand the PFAS study process and ask questions from a more informed standpoint.

Individual interviewees expressed concerns about what initiated this study and who is affected. Interviewees were curious if the previous use of AFFF at the AASF is what triggered the study. Some concerns involved how neighboring facilities like the airport would be impacted by the study, what the possible future health impacts are to employees at the AASF and in the local community,

what are the impacts to the local environment, and if adjacent sources may impact data and if those are being investigated. Interviewees were also curious about the overall investigation process, asking about the approximate timeline and next steps, has PFAS been found in soil and groundwater, if there will be downgradient sampling conducted off-facility, and what would the cleanup process look like if PFAS concentrations are too high. Interviewees also expressed concern about private well water quality and the potential for private well owners to be tied into the public water supply. Representatives from the Scott County Health Department mentioned there is a private well sampling program funded by the State of Iowa available on request which includes PFAS in the sampling list.

Many respondents mentioned they have heard concerns friends and neighbors about PFAS. Their concerns included a lack of information on toxicity, potential sources of PFAS, and mobility in the environment. One interviewee stated several community members and public health professionals reached out to express interest in PFAS, wanting to learn more about environmental health issues, how to use environmental justice tools, and if there is a cause for concern for PFAS in the area. Commissioners in the area have expressed an interest in more resources to provide to constituents that are interested in learning about PFAS. An interviewee also stated there is interest in the community in how individuals can help with clean-up projects. Considering community interest levels, one interviewee mentioned it would be helpful to create a fact sheet about PFAS in general and its related health effects if PFAS is found outside of the Davenport AASF. An active plan to provide updates to the public are provided in **Section 4** of this plan.

3.5 Summary of Communication Needs

The results of the interview indicate that most respondents prefer electronic communication, such as emails and social media. Most respondents were interested in being included in a mailing list. Several respondents cited local television news as one of their main sources for local news and events. Some said that they preferred phone calls or paper communication such as newspaper articles or letters. Three respondents were interested in community meetings. Nearly all of the respondents indicated they would like to stay informed about PFAS at Davenport AASF and requested that they be put on a mailing list. Periodic mailing of factsheets to a mailing list would capture those that still prefer to read paper copies of informational material. One interviewee mentioned that the QC area, which includes Davenport, is very saturated with media. There are four major local news stations in the area so it can be difficult to reach enough people through one media format. The interviewee suggested leaving pamphlets or fact sheets in the form of door hangers if there is a need to reach specific people in rural areas as their organization has found success with that method in the past. Another interviewee suggested partnering with the Scott County Health Department to help spread awareness through their outreach and community events.

Most respondents said that if they had concerns, they would contact one of the project representatives listed on the Davenport AASF PFAS fact sheet. Some respondents have spoken with the ARNG about the Davenport AASF PFAS study and noted ARNG has been responsive to their questions. Three respondents mentioned they would contact the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) or Emergency Management about concerns.

Translation of public notices and other information related to PFAS at Davenport AASF into a language other than English may be warranted. In order to ensure all communities within Davenport can access information about PFAS and the study at Davenport AASF, translation of materials into Spanish, Vietnamese, or French, Haitian or Cajun languages may be necessary.

4.0 Public Involvement Program

This section defines the overall goal of the CIP, details the community involvement activities that will be implemented, and further defines the ARNG responses to the concerns expressed during the community interview process.

4.1 Public Involvement Plan

Outreach (e.g., interviews) has been conducted, and the needs of the community have been gauged. The objectives of the plan are listed below.

4.1.1 Objectives

The ARNG has established several objectives for this community outreach program:

- Increase the awareness and understanding within the community about the characteristics of PFAS and their risks to human health and the environment.
- Provide a range of ways to engage the community so individuals that might be interested are made aware of the RI and findings in a timely fashion.
- Facilitate the access individuals from the community have for learning more about ARNG activities and their understanding of their opportunities to express concerns or questions—make it clear and easy to follow.

4.1.2 Specific Outreach

Establish and Maintain an Administrative Record and an Information Repository

To ensure information about the PFAS investigation work at Davenport AASF is available to interested citizens, the ARNG will maintain an IR at Davenport Public Library. Information at the repository will include selected technical reports, fact sheets, general information, and other relevant documents. The Administrative Record (AR) is a file maintained by the ARNG, which contains all the information that will be used to make decisions throughout the response action. The AR file is maintained at the location below::

National Guard Bureau

111 S. George Mason Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22204
Email: ArmyGuardCleanup@army.mil
Website: <https://www.nationalguard.mil/Environmental/PFAS/>

To ensure information about the work at the Davenport AASF is available to interested citizens, the ARNG will maintain a Local IR at the Davenport Public Library at the address below. Information at the repository will include selected technical reports, fact sheets, general information, and other relevant documents.

Davenport Public Library

321 North Main Street
Davenport, Iowa 52801
SMarvin@davenportlibrary.com
Phone: (563) 326-7832
Hours:
Monday: 9:00am-8:00pm
Tuesday-Saturday: 9:00am-5:30pm
Sunday: Closed

Conduct Community Interviews

To ensure that community information needs are met, the ARNG has conducted community interviews. Conducting community interviews assists the ARNG in developing and maintaining a community outreach program that is appropriate and responsive to community concerns. A list of interview questions and a summary of the interview responses are presented in **Appendix B**.

Maintain Contact with Key Stakeholders

IAARNG and the ARNG will always provide stakeholders with pertinent information as the RI activities begin and progress; this will give members of the public a chance to form and ask questions. This will be conducted by disseminating information through various media platforms, including media listed in **Appendix C**. Additionally, formal correspondence may be distributed to the key project contacts identified in **Appendix D**.

Iowa Department of Health and Human Services and the Scott County Health Department, environmental offices, and emergency preparedness offices may be interested in the restoration program. ARNG and IAARNG will coordinate appropriate activities with these offices and keep them informed about RI activities. These contacts are also listed in **Appendix D**.

Establish a Spokesperson

The ARNG and IAARNG via the IAARNG PAO have identified points of contact that are the persons to go to for information, who can answer questions, and collect comments from the community in a respectful and conscientious manner. The contacts, including names and phone numbers, are listed on the fact sheet in **Appendix E**.

Publish Public Notices and Press Releases

Public notices inform the community of the release of relevant documents and the timing of the public comment period. These notices ensure that the community has a chance to learn about current activities, new findings and to voice their opinions and concerns. Public notices also announce public meetings when they take place. The ARNG may publish notices or have press releases in multiple media outlets, including newspapers such as the *Quad City Times*.

Update this Community Involvement Plan

This plan is a working document to guide the ARNG and IAARNG project staff. Additional activities will be added, as needed, and suggestions from the public are welcomed and encouraged. Minor editorial updates will be made as needed. The ARNG will conduct a comprehensive review and update the plan every two years at a minimum, concurrent with the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) solicitation.

Solicit/Form a Restoration Advisory Board

Given enough community interest, ARNG and IAARNG will assist interested stakeholders in their efforts to form a RAB regarding the work at the Davenport AASF. The specific criteria for determining if there is sufficient community interest to form a RAB is defined in Title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 202.2 (32 CFR 202.2) where examples of circumstances are provided that trigger the formation of a RAB; however, the decision to form a RAB is ultimately up to the facility regardless of whether the conditions described in the regulations are met. Board members will determine the frequency and preferred location of their meetings. Interested citizens, not on the RAB, will be invited to attend meetings and observe the Board at work. The RAB will provide expanded opportunities for citizen relations and another avenue for two-way communication between the ARNG and IAARNG and the community.

Optional Outreach Actions

Invite the Community to an Open House on the Installation

Giving concerned members of the nearby community and local leaders a guided tour of Davenport AASF, to view where operations occurred and what current response activities are underway, takes some of the mystery out of the equation where contamination is a concern. Potential meeting locations are listed in **Appendix D**.

Prepare Periodic Mailings

Notification of important events or information will be sent directly to potentially interested parties when appropriate. IAARNG maintains a mailing list of interested community members, public officials, and state regulators for Davenport AASF. Letters, postcards and other informational materials may be sent to nearby residences. Mailing directly to the occupants of homes in the vicinity is a form of insurance if social media and local notices are missed. When communication is deemed particularly important, such as new developments in the project or changes in screening levels that may affect nearby homes, hard copy mail will be used to best ensure that information is conveyed to the surrounding community.

Prepare Fact Sheets

Fact sheets are developed to provide information about the field work and findings of the RI and will correspond with the key project milestones. Fact sheets may be developed to provide information about any response or removal actions that could occur throughout the duration of the study. Fact sheets will be distributed to stakeholders and more broadly distributed as appropriate. A fact sheet for Davenport AASF was developed for this CIP and is included in **Appendix A**. Additional fact sheets may be prepared as the RI progresses, if warranted.

Participate in Informational Meetings

Informational meetings monitor and assess citizens' concerns, provide an opportunity to answer questions, and explain plans and activities under consideration. These meetings give the community a chance to express their concerns and ask questions. The Davenport AASF may hold, or attend as a guest speaker, other events to engage with the community. Informational meetings may be held in conjunction with Open Houses on the Installation. The potential meeting locations where informational meetings will be held are listed in **Appendix D**.

Develop an On-Line Presence

Expanding the number of locations where ARNG provides PFAS-related information that can be accessed by interested local leaders and members of the nearby community will give Davenport AASF more control over the specifics and details that are discussed related to PFAS, specifically the conditions at Davenport AASF. The IAARNG could develop an information page on the facility's web site that provides details about PFAS and ensures timely dissemination of relevant site related information. The Iowa DNR PFAS Action Plan website could provide information about the presence of PFAS at Davenport AASF and other ARNG facilities in Iowa. A list of online resources can be found in the fact sheet developed for this CIP (**Appendix A**).

4.1.3 Community Involvement Activity Schedule

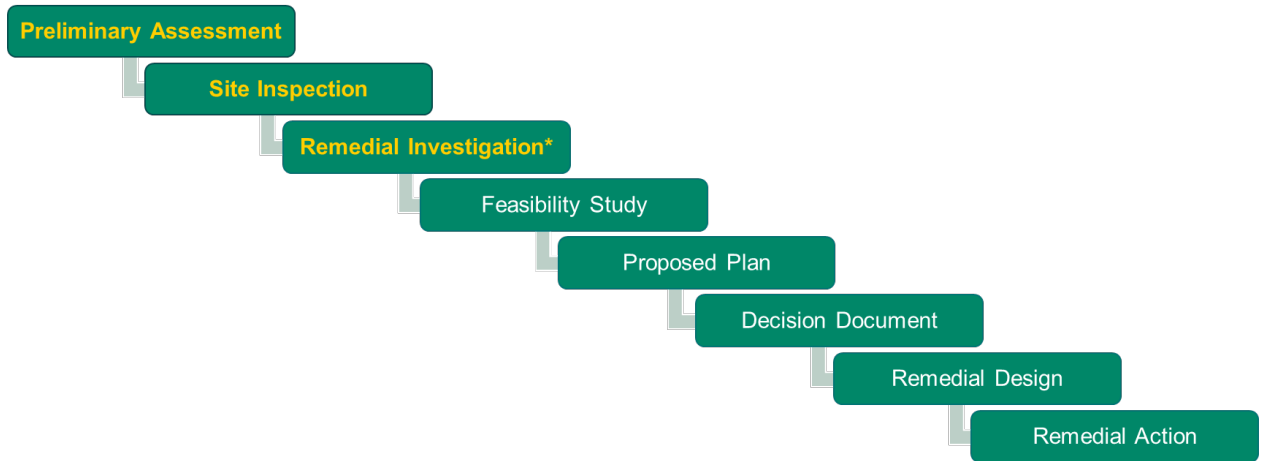
A suggested schedule for Community Involvement is outlined below in **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1: Community Involvement Activities and Suggested Timing

Activity	Timing
Establish and maintain an Administrative Record File and Local Information Repository	To be continually updated
Conduct community interviews	During development of the CIP (and during subsequent CIP updates)
Publish public notices	Prior to a public comment period or public meeting (i.e. prior to initial Restoration Advisory Board Formation)
Hold a public comment period (30 to 45 days)	Prior to completion of the Proposed Plan, allow for submission of written or oral public comments
Conduct public meetings	Meetings held, if requested by the public during the comment period
Update this Community Involvement Plan	As needed
RAB solicitation	Assess the need and public interest to establish a RAB, every 2 years while environmental restoration activities are active
Form a RAB	If warranted through sufficient public interest
Participate in Informal Information Meetings	As requested by the public
Prepare Fact Sheets	As needed, based on progress of the RI activities or other pertinent changes
Prepare content for web pages and social media apps	As needed per the discretion of ARNG and IAARNG PAO
Prepare correspondence, letters, or post cards	As needed per the discretion of ARNG and IAARNG PAO

As summarized in Section 2.2, the PA and SI phases are complete, and the RI phase is currently on-going. **Figure 4-1** illustrates the steps in the CERCLA process. An interim removal action can be conducted, or a No Further Action determination can be made at any phase in the process.

Figure 4-1: CERCLA Process



Note: *Current stage of activity

589

590

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

5.0 References

- AECOM. 2019. *Final Preliminary Assessment Report, Davenport AASF, Iowa, Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Impacted Sites ARNG Installations, Nationwide Contract No. W912DR-12-D-0014/W912DR17F0192*. June.
- AECOM. 2022. *Final Site Inspection Report, Davenport Army Aviation Support Facility, Davenport, Iowa, Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Impacted Sites ARNG Installations, Nationwide. Contract No. W912DR-12-D-0014/W912DR17F0192*. January.
- Assistant Secretary of Defense. 2019. *Investigating Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances within the Department of Defense Cleanup Program*. United States Department of Defense. 15 October.
- Assistant Secretary of Defense. 2022. *Investigating Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances within the Department of Defense Cleanup Program*. United States Department of Defense. 6 July.
- Assistant Secretary of Defense. 2023. *Investigating Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances within the Department of Defense Cleanup Program*. United States Department of Defense. 24 August.
- EJScreen. 2024. *EPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (Version 2.3). Davenport, Iowa Community Report*. Retrieved from <https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>
- IBISWorld. 2024. Iowa Industry Reports. Retrieved from <https://www.ibisworld.com/us/industry/iowa/>. (Accessed 22 February 2024).
- Iowa American Water. 2017. 2017 Annual Water Quality Report, Quad Cities District. Retrieved from <http://www.amwater.com/ccr/quadcities.pdf> (Accessed 10 October 2018).
- Iowa Demographics. 2022. Iowa Cities by Population. Retrieved from https://www.iowa-demographics.com/cities_by_population (Accessed 22 February 2024).
- Quad Cities Chamber. N.D. Major Employers. Retrieved from <https://quadcitieschamber.com/regional-data/largest-employers/> (Accessed 22 February 2024).
- USACE. 2011. *EP 200-3-1, Public Participation Requirements for Defense Environmental Restoration Program*. 30 September.
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2023a. Retrieved from https://www.bls.gov/regions/midwest/ia_davenport_msa.htm (Accessed 22 February 2024).
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2023b. Retrieved from https://www.bls.gov/regions/midwest/news-release/occupationalemploymentandwages_davenport.htm (Accessed 22 February 2024).
- U.S. Census Bureau. 2022. *American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/davenportcityiowa/INC110222#INC110222>
- USEPA. 1980. *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)*.
- USEPA. 1994. *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (Final Rule)*. 40 CFR Part 300; 59 Federal Register 47384. September.
- USEPA. 2005. *Federal Facilities Remedial Site Inspection Summary Guide*.

USEPA. 2020. Superfund Community Involvement Handbook. March.

World Population Review. 2024. Quad Cities Population 2024. Retrieved from
<https://worldpopulationreview.com/regions/quad-cities-population>

Appendix A

PFAS Fact Sheet

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK



FACT SHEET

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)



Remedial Investigation at Davenport Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF), IA 9650 North Harrison Street · Davenport, IA · 52806

The Army National Guard's (ARNG) #1 priority is to ensure the health and well-being of our Soldiers, their families, and our communities. The ARNG is conducting environmental investigations for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly known as PFAS, at our facilities throughout the nation. PFAS refers to a large class of manmade chemicals that are used in many household and industrial products, including a specialized firefighting foam, known as aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). PFAS were detected in the soil and groundwater sampled at the Davenport AASF (located adjacent to Davenport Municipal Airport). ARNG is working with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to address PFAS at the facility.

What are PFAS?

- PFAS refers to thousands of man-made chemicals used in commerce including, but not limited to, perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA); two of the most extensively studied chemicals and, historically, the most widely used throughout the U.S.
- Beginning in the 1950s, common uses of these substances included numerous heat-, stain-, grease- and water-resistant products, such as carpets, clothing, upholstery fabrics, paper packaging for food, and non-stick cookware.
- In the 1970s, military and civilian firefighters began using and training with PFAS-containing AFFF, the quickest extinguishing agent to protect people and property during petroleum-based fires such as aircraft crashes.
- These chemicals may enter the environment through landfills and wastewater due to their presence in consumer products, or as runoff to soil and water from other uses.
- PFAS do not break down easily and persist in our environment. Some chemicals stay in the human body for long periods of time after eating food or drinking water containing PFAS. Scientists are actively researching PFAS, and our understanding of these substances is changing rapidly.

What is the PFAS Investigation Process?

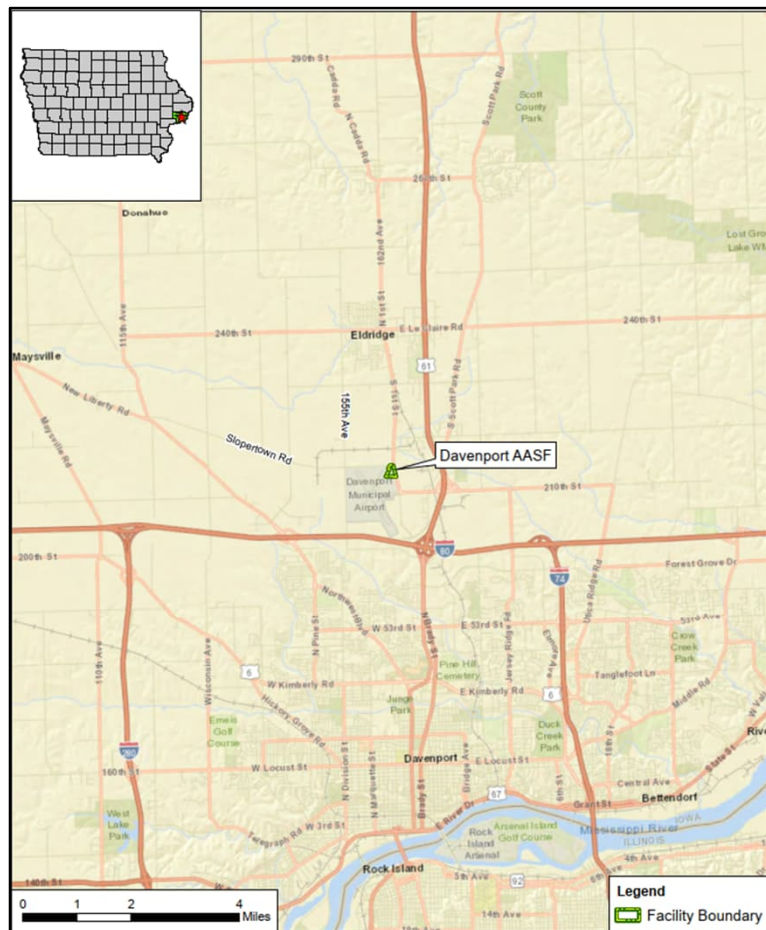
- The Department of Defense (DoD) follows the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (also known as "Superfund"), as well as long-standing US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations to evaluate chemical release sites in its cleanup program, including PFAS. ARNG follows the CERCLA process to fully investigate releases, prioritize responses, and determine appropriate cleanup actions based on risk.
- The CERCLA process includes the following phases: Preliminary Assessment, Site Inspection, Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, Remedial Action (including Design, Construction, and Operations), and Long-Term Management. Each of these phases can take several years to complete. The first three phases at Davenport AASF are described below.
- **Preliminary Assessment (PA):** Completed in 2019, the Davenport AASF PA is an initial review and analysis of readily available information to determine if a release may have occurred that requires additional investigation or action.
- **Site Inspection (SI):** Completed in 2022, the SI involves sampling the site groundwater and/or soil to determine if a release may have occurred, and, if so, what additional action, if any, is appropriate.

CONTACTS

Army National Guard Installations & Environment
Walter Gee
(520) 672-1291
walter.f.gee.civ@army.mil

Iowa Army National Guard
Dana Billingsley
Environmental Protection Specialist
(515) 252-4486
dana.k.billingsley.nfg@army.mil

- **Remedial Investigation (RI):** The RI, which is currently underway at Davenport AASF, characterizes the nature and extent (how much, how far, how deep) of the contamination that was identified during the SI. An assessment of site-specific risks to human health and the environment is also performed. This phase can take several years to complete and determines the appropriate cleanup actions for a site.
- The wash rack located on Davenport AASF was identified as an Area of Interest (AOI), which is where PFAS-containing materials were potentially released at the facility.
- Throughout the process, the ARNG collaborates with regulatory agencies, communities, and facilities to ensure open and transparent information sharing.
- Public interest in establishing a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) will be solicited during the RI, giving local community members the opportunity to have their voices heard and to provide valuable community insight.
- More information is available at:
<https://www.nationalguard.mil/Environmental/PFAS/>



Groundwater Testing Results for PFAS at Davenport AASF, IA

Highest Detection (parts per trillion [ppt])	CERCLA Phase	Status
PFOS: 4,250; PFOA: 375; PFBS: 36.2; PFNA: 221; PFHxS: 532; PFBA: 200; PFHxA: 479	Site Inspection	Sampling revealed multiple locations at Davenport AASF where PFAS were above USEPA Regional Screening Levels. The DoD is following the CERCLA process to investigate the PFAS releases on the facility and determined an RI is required. The RI planning stages began in 2023, while the early phases of field work will commence in 2024. There are no known PFAS impacts to drinking water at Davenport AASF based on available data; however, potential impacts will be reevaluated throughout the RI as addition data is collected.
PFBA = perfluorobutanoic acid PFBS = perfluorobutanesulfonic acid PFHxA = perfluorohexanoic acid PFHxS = perfluorohexanesulfonic acid PFNA = perfluorononanoic acid		

Army National Guard Next Steps:

The ARNG continues to ensure the health and well-being of our Soldiers, their families, and our communities by identifying and addressing PFAS, nationwide. ARNG has completed the PA and SI phases at this site. The RI phase will be completed to characterize the nature and extent of PFAS contamination and assess risk to human health and the environment.

Additional Information is Available at These Websites:

<https://www.nationalguard.mil/Environmental/PFAS/>

<https://www.denix.osd.mil/army-pfas/home/>

<https://www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/PFAS>



Appendix B

Community Survey Results

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Interview Questions and Responses

1. Have you heard about PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances)? If yes, do you remember when and how you learned about them? If no, would you like to receive more information about PFAS?

Yes – 14

No – 2

- Two interviewees learned of PFAS through news articles, one on PFAS in Teflon and nonstick pans, and another from a 2022 college alumni article from Northwestern University on research into breaking PFAS bonds.
- Two interviewees learned of PFAS through Iowa American Water around 2022.
- Two interviewees learned of PFAS through the local 3M court case in 2023.
- One interviewee learned of PFAS in 2022 through the Iowa Environmental Health Association and from phone calls from the public requesting PFAS testing, general PFAS concerns, and questions about health risks.
- Two interviewees learned of PFAS in late 2022 through agriculture letters sent by the ARNG PFAS project team.
- Four interviewees learned of PFAS through work at Davenport AASF.
- One interviewee learned of PFAS through a Netflix documentary.
- One interviewee was familiar with AFFF, but not of its components or PFAS.

2. A study to look at the potential environmental impacts from releases of PFAS is being done for Davenport AASF. Have you heard about this study? Have you heard about other environmental studies at Davenport AASF? If so, do you remember when and how you learned of them?

Yes – 9 (have heard about the study going on at Davenport AASF)

No – 7 (have not heard about the study going on at Davenport AASF)

No interviewee has heard of other environmental studies at Davenport AASF

3. Have you talked with any Army National Guard, Army Corps of Engineers, state, local, or environmental officials about this study? If so, were they responsive to your questions?

Yes – 4

- One interviewee has spoken with ARNG contractors during scheduling of the interview and they were friendly and responsive to questions.
- One interviewee has spoken with an employee at IAARNG environmental office.
- One interviewee has only spoken with the Guard and they were responsive. The interviewee asked a question about the airport and how that would affect the process of the investigation since they are neighbors to the AASF.
- One interviewee has not spoken with local environmental officials, but has spoken with Army National Guard, Army Corps of Engineers, and state environmental officials about the study and they were responsive through meetings.

No – 12

4. Do you have any questions or concerns about the Davenport AASF PFAS studies? Would you like to receive follow up information by email or what is the best way to provide information to you? (write down preferred contact method, if any)?

Yes –5 interviewees had questions

No – 11 interviewees had no questions

Email is the best method for follow-up information for 13 interviewees.

Phone calls are the best method of contact for 2 interviewees

One interviewee would not like to receive information

- One interviewee noted that across the intersection of the airport, there is county land as well as city of Davenport. The county and city health departments are same entity and they are key for keeping folks involved.
- One interviewee mentioned the ARNG study will help Eldridge water operation and distribution. Eldridge is building a new water treatment center. They asked about the remediation plan with reverse osmosis or another filtration system used.
- One interviewee mentioned that it seems like a small exposure compared to 3M. ARNG informed them that there are no longer fire extinguishers with PFAS on-site.
- Several interviewees asked what remediation/cleanup will look like.
- One interviewee mentioned that the state has a program to pay for private well sampling on request and the sampling list now includes PFAS.
- One interviewee was curious about results of the study, asked about the cleanup process if concentrations are too high, if plane crashes will be investigated because a plane crashed in a cousin's field and soil was dug out and removed, and if other releases provide false positives if there are other adjacent sources?
- One interviewee asked if there will be downgradient samples.
- Two interviewees asked what are the possible impacts to employees that work at the facility and the community and what health effects could occur in the future.
- One interviewee asked about impacts to the environment.
- One interviewee did not have questions, but mentioned that an air show crash most likely used AFFF for first response given the timeframe. There was also a fire at CAT which may have had AFFF used in first response.
- One interviewee asked if there was PFAS found in soil and groundwater? They also noted that they are looking forward to the results and will be staying on top of the information.
- One interviewee asked for clarification on when the Remedial Investigation report is expected to be sent in.
- One interviewee asked if releases were from firefighting foam
- One interviewee asked what happened that caused ARNG to begin this study, if knowing AFFF was used at the facility triggered CERCLA remediation.
- One interviewee asked what the timeline of the study is and what the next steps are in the process.

5. Have any of your friends or neighbors talked with you to express interest about PFAS or previous environmental studies, and if they have, what were their interests?

Yes – 3

- One interviewee said everyone around the land closest to helicopter pad at the facility have mentioned concerns about PFAS.
- One interviewee mentioned many friends and family members have spoken to them about PFAS and that people are very concerned. Concerns include a lack of toxicity information, information on potential sources, and mobility in the environment.
- One interviewee has had several community members and public health professionals reach out to express interest in PFAS. Their interests included wanting to learn more about environmental health issues, learning to use EPA environmental justice tools, and if there is a cause for concern for PFAS in the area. Commissioners in the area want to see more resources to show people how to find information about PFAS and how to find additional correlation between environment and health concerns in the area. There has also been interest in how individuals can help with the clean up projects.

No – 13

- One interviewee has not spoken with friends or neighbors about PFAS or other studies but has spoken with the water treatment community. Water treatment community interests are: Who is affected? Are water treatment plants affected? What do we need to do about it?
- One interviewee mentioned they don't think most people know of PFAS yet.
- One interviewee mentioned they haven't spoken about PFAS, but a friend bought house where a dump used to be (Greystone/Bettendorf area by YMCA) and was concerned if it was safe.
- One interviewee mentioned none of the airport tenants they know have raised a concern about PFAS.

6. If you had a question or concern about Davenport AASF, what would you do? Is there someone you would call or contact? Would you like to have a point of contact (*note: interviewers should have POC information available to provide to interviewees; also note that many people do not say they would contact the base, many say things like my boss, my friend, the mayor, my congressman etc.*)?

Contact the base – 1

Contact other – 12

- Three interviewees would contact Emergency Management or Iowa DNR.
- Eight interviewees would contact one of the representatives listed on the Davenport AASF Fact Sheet provided during the interview.
- One interviewee would contact a relative who has contacts at Davenport AASF.

Not sure – 3

7. Are you interested in being added to a mailing list to receive fact sheets and other general information about PFAS and related environmental activities at the base? Are you interested in participating in a Restoration Advisory Board or know other who may be interested (*explain role of RAB*)?

Interest in mailing list –

Yes – 12

No – 4

Interest in RAB –

Yes – 5

No - 11

8. How do you think the community **receives** information about local events and news (e.g., internet, radio, television, newspapers)? How do **you prefer** to receive news about local events?

Receive information:

Facebook/Social media including community pages – 7

Local Newspaper (Print or electronic) – 7

Email – 2

Local TV News – 5

Newspaper – 1

Online – 1

Radio – 2

Community/Ward Meetings – 1

Word-of-Mouth – 2

Paper Mailers – 1

Banners/posters in town - 1

High School Events Website – 1

Correspondence –

The Quad City Times, North Scott Press, and Davenport Scott Press were mentioned as well-read newspapers and news websites in the area. Local TV stations 6 (KWQC – Davenport) and 8 (KCCI – Des Moines) were identified as popular local news stations. Interviewees also mentioned that municipal Facebook and Instagram pages and the Police Station's Facebook page are frequented by the community for local news. Direct mailers were also cited as being effective for spreading news. One interviewee mentioned the Muskateen, IA radio station, 95.1, and the Quad City station, 104.7 as being sources of local news and events.

Personally Preferred method:

Electronic/Social Media – 3

Internet Search – 1

Email – 7

Local TV News – 4

Local Newspaper - 1

Radio – 1

City Council Meetings – 1

Paper mailer – 1

Phone call – 1

Word-of-Mouth – 1

9. Other than the mailing list, in what other ways can the Army National Guard provide you with information about Davenport AASF? *(list number of responses, examples listed below)*

Newspaper(s) – 2
Radio/TV – 2
Social Media – 1
Fact Sheets – 7
Email – 1

Web Site – 1 (TV News Website)
Restoration Advisory Board Website – 1
Community Meetings – 3
Mailing list – 8
Direct phone call or text – 1

- One interviewee mentioned door hangers pamphlets or fact sheets are more effective in rural areas of Davenport if a smaller targeted area must be contacted.
- One interviewee mentioned the Health Department is a resource to help spread awareness through their outreach and community events.

*Note, many participants provided multiple answers to this question, so the total response count is higher than the number of individuals interviewed.

10. How frequently would you like to receive information? *(list number of responses for each category)*

Monthly – 1 Bi-monthly – 0 Quarterly – 1 Annually – 0 Whenever events warrant – 14
Other – 0

11. Can you suggest anyone else (friend, neighbor, group, informal or formal leader) that we should contact or who might want to be included on the mailing list?

Yes – 11

No – 5

- Partners of Scott County Watersheds
- County Health Department
- City of Long Grove and Parkview Water Treatment Plants
- Davenport City Council
- Airport where the AASF is located
- Rich Kinney with the National Weather Service
- Brian Ritter – Director of Nahant Marsh, also on the board of the Scott County Watershed Group
- American Water Supply
- Scott County Emergency Management
- River Valley Co-op (they do agriculture work in the area)
- FSA (Farm Service Agency_ - the Iowa DNR can provide a contact at FSA
- Eldridge fire department
- Residents with shallow private water wells near the farmed area by the AASF helicopter pads.
- Flight operations supervisor in Eldridge
- Governor Kim Reynolds
- Davenport Mayor Mike Matson
- Davenport City Head of Engineering
- Iowa DNR representative
- Scott County Kids – health and human services non-profit

12. Is there anything else you would like to mention that we have not talked about? [If in answering this question "historical" information is provided, request that they identify the source of this information].

Yes – 3

No – 13

- What are the odds of putting private well owners on public water?
- One interviewee noted that the ARNG is doing an outstanding job and appreciates the communication and professionalism of the ARNG PFAS team.
- One interviewee mentioned it would be helpful to create an informational sheet just about PFAS that is more focused Fact Sheet about health effects if issues are found with PFAS off-site.
- One interviewee mentioned that the Quad City area is very saturated with media. There are about 250,000 people with 4 major local news stations available. They also mentioned the local compost facility is sampling for PFAS, that PFAS in biosolids/wastewater/compost facilities will be a focus in the future, that there was a Quad City Times article posted about PFAS in drinking water, that Davenport is downgradient of the 3M plant, and that Iowa American Water, a water utility company, has intakes along the Mississippi River.

Appendix C Media List

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Newspaper:

Quad City Times

500 E 3rd St

Davenport, Iowa 52801

564-383-2200

<https://qctimes.com/>

North Scott Press

214 N 2nd Street

Eldridge, IA 52748

563-285-8111

<https://www.northscottpress.com/>

TV broadcast station cited by respondents:

KWQC (Channel 6)

805 N Brady Street

Davenport, IA 52803

563-383-7048

<https://www.kwqc.com/>

KCCI (Channel 8)

888 9th Street

Des Moines, IA 50309

515-247-8888

<https://www.kcci.com/>

Strongest radio stations in Davenport:

WLLR (103.7 FM)

3535 E Kimberly Rd

Davenport, IA 52807

563-344-7000

<https://1037wllr.iheart.com/>

KWPC (95.1 FM)

3218 Mulberry Ave

Muscatine, IA 52761

563-263-8600

<https://kwpconline.com/>

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Appendix D

Potential Meeting Locations

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

1. **Davenport Public Library – Main Library**
321 N. Main Street
Davenport, IA 52801-1490
Phone: 563-326-7832
2. **Davenport Public Library – Eastern Branch**
6000 Eastern Avenue
Davenport, IA 52807
Phone: 563-505-8589

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Appendix E

List of Key Project Contacts

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

This appendix contains a list of key project contacts related to the Davenport AASF, IA Community Involvement Plan, a subset of which were selected in coordination with the ARNG, for the community survey (please refer to the summary provided in **Appendix B**). Contacts include elected officials, civic organizations, public safety officials and community groups that are, or may potentially be, interested in the project.

Federal Elected Officials

U.S. Representative Mariannette Miller-Meeks

1034 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
Phone: 202-225-6576

Senator Chuck Grassley

135 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Phone: 202-224-3744
Fax: 202-224-6020

Senator Joni Ernst

260 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Phone: 202-224-3254
Fax: 202-224-9369

State Elected Officials

Governor Kim Reynolds

Iowa State Capitol
1007 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-281-5211

Secretary of State Paul Pate

First Floor, Lucas Building
321 E. 12th Street.
Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-281-5108
Email: paul.pate@sos.iowa.gov

Senator Cindy Winckler

49th District
Iowa State Capitol
1007 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-281-3371
Email: cindy.winckler@legis.iowa.gov

Representative Daniel Gosa

81st District
Iowa State Capitol
1007 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-281-3221
Email: daniel.gosa@legis.iowa.gov

County Elected Officials

Ken Beck, Chair, Scott County Board of Supervisors

(term expires 12/31/24)

600 W 4th St

Davenport, Iowa 52801

Phone: 563-326-8749

Email: ken.beck@scottcountyiowa.gov

John D. Maxwell, Vice-Chair, Scott County Board of Supervisors

(term expires 12/31/26)

600 W 4th St

Davenport, Iowa 52801

Phone: 563-326-8749

Email: John.Maxwell@scottcountyiowa.gov

City of Davenport Elected Officials

Mayor Mike Matson

226 West 4th Street

Davenport, IA 52801

Phone: 563-326-7701

Email: mike.matson@davenportiowa.com

Kyle Gripp, Alderman At Large

226 West 4th Street

Davenport, IA 52801

Phone: O: 563-888-2066; C: 563-940-7072

Email: kyle.gripp@davenportiowa.com

Jazmin Newton, Alderman At Large

226 West 4th Street

Davenport, IA 52801

Phone: 563-888-2066

Email: jazmin.newton@davenportiowa.com

Paul Rienartz, City Council, 8th Ward

226 West 4th Street

Davenport, IA 52801

Phone: O: 563-888-2066

Email: paul.reinartz@davenportiowa.com

City of Eldridge Elected Officials

Mayor Frank King

305 N. 3rd St

Eldridge, IA 52748

Phone: 563-285-4841

Email: fking@cityofeldridgeia.org

Federal Agency Project Representatives

Walter Gee

Army National Guard Installations & Environment

Phone: (520) 672-1291

Email: walter.f.gee.civ@army.mil

Major General Stephen E. Osborn, Adjutant General

Iowa National Guard

7105 Northwest 70th Avenue

Johnston, IA 50131

Phone: 515-252-4590

Email: ng.ia.iaarng.mbx.pao@army.mil

MAJ Brian Deets, Facility Commander

Davenport Army Aviation Support Facility

Phone: (515) 331-5513

State/County Agency Project Representatives

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Jake Bucklin, Environmental Specialist

Solid Waste and Contaminated Sites Division

Wallace State Office Building, 502 East 9th Street

Des Moines, IA 50319

Phone: 515-415-0889

Email: jake.bucklin@dnr.iowa.gov

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Wildlife Management Area Technical Assistance

Northeast Iowa River Basin

Miranda Haes

Phone: 515-204-3485

Email: miranda.haes@dnr.iowa.gov

Iowa Department of Health and Human Services

Mindy Uhle – Bureau Chief

321 East 12th Street, 6th floor

Des Moines, IA 50319

Phone: 515-499-1395

County Agency Representatives

Scott County Health Department

Amy Thoreson, Health Department Director

600 West 4th Street

Davenport, IA 52801

Phone: 563-326-8774

Email: health@scottcountyiowa.gov

Scott County USDA Farm Service Agency

Jessica Yuska, County Executive Director

8370 Hillandale Road

Davenport, IA 52806

Phone: 563-391-3335

Fax: 855-208-8587

Email: jessica.yuska@usda.gov

City Representatives

Mallory Merritt, Interim City Administrator and Chief Financial Officer

City of Davenport

226 West 4th Street

Davenport, IA 52801

Phone: O: (563) 326-7711

Email: mallory.merritt@davenportiowa.com

Bruce Berger, Community and Economic Development Director

City of Davenport

226 West 4th Street

Davenport, IA 52801

Phone: 563-326-7765

Email: ced.info@davenportiowa.com

Chad Dyson, Parks and Recreation Director

700 West River Drive

Davenport, IA 52802

Phone: 563-328-7275

Email: parks.info@davenportiowa.com

Latrice Lacey, Director of the Davenport Civil Rights Commission

226 West 4th Street

Davenport, IA 52801

Phone: 563-326-7888

Email: latrice.lacey@davenportiowa.com

Nicole Gleason, Assistant City Administrator and Public Works Director

1200 East 46th Street

Davenport, IA 52807

Phone: 563-326-7923

Email: contactus@davenportiowa.com

Davenport Airport Commission

Tom Vesalga, Davenport Municipal Airport Manager

9230 Harrison Street

Davenport, IA 52806

Phone: 563-326-7783

Email: thomas.vesalga@davenportiowa.com

City of Eldridge

Jim Skadal, Vice Chair of the Utilities Department
105 East Le Claire Road
Eldridge, IA 52748
Phone: 563-320-6896
Email: jaskadal@gmail.com

Local Community Organizations

Greater Davenport Redevelopment Corporation (GRDC)

Roy Wennlund - Executive Director
331 West 3rd Street, Suite 100
Davenport, IA 52801
Phone: 563-299-9093
Email: rwennlund@gotodavenport.com

**Davenport Community Schools District Board Officials Davenport Community
Schools Achievement Service Center**

TJ Schneckloth - Superintendent
1702 N. Main Street
Davenport, IA 52803
Phone: 563-445-5000

Brenda Thie – Board Secretary

1702 N. Main Street
Davenport, IA 52803
Phone: 563-445-5000

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK