

FINAL

Community Involvement Plan Iowa Army National Guard Army Aviation Support Facility Waterloo, 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

August 2025

Prepared for:



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

%	Percent
AASF	Army Aviation Support Facility
AFFF	Aqueous Film-Forming Foam
AOI	Area of Interest
AR	Administrative Record
ARNG	Army National Guard
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
DA	Department of the Army
DoD	Department of Defense
EP	Engineering Pamphlet
FS	Feasibility Study
GDP	gross domestic product
HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid
IAARNG	Iowa Army National Guard
IDNR	Iowa Department of Natural Resources
IR	Information Repository
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NGB	National Guard Bureau
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PFBA	Perfluorobutanoic Acid
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid
PFHxS	Perfluorohexane Sulfonate
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic Acid
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SI	Site Inspection
SL	Screening Level
TCRA	Time Critical Removal Action
US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

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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 Waterloo Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF) (referred to as "Waterloo AASF" or "the facility") in Waterloo, 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 PFAS impacted sites at ARNG installations throughout the nation, including at Waterloo 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 Waterloo 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

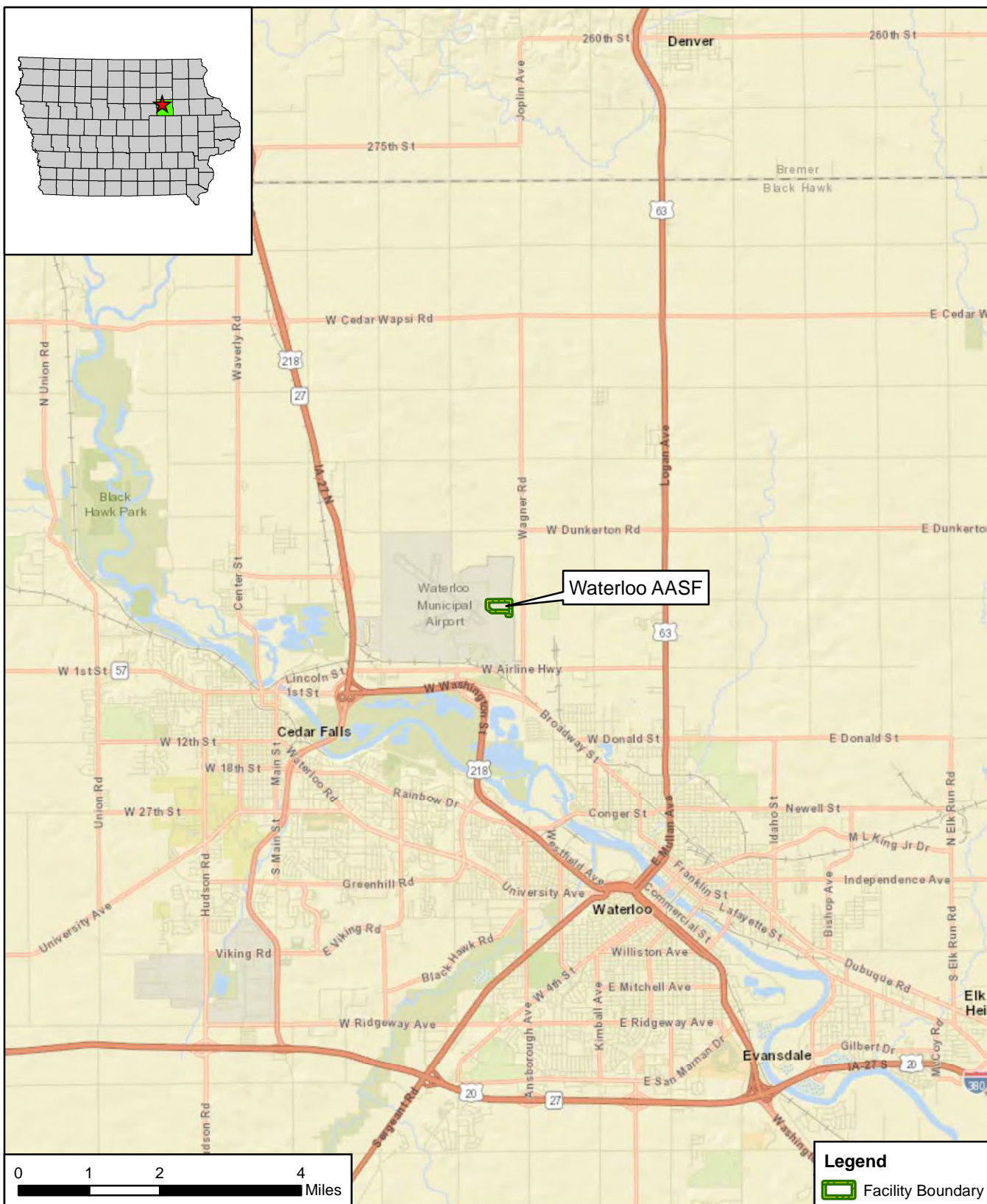
This CIP is comprised of the following sections and appendices:

- **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 Waterloo 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.

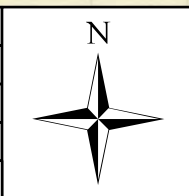
- **Section 5** - References: This section lists all sources used to develop the CIP.


This CIP contains the following appendices:

- **Appendix A** PFAS Fact Sheet
- **Appendix B** Community Survey Results
- **Appendix C** Media List
- **Appendix D** Potential Meeting Locations
- **Appendix E** List of Key Project Contacts










CLIENT	ARNG			
PROJECT	Community Involvement Plan for PFAS at Waterloo AASF, IA			
REVISED	10/10/2022	GIS BY	MS	10/10/2022
SCALE	1:126,720	CHK BY	MB	10/10/2022
Base Map: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI,		PM	CM	10/10/2022





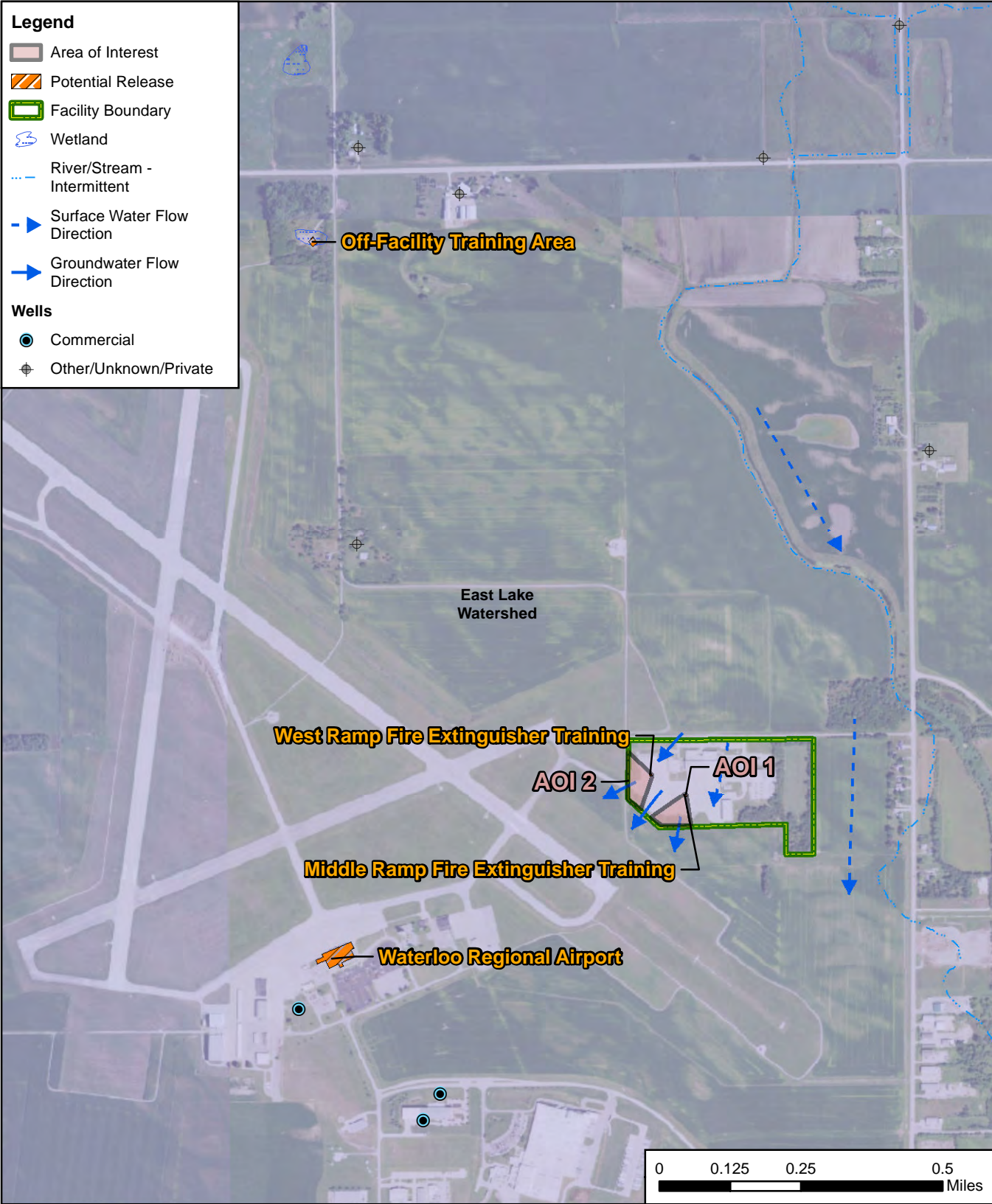
Facility Location	
	Figure 1-1

Legend

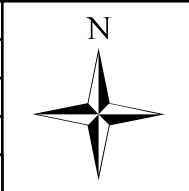
-  Area of Interest
-  Potential Release
-  Facility Boundary
-  Wetland
-  River/Stream - Intermittent
-  Surface Water Flow Direction
-  Groundwater Flow Direction

Wells

-  Commercial
-  Other/Unknown/Private



CLIENT	ARNG			
PROJECT	Community Involvement Plan for PFAS at Waterloo AASF, IA			
REVISED	6/29/2023	GIS BY	MS	6/29/2023
SCALE	1:15,840	CHK BY	MB	6/29/2023
Base Map:	National Agricultural Imagery Program, 2021	PM	CM	6/29/2023



Areas of Interest




Figure 1-2

2.0 Site Description and History

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

2.1 Site History

Waterloo AASF is on Waterloo Regional Airport property in Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa, approximately 5 miles northwest of downtown Waterloo. The facility is located on West Big Rock Road, situated between the Waterloo Regional Airport runways and Wagner Road. (**Figure 1-1**). The communities of Waverly and Cedar Falls lie within 15 miles of the Waterloo AASF. The facility was constructed circa 1974 on a 26-acre parcel of land. An additional 6-acre parcel located on the east boundary was acquired in 2002; both parcels are owned by the State of Iowa.

The AASF provides unit support for heavy lift rotary-winged aircraft. The facility includes hangar space and a 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 south end of the Waterloo Regional Airport primary runway, Runway 12/30, and east end of the former Runway 6/24. Former Runway 6/24 closed in 2020 to all aircraft operations due to pavement deterioration.

2.2 Previous Investigations

Waterloo AASF has been studied under a variety of environmental programs, both state and federal. All documentation of environmental investigations is maintained by the National Guard Bureau (NGB):

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:

Waterloo Public Library

415 Commercial Street

Waterloo, IA 50701

Library Director, David Eckert

deckert@waterloopubliclibrary.org

Phone: 319-291-4476

Hours: M-Thurs: 9am-8pm

Fri and Sat: 9am-5pm

Sun: 12-5pm

2.2.1 Preliminary Assessment

Under the CERCLA program, a Preliminary Assessment (PA) was completed at Waterloo 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 Waterloo 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 Waterloo AASF personnel were interviewed, and visual inspections of the known or suspected PFAS release locations were documented with photographs. The PA identified two potential PFAS release areas at Waterloo AASF, which were made into AOIs 1 and 2 (**Table 2-1**) (AECOM, 2019). The conclusions of the PA Report stated that based on documented potential PFAS releases at these AOIs, there is potential for exposure to PFAS contamination in surface soil, intermittent surface water, and sediments for site workers, construction workers, and trespassers. Construction workers may also be exposed to PFAS-impacted subsurface soil and groundwater, and off-facility residents may be exposed to impacted groundwater via ingestion. Waterloo AASF was recommended to move forward to the Site Inspection (SI).

Table 2-1: Summary of Waterloo AASF PFAS AOIs

Area of Interest	Name	Used by	Potential Release Dates
AOI 1	Middle Ramp Fire Extinguisher Training	IAARNG	2001–2003
AOI 2	West Ramp Fire Extinguisher Training	IAARNG	2011–2013

2.2.2 Site Inspection Report

In August 2020, SI field activities were completed at Waterloo AASF (AECOM, 2021). The primary objective of the SI was to identify whether there were releases to the environment from the AOIs and determine the presence or absence of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) at or above screening levels (SLs) (Assistant Secretary of Defense, 2019). Updated SLs were established several times since the SI was performed, during the RI planning, to 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 provided updated guidance in March 2024 to direct the use of November 2023 USEPA Regional Screening Levels (RLSs) for specific PFAS (Assistant Secretary of Defense, 2024). Results from the SI of the PFAS compounds listed above were re-screened and discussed in relation to their applicable SLs based on the November 2023 RSLs below. Additional SL updates were issued by the DoD in a 17 January 2025 memorandum (Assistant Secretary of Defense, 2025), during development of this CIP. SI results were not further rescreened in this document, but RI results will be evaluated against the most current criteria accepted by DoD at the time. Locations are also shown on **Figure 1-2**.

AOI 1: Middle Ramp Fire Extinguisher Training

AOI 1 consists of one potential PFAS release area, the middle ramp fire extinguisher training area. Aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) was released to concrete pads surrounded by cracked asphalt

during fire extinguisher training by the IAARNG between 2001 and 2003. During the training, PFAS may have been released directly to surface soil through cracks in the asphalt on the flight ramp, and may have also migrated via overland flow to the surface soil south of the ramp. A ramp expansion in 2007 or 2008 replaced cracked asphalt on the ramp and created detention ponds to the west, southwest, and south of the ramp. The final disposition of the cracked asphalt is unknown. An unknown amount of soil surrounding the ramp was disturbed and removed during the expansion. PFAS may remain in the surface soil south of the release area and could potentially migrate to subsurface soil and groundwater.

Samples collected at AOI 1 found PFOA, PFOS, and PFBA were detected in soil; however, results did not exceed their SLs. PFOA and PFOS were detected in groundwater and exceeded their respective SLs. PFBS, PFHxS, PFNA, PFBA, and PFHxA were also detected but did not exceed their groundwater SLs. HFPO-DA was not included for analysis during the Waterloo AASF SI.

AOI 2

AOI 2 has one potential release area, the west ramp fire extinguisher training area. PFAS were potentially released to concrete by the IAARNG during fire extinguisher training between 2011 and 2013. The potential PFAS releases to concrete may have washed into the detention ponds to the west and southwest of the ramp via overland flow into surface water, sediment, and surface soil. PFAS may have also migrated to subsurface soil and ground water.

Samples collected at AOI 2 found PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, and PFHxA were detected in soil but did not exceed their SLs. In groundwater, PFOA and PFOS exceeded their SLs, while PFBS, PFHxS, PFBA, and PFHxA were detected below their November 2023 SLs.

Upgradient Facility Boundary

An Upgradient Facility Boundary area was sampled to examine potential off-facility sources of PFAS located upgradient of Waterloo AASF. Soil and groundwater were sampled at the upgradient boundary. Relevant compounds were detected in both soil and groundwater and only PFOA in groundwater exceeded its November 2023 SL. PFOA in soil and PFHxS in groundwater were detected at concentrations below their respective November 2023 SLs. No other relevant compounds were detected at the Upgradient Facility Boundary.

Site Inspection Recommendations

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

Table 2-2: Site Inspection Recommendations

AOI	Description	Rationale	Future Action
1	Middle Ramp Fire Extinguisher Training	Exceedances of SLs in groundwater. No exceedances of SLs in soil.	Proceed to RI
2	West Ramp Fire Extinguisher Training	Exceedances of SLs in groundwater. No exceedances of SLs in soil.	Proceed to RI
Upgradient Facility Boundary	Northern Facility Boundary	Exceedances of SLs in groundwater. No exceedances of SLs in soil.	Proceed to RI.

Due to AFFF releases resulting from historical DoD activities, there is potential for exposure to surface soil, sediment, and intermittent surface water by onsite workers and trespassers via incidental ingestion or inhalation, and to subsurface soil and groundwater by future construction workers via incidental ingestion. Additionally, there is the potential for exposure to off-facility drinking water receptors through ingestion of groundwater. Sample chemical analytical concentrations collected during the SI were compared against the relevant SLs in soil and groundwater. Based on the SI, further evaluation was recommended for these areas of Waterloo AASF.

2.2.3 Remedial Investigation

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

The sampling program for the RI includes:

- Collection of surface and subsurface soil samples for characterization of the PFAS release areas using biased borings and a sampling grid approach, where appropriate;
- Collection of surface and subsurface soil samples for characterization of PFAS release areas from soil borings (permanent groundwater monitoring well locations) on- and off-facility;
- Installation of new permanent groundwater monitoring wells on- and off-facility;
- Collection of groundwater samples from existing and new permanent monitoring wells on- and off-facility;
- Testing to determine aquifer permeability (how easily water travels through the soil) at select monitoring well locations;
- Collection of sediment and surface water (if present at the time of the RI fieldwork) from the detention ponds;
- Collection of synoptic water levels (to determine if and how much the subsurface water levels change) in monitoring wells on- and off-facility.

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

The Waterloo AASF PFAS RI planning began in 2023. Prescriptive (Phase I) sampling was conducted in April 2024. Adaptive (Phase II) sampling is estimated to occur in Summer 2025.

3.0 Community Background

This section provides a profile of the community surrounding Waterloo AASF and local issues and interests. A summary of past community actions and reactions to Waterloo 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 Waterloo

Waterloo AASF is located on Waterloo Municipal Airport property, just northwest of downtown Waterloo, which is the county seat of Black Hawk County, Iowa. Black Hawk County has 565.8 square miles of land area and is the 57th largest county in Iowa based on total area (US Census, 2020). The closest major cities are Cedar Rapids (50 miles), Des Moines (89 miles), and Dubuque (91 miles). Black Hawk County is surrounded by the following counties: Butler (to the northwest), Bremer (north), Fayette (northeast), Buchanan (east), Breton (southeast), Tama (southwest), and Grundy (west). These cities and counties make up the community that surrounds Waterloo AASF. For the purposes of this plan, however, a focus on the demographic data of Waterloo will serve as an illustration of this community.

According to the US Census Bureau 2020 American Community Survey (US Census, 2020), the city of Waterloo has a reported total population of 67,314. Waterloo is Iowa's eighth most-populous city despite experiencing a population decrease of about 1.78 percent (%) since 2010. As of 2022, the median age was 35.5 years, and the median household income was \$52,888. More than 90.3% of the adult population had a high school degree, while 23.8% had attained a bachelor's degree or higher level of education. The US Census Bureau reports the racial makeup of Waterloo is 70.6% White, 17.7% Black or African American, 2.7% Asian, with the remaining being Pacific Islander, American Indian, two or more races, or other descent. Ethnically, the population is 7.1% Hispanic or Latino of any race. In Waterloo, it is reported that 13.7% of the population speaks a language other than English at home (US Census, 2025). Though available U.S. Census resources do not specify which languages other than English are spoken in homes, the Waterloo school district website notes the most common languages spoken by students in their English Language Learner program are Spanish, Bosnian, Marshallese, French, Burmese, and Karen (Waterloo Schools, 2025)..

Waterloo is one of the two principal cities that comprises the Waterloo-Cedar Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The other principal city, Cedar Falls, is adjacent to Waterloo; the downtowns of both cities are less than 10 miles away from each other. Three counties—Black Hawk, Bremer, and Grundy—make up the Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA, totaling a combined estimated population of 168,461.

Advanced manufacturing is the largest industry in Iowa, accounting for 18.2% of the state's total gross domestic product (GDP). The largest segment of the state's manufacturing workforce is in Northeast Iowa and the Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA. In 2020, manufacturing was the largest employer in the area, employing more than 15,000 individuals. (Iowa Workforce Development, 2021). Other supersectors that made up a significant portion of employment include trade, education and health services, and government. Major employers in the Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA and the larger Cedar Valley region, are shown in **Table 3-1**. (Grow Cedar Valley, 2023). The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reported an unemployment rate of 2.7% for the Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA in December 2023.

Table 3-1: Major Employers in the Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA/Cedar Valley Region

Company	Type of business	Number of employees
John Deere	Manufacturing	1000+
UnityPoint Health	Hospitals and healthcare	1000+
Tyson Fresh Meats	Food processing	1000+
MercyOne	Hospitals and healthcare	1000+
Waterloo Community Schools	Education	1000+
Target Distribution Centers	Retail distribution	1000+
University of Northern Iowa	Education	1000+
VGM Group	Hospitals and healthcare	1000+
Hy-Vee Food Stores	Retail	1000+
Cedar Falls Community Schools	Education	1000+
City of Waterloo	Government	1000+
Western Home Communities	Senior living residence	500-999
Hawkeye Community College	Education	500-999
Bertch Cabinet Manufacturing	Manufacturing	500-999
Veridian Credit Union	Financial services	500-999
Omega Cabinetry/Masterbrand	Manufacturing	500-999
City of Cedar Falls	Government	500-999
Central Rivers Area Education Agency	Education	500-999
LSB/LSBX	Financial services	100-499
Wartburg College	Education	100-499

3.1.2 Waterloo Army Aviation Support Facility

The operation and maintenance of the Waterloo AASF is funded primarily by the Federal Government through the NGB, and its primary purpose is to serve as the base for Detachment 1, Company C, 2nd Battalion of the 211th Aviation Regiment as well as Detachment 1, Company A, 1st Battalion of the 376th Aviation Regiment (CurrentOps, 2024). The facility provides unit support for heavy lift rotary-winged aircraft. Waterloo AASF includes hangar space and a flight ramp, administrative buildings, and other ground support facilities.

The Waterloo AASF is within the East Lake Watershed and tributaries leading to the Cedar River are located less than 0.5 miles east of the facility. Regional surface water features include the Cedar River, approximately 2 miles southwest of the facility, which flows southeast before emptying to the Mississippi River over 100 miles downstream.

Drinking water for Waterloo AASF is supplied by the City of Waterloo. Drinking water for the city is predominantly sourced from the limestone bedrock of the Cedar Valley Group, which is part of the Silurian-Devonian aquifer; however, some of Waterloo's water supply is obtained from the alluvial aquifer along the Cedar River downgradient of Waterloo AASF. No potable water wells are located within the Waterloo AASF. Both public and private supply wells are present within 4 miles of the facility. Domestic wells are present in the residential area east of the facility; however, these wells are considered upgradient and/or side-gradient of the facility groundwater flow. Additional commercial and municipal supply wells also exist southwest of the facility in the downgradient groundwater flow direction (AECOM, 2024). It is unknown if the domestic water wells near the facility are used for drinking water. Drinking water wells in and around the City of Waterloo range in depth from 75 feet to 225 feet (Waterloo Water Works, 2023).

3.1.3 Residential Neighborhoods Surrounding Waterloo AASF

The nearest properties to Waterloo AASF with single-family homes can be found approximately 1 mile east of the facility and are zoned for agricultural use. The AASF is bordered on the north, west, and southern boundaries by the Waterloo Regional Airport, which is zoned as a Planned Industrial District.

Southeast of the AASF is zoned for light and heavy industrial use for approximately 1 mile to the east and 1.8 miles to the southeast. The closest zoned residential area to the AASF is approximately 2 miles east of the facility along Logan Avenue and spans about 0.5 miles north to south with an additional 0.25 miles of residences on a side street originating from Logan Avenue. Between the industrial area and the residential area on Logan Avenue, land is predominantly used for agricultural purposes. South of industrial areas along the airport's southern border, land is zoned for agricultural use for 1 mile until the area becomes predominantly residential use. West of the airport is the city of Cedar Falls, Iowa. To the west of airport property, land use is predominantly agricultural with some industrial and residential properties until a larger area zoned for residential use approximately 1.5 miles west of the airport's boundary (Black Hawk County, 2023).

Future land use near Waterloo AASF is anticipated to change. As outlined in Waterloo's 2023 economic development plan, the city is planning to expand its 2,000-acre master-planned industrial park surrounding Waterloo Regional Airport, which would include the development of nearly 400 acres of farmland west of the city airport (Iowa Northland Regional Council of Governments, 2023).

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 related to the IAARNG and the Waterloo AASF. ARNG developed a PFAS Fact Sheet (**Appendix A**) that was shared with survey candidates and the public via the information repository located at the Waterloo Public Library.

3.2.2 Other Environmental Programs

No other known environmental programs have been organized to support community involvement regarding PFAS at Waterloo AASF.

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 Waterloo AASF. Respondents were from the following groups within the community:

- Waterloo Water Works
- Waterloo Regional Airport
- City of Waterloo Public Relations
- Iowa Department of Natural Resources
- Waterloo AASF personnel
- Waterloo Economic Development
- Black Hawk County Public Works
- Black Hawk County Health Department

Almost all of the nearby community members interviewed for the CIP were aware of potential environmental impacts posed by PFAS in general and over half were aware of the PFAS study at Waterloo AASF. One respondent was curious why the Waterloo AASF was selected for a PFAS study and where it is ranked in importance relative to the other facilities nationally. Several people inquired about the sampling process and how thorough it is. Respondents were also concerned about how mobile PFAS is in the environment.

Other respondents were concerned about the remediation process and waste from the investigation. Community members stated concerns about off-site migration of PFAS and potential impact to private wells. Respondents also inquired whether there is a replacement product for AFFF and if the ARNG has a plan to replace AFFF for firefighting purposes. IAARNG has indicated that Tri-Max™ fire extinguishers containing AFFF are stored at the AASF but are not in use, and are in the process of being replaced with Halotron extinguishers that do not contain PFAS (AECOM, 2024).

Communication, among those that said it was of interest, is a high priority. The majority of respondents are interested in being added to a mailing list if one is created. Approximately 80% of respondents were interested in receiving information “whenever events warrant”. Some respondents wanted contact on a monthly or quarterly basis.

3.4 Response to Community Concerns

Community members exhibited concern for potential environmental impacts posed by PFAS originating from Waterloo AASF. Community members were also interested in the investigation process and future plans for the investigation and each respondent was provided the PFAS Fact Sheet included in **Appendix A** which provides more information about the study and additional resources to learn about PFAS. During interviews, ARNG explained to interviewees the reasoning for conducting the PFAS study at Waterloo 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.

Of respondents interested in the sampling process, one person asked how many times sampling has been conducted at Waterloo AASF. Multiple interviewees asked about planned sample media, if only groundwater is being sampled, if surface water is being sampled, and if nearby private well sampling has been conducted. Regarding private well sampling, an interviewee asked how ARNG would respond if exceedances do occur in drinking water wells. Community members asked if ARNG is using the new PFAS SLs in the study. Another concern mentioned was about waste derived from remedial activities, where waste is taken and if it is treated as hazardous waste.

Other interviewees were concerned about how PFAS travels through the environment and the local geology, concerned about migration off-facility. It was also asked if the study is only focused on Waterloo AASF or if sampling will also be conducted on airport property. Multiple respondents asked what remedial action would entail at Waterloo AASF and one expressed concern about the end point of PFAS after remedial activities or water filtration since these chemicals do not break down. Additionally, one person did not have any questions, but noted the importance of ARNG addressing PFAS in a timely manner.

Of the respondents who mentioned friends or neighbors have spoken with them about PFAS, concerns included how PFAS will affect wastewater facilities in the future and friends who are firefighters are concerned about related exposure risks to handling and practicing with AFFF. One respondent mentioned people are becoming more aware of PFAS and are taking more of an interest in it. 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 interviews indicate that there is considerable interest among the respondents in receiving follow-up information. Most respondents prefer a form of electronic communication such as email, social media, or television news to receive local news. Approximately 12-20% prefer newspaper or local radio news, respectively. Respondents stated that the community overall predominantly receives communication about local events and news through local television news, newspapers, and social media pages such as local group pages on Facebook. One interviewee stated a good way to reach more community members is to post paid “pre-roll” advertisements which run before videos on applications like TikTok. A local newspaper, *The Waterloo-Cedar Falls Courier*, was mentioned by several respondents as a well-read publication. The *Cedar Valley Saver* was also mentioned.

Approximately half of respondents said that if they had concerns about the study at Waterloo AASF, they would contact the AASF. Others would contact either the ARNG project representatives, their local water supplier, or other local environmental agencies. The majority of respondents indicated they would like to stay informed about PFAS at Waterloo AASF and requested they be put on a mailing list if one is developed. Periodic mailing of fact sheets to a mailing list would capture those that still prefer to read paper copies of informational material.

Translation of public notices and other information related to PFAS at Waterloo AASF into a language other than English may be warranted. Due to the presence of refugee and immigrant communities in Waterloo, one respondent suggested a need for providing translation services when communicating information to the public. Spanish, Bosnian, Marshallese, French, Burmese, and Karen are the most common languages spoken by students in the English Language Learners program in Waterloo schools (Waterloo Schools, 2025).

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

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 PFAS investigation work at Waterloo AASF is available to interested citizens, the ARNG will maintain a Local Information Repository at the Waterloo Public Library at the address below. Information at the repository will include selected technical reports, fact sheets, general information, and other relevant documents.

Waterloo Public Library

415 Commercial Street
Waterloo, IA 50701

Library Director, David Eckert

Phone: 319-291-4476

Email: deckert@waterloopubliclibrary.org

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 E**.

Iowa Department of Health and Human Services and the Black Hawk County Public 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 E**.

Establish a Spokesperson

The ARNG and IAARNG via the IAARNG Public Affairs Office 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 A**.

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 *Waterloo-Cedar Falls Courier* or the *Cedar Valley Saver*.

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 as needed and concurrent with the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) solicitation.

Solicit/Form a Restoration Advisory Board

Given enough community interest, the ARNG and IAARNG will assist interested stakeholders in their efforts to form a RAB regarding the work at the Waterloo 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

The following outreach actions are considered options that could be conducted as part of this CIP in the future based on evaluations and interest from the community.

Invite the Community to an Open House on the Installation

Giving concerned members of the nearby community and local leaders a guided tour of Waterloo 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. 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 will be distributed to stakeholders and more broadly distributed as appropriate. A fact sheet for Waterloo 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 Waterloo AASF may hold, or attend as a guest speaker, other events to engage with the community. 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 Waterloo AASF more control over the specifics and details that are discussed related to PFAS specifically, the conditions at Waterloo 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 Department of Natural Resources PFAS Action Plan website could provide information about the presence of PFAS at Waterloo 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

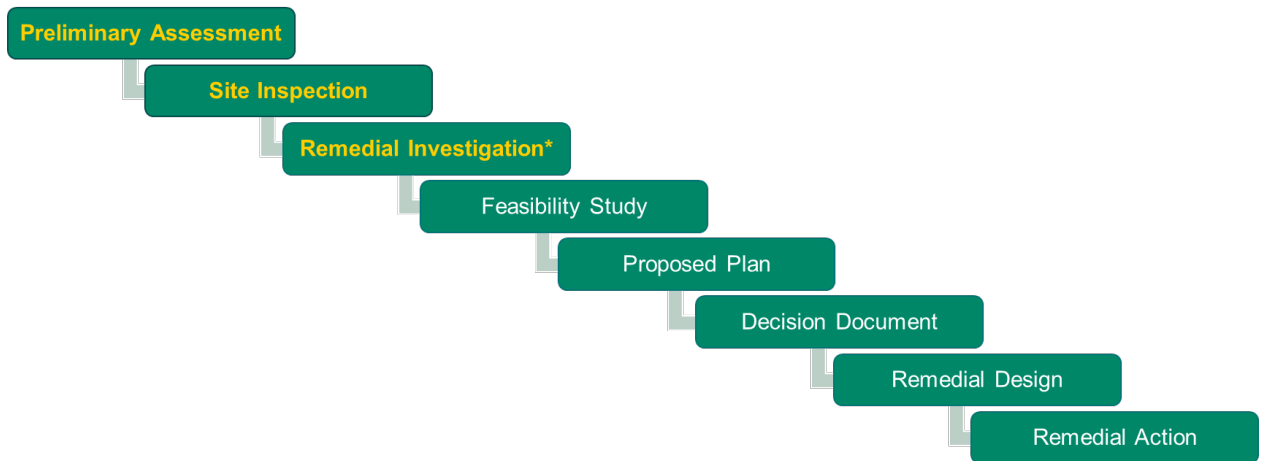
A suggested schedule for Community Involvement is outlined below in **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1: Community Involvement Activities and Suggested Timing

Activity	Timing
Establish and maintain an Administrative Record File and Local Information Repository	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be continually updated
Conduct community interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During development of the CIP (and during subsequent CIP updates)
Publish public notices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to completion of the Proposed Plan, allow for submission of written or oral public comments
Conduct public meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings held, if requested by the public during the comment period
Update this Community Involvement Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As needed
RAB solicitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the need and public interest to establish a RAB, every 2 years while environmental restoration activities are active
Form a RAB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If warranted through sufficient public interest
Participate in Informal Information Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As requested by the public
Prepare Fact Sheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As needed based on progress of the RI activities or other pertinent changes
Prepare content for web pages and social media apps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As needed per the discretion of ARNG and IAARNG PAO
Prepare correspondence, letters, or post cards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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Appendix A

PFAS Fact Sheet

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FACT SHEET

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)



Remedial Investigation at Waterloo Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF), IA 2245 W Big Rock Rd · Waterloo, IA · 50703

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 man-made 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 soil and groundwater sampled at Waterloo AASF (located adjacent to Waterloo Regional 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 Waterloo AASF are described below.
- **Preliminary Assessment (PA):** Completed in 2019, the Waterloo 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 2021, 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.

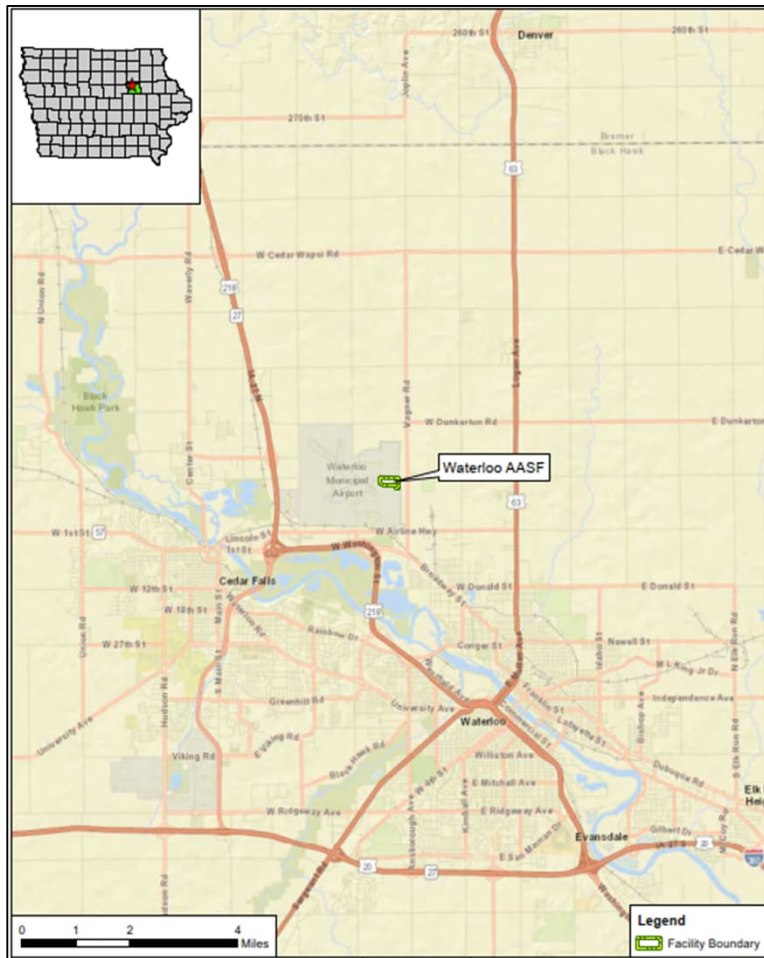
CONTACTS

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dana.k.billingsley.nfg@army.mil

- **Remedial Investigation (RI):** The RI, which is currently underway at Waterloo 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.
- Two fire training areas on the Waterloo AASF flight ramp—one to the west and the other to the south of the facility hangar—were identified as Areas of Interest (AOIs), 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/>



SI Groundwater Testing Results for PFAS at Waterloo AASF, IA

Highest Detection (parts per trillion [ppt])	CERCLA Phase	Status
PFOS: 25.5; PFOA: 231; PFBS: 18.8; PFNA: 2.77; PFHxS: 16.1; PFBA: 12.9; PFHxA: 5.32	Site Inspection	Sampling revealed multiple locations at Waterloo 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 and early phases of field work commenced in spring 2024. There are no known PFAS impacts to drinking water at Waterloo AASF based on available data; however, potential impacts will be reevaluated throughout the RI as additional 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

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The CIP Interviewee group included 15 persons. The Interviewee responses are summarized in the bullet points for each interview question.

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 – 1

More information:

Yes: 0

No: 1

- Several interviewees learned of PFAS between 1 and 7 years ago through their work in drinking water, aviation, at Waterloo AASF, and State DNR.
- Learned of PFAS through work on national boards and committees.
- One interviewee had not heard the term, “PFAS,” but was familiar with them in terms of “forever chemicals,” and learned of them about 5 years ago through media coverage and digital journalism.
- One interviewee learned of PFAS first as “forever chemicals” in graduate school. Also is aware of PFAS through private water well testing program funded by the DNR, “Private Well Grant”.

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

Yes –

Waterloo AASF study – **9**

Other Environmental studies – **0**

No (both questions) – 6

- One interviewee noted they learned of the study through their coworkers prior to the CIP interviews.
- One interviewee is not familiar with the Waterloo AASF study but does know of Sioux City and Des Moines PFAS studies.

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 – 2

No – 11

- All interviewees who have communicated with officials about the study said the officials were responsive to questions.
- One interviewee has not spoken with ARNG, USACE, or other environmental officials about the Waterloo AASF study, but has spoken with officials about the

Sioux City and Des Moines PFAS studies. Officials for the other studies have been responsive and are working together to solve problems with those studies.

- Two interviewees did not provide a response for this question due to time constraints in their schedules.

4. Do you have any questions or concerns about the Waterloo 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)?

Questions or Concerns

Yes – 4

No – 9

- An interviewee expressed interest in how many times sampling has been conducted at the facility.
- One interviewee expressed interest in groundwater related to PFAS ability to travel through the environment and geology in the area.
- Two interviewees asked what remedial action would entail.
- One interviewee asked where the endpoint of PFAS will be after remediation or water filtration if it never goes away.
- One interviewee inquired why the Waterloo AASF was selected for this PFAS study and asked where it is ranked in importance compared to the other facilities nationally.
- One interviewee did not have questions or concerns, but noted it is important that ARNG is addressing the problem in a timely manner.
- One interviewee asked how much interest there has been from others in the community.
- Are private wells being sampled, or just groundwater monitoring? If private wells were sampled, what would ARNG do if exceedances occur?
- Is ARNG using the new MCLs that just came out for PFAS?
- Has ARNG looked at products other than AFFF as sources at the facilities?
- Is there a replacement product for AFFF or has ARNG looked into other products? What is the plan to replace AFFF?
- Is there aircraft maintenance in the hangar at Waterloo AASF, or is it just storage?
- Where does waste from remedial activities go? Is it treated as hazardous waste?
- Another interviewee did not have questions or concerns, but mentioned the “Private Well Grant” has a database of results, though it is not publicly available. They also recommended looping in the environmental office of the health department.
- Is the study limited to the AASF rather than the airport in a broader sense?
- Is surface water being investigated in addition to soil and groundwater?
- Two interviewees did not provide a response for this question due to time constraints in their schedules.

Follow Up Information

Yes – 13, email is the preferred contact method for all respondents.

No – 0

- Two interviewees did not provide a response for this question due to time constraints in their schedules.

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

No – 10

- One interviewee mentioned a friend in Northwest Iowa who operates a wastewater facility and is concerned about what will need to be done in regard to PFAS in their industry in the future.
- One interviewee mentioned people are becoming more aware of PFAS and are taking more interest in it. It is becoming more common knowledge.
- One interviewee mentioned their friends who are firefighters are interested in PFAS, particularly concerning handling and practicing with AFFF and the related exposure risks.
- Two interviewees did not provide a response for this question due to time constraints in their schedules.

6. If you had a question or concern about Waterloo AASF, what would you do? Is there someone you would call or contact? Would you like to have a point of contact?

Contact the base: **6**

Contact ARNG PFAS Project Representatives: **4** (interviewees had contact information prior to interview)

Contact other: **2** (Contact local water representatives, speak to someone at the DNR or their EPA region)

Not sure: **2**

Would like Point of Contact: **6**

- *Note: Some interviewees mentioned multiple parties they would have reached out to. As a result, the tallied responses total to a number greater than the number of interviewees. Two interviewees did not provide a response for this question due to time constraints in their schedules.

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 Fact Sheets/General Information

Yes – 12

- Several interviewees noted they are only interested in receiving fact sheets through their office, not personally as a recipient.

No – 1

Interest in RAB

Yes – 6

- The six interviewees above who said yes are interested in participating as a representative for their agencies, not as a member of the public.

Maybe –

No – 5

Note: Two interviewees did not provide a response for this question due to time constraints in their schedules.

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?

Community Receives Information:*

Newspaper: **8**

Radio: **1**

Television News: **8**

Social media (e.g., Facebook, X, Instagram): **14**

Interpersonal Communication: **1**

Newsletters/Fact Sheets/Posters/Fliers:

Service groups (Rotary, Exchange Club, Elks Club): **2**

One interviewee suggested contacting colleges to see what outlets they use to inform younger generations. Another interviewee mentioned there is likely a need for translation services to be provided in Waterloo as there are large refugee and immigrant populations. Spanish and African dialect of French are the two most common languages after English. There are large communities of Congolese and Liberian refugees in Waterloo.

*Note: Many interviewees identified multiple sources for how the community receives information. As a result, the tally above includes all sources mentioned, making the total count higher than the number of interviewees.

The local media sources mentioned were:

Television - KWWL (the local television news station), the local Cedar Rapids station which has a larger viewership, KCRG, KGAN, and Cedar Falls Channel 15 news

Newspaper - The Courier newspaper was mentioned by several people (The Courier website has more traffic than local TV stations), Cedar Valley Saver

Radio - 101.9 (local Waterloo radio station), 93.5, 105.7

Social Media – Recommended posting on group pages on Facebook. One interviewee also recommended paying for “pre-roll” ads, paid ads before videos/TikTok posts. They have not seen much traction through paid Facebook ads.

Personally Preferred method:*

Email: **4**
Newspaper: **2**
Radio: **3**
Television News: **7**
Social media: **4**
Interpersonal Communication: **1**
Newsletters/Fact Sheets/Posters/Fliers:

*Note: Interviewees listed multiple sources for how they preferred to receive news about local events. As a result, the tally above includes all sources mentioned, making the total count higher than the number of interviewees.

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

Community Meetings/Open Houses: **1**
Newsletters:
Email: **10**
Newspaper(s):
Social Media: **1**
Website: **3**
Virtual Meetings:
Phone Call: **2**
Property Visits:
Radio/TV:
Fliers: **1**
Inform City Hall/Local Organizations:

- One interviewee mentioned public meetings in other communities have had poor attendance but has not had one in Waterloo.
- One interviewee is a Communications professional and suggested a Facebook page for the ARNG would be helpful to reach the community. They would need to reach out to get followers, likely in the form of paid advertisements.
- One interviewee did not clarify the preferred method of contact, just that they would not like to be included on a mailing list.

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

Monthly: **2**
Bi-monthly:
Quarterly: **4**
Annually:
Whenever events warrant: **13**

Other:

Note: Some interviews listed multiple answers. As a result, the tally above includes all sources mentioned, making the total count higher than the number of interviewees.

- One interviewee mentioned that quarterly updates are good for a 5- to 7-year project.

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? **Names and contact information for private individuals will be removed in the actual CIP document, this is for information sharing purposes.**

Yes – 10

No – 5

- One interviewee recommended speaking with local water board members.
- Communications director for the city was recommended to reach out to by multiple participants.
- Two interviewees recommended reaching out to businesses and plants by the airport.
- Blackhawk county conservation board, Hartman Reserve Nature Center, Becoming an Outdoors Woman, and Outdoor Journey for Girls were organizations recommended by an interviewee as contacts who may be interested in the PFAS study.
- It was recommended to contact the EPA Region 7 drinking water representative
- Local Waterloo and Cedar Falls leaders
- It was recommended to reach out to the airport
- Iowa Northern Regional Coalition of Governments (INRCOG), which is an independent agency that fosters communication between local governments. They are the go-between for local governments, and they help with brownfields and grants.
- One interviewee recommended reaching out to the environmental team from the public health office, healthcare partners in hospitals to assist with questions about how PFAS will impact health and families, civil rights and environmental justice offices with people familiar with brownfield sites, Cedar Falls City representatives, the Center for Environmental Education at the University of Northern Iowa, and the county board of supervisors.

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 – 0

No – 15

Appendix C Media List

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Newspaper:

Waterloo-Cedar Falls Courier
6915 Chancellor Drive, Suite B
Cedar Falls, IA 50613
Phone: 419-291-1400
Website: www.wcfcourier.com

Cedar Valley Saver
3641 Kimball Avenue
Unit 8
Waterloo, IA 50702
Phone: 319-232-4500
Website: <https://www.cvsaver.com/>

Television broadcast station:

KWWL (Channel 7) – Largest Viewership
511 East 5th Street
Waterloo, IA 50703
Phone: 319-291-1240
Website: www.kwwl.com

KCRG (Channel 9)
501 Second Avenue SE
Cedar Rapids, IA 52401
Phone: 319-399-5900
Website: <https://www.kcrg.com/>

KGAN (Channel 2)
600 Old Marion Road NE
Cedar Rapids, IA 52402
800-642-6140
Website: <https://cbs2iowa.com/>

Cedar Falls Channel 15 Cable News
City of Cedar Falls
220 Clay Street
Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613
Phone: 319-276-8600
Website: <https://www.cedarfalls.com/857/Video-Services>

FM/AM radio stations:

KCVM (93.5 FM)
721 Shirley Street
Cedar Falls, IA 50613
Phone: 319-277-1918
Website: www.935themix.com

Community Involvement Plan
Waterloo Army Aviation Support Facility
Waterloo, IA

KNWS (101.9 FM)
4880 Texas Street
Waterloo IA, 50702
Phone: 866-515-1019
Website: <https://www.life1019.com/>

KOKZ (105.7 FM)
1065 N Center Point Road
Hiawatha, IA 52233
Phone: 319-234-1057
Website: <https://1057kokz.com/>

Appendix D

Potential Meeting Locations

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1. Waterloo Public Library
415 Commercial Street
Waterloo, IA 50701
David Eckert, Library Director
Phone: 319-291-4476
Email: deckert@waterloopubliclibrary.org

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Appendix E

List of Key Project Contacts

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This appendix contains a list of key project contacts related to the Waterloo AASF PFAS RI, 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 be interested in the project.

Federal Elected Officials

U.S. Representative Ashley Hinson

1717 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
Phone: 202-225-2911

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 D. Pate

Lucas State Office Building
321 East 12th Street, 1st Floor
Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-281-5204
Email: sos@sos.iowa.gov

Senator William A. Dotzler Jr.

31st District
Iowa State Capitol
1007 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-281-3221
Email: bill.dotzler@legis.iowa.gov

Representative Jerome Amos Jr.

62nd District
Iowa State Capitol
1007 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50319

Community Involvement Plan
Waterloo Army Aviation Support Facility
Waterloo, IA

Phone: 515-281-3221
Email: jerome.amosjr@legis.iowa.gov

County Elected Officials

Christopher Schwartz, Chair, Blackhawk County Board of Supervisors

316 East 5th Street
Waterloo, IA 50703
Phone: 319-833-3074
Email: cschwartz@blackhawkcounty.iowa.gov

Linda Laylin, Blackhawk County Board of Supervisors

316 East 5th Street
Waterloo, IA 50703
Phone: 319-833-3076
Email: llaylin@blackhawkcounty.iowa.gov

City of Waterloo Elected Officials

Mayor Quentin M. Hart

715 Mulberry Street
Waterloo, IA 50703
Phone: 319-291-4301
Fax: 319-291-4301
Email: mayor@waterloo-ia.org

Rob Nichols, City Council Member, At-large

715 Mulberry Street
Waterloo, IA 50703
Phone: 319-214-3190
Email: rob.nichols@waterloo-ia.org

Steve Simon, City Council Member, At-large

715 Mulberry Street
Waterloo, IA 50703
Phone: 319-231-1007
Email: steve.simon@waterloo-ia.org

Nia Wilder, City Council Member, Ward 3

715 Mulberry Street
Waterloo, IA 50703
Phone: 515-447-6590
Email: nia.wilder@waterloo-ia.org

Federal Agency Project Representatives

Walter Gee

Army National Guard Installations & Environment
111 South George Mason Drive
Arlington, VA 22204
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

Major Clint Knutson, Facility Commander

Waterloo Army Aviation Support Facility
2245 West Big Rock Road
Waterloo, IA 50703
Phone: 515-331-5520 ext. 17500#
Email: klint.d.knutson.mil@army.mil

State Agency Project Representatives

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Andrew Carver, Environmental Specialist
Solid Waste and Contaminated Sites Division
6200 Park Ave, Ste 200
Des Moines, IA 50321
Phone: 515-721-7024
Email: andrew.carver@dnr.iowa.gov

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Miranda Haes, Coordinator
Wildlife Management Area Technical Assistance
Northeast Iowa River Basin
Phone: 515-204-3485
Email: miranda.haes@dnr.iowa.gov

State Parks Bureau
George Wyth State Park
Lori Eberhard, Park Manager
3659 Wyth Road
Waterloo, IA 50703
Phone: 319-269-6705
Email: lori.eberhard@dnr.iowa.gov

Iowa Department of Health and Human Services
Mindy Uhle, Bureau Chief
Bureau of Environmental Health Services
321 East 12th Street, 6th floor
Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-499-1395
Email: melinda.uhle@idph.iowa.gov

Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
Mike Naig, Secretary of Agriculture
502 East 9th Street

Community Involvement Plan
Waterloo Army Aviation Support Facility
Waterloo, IA

Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-281-5321
Fax: 515-281-8503
Email: michael.naig@iowaagriculture.gov

County Agency Project Representatives

Black Hawk County Public Health Department
Kaitlin Emrich, Public Health Director
1407 Independence Avenue, 5th floor
Waterloo, IA 50703
Phone: 319-291-2413
Email: publichealth@blackhawkcounty.iowa.gov

Black Hawk County USDA Farm Service Agency
Cody Wedeking, County Executive Director
2950 Southland Drive
Waterloo, IA 50701
Phone: 319-296-3185 ext. 3858
Fax: 855-223-7135
Email: cody.wedeking@usda.gov

City Representatives

Waterloo Regional Airport
Steven Kjergaard, Director of Aviation
2790 Livingston Lane
Waterloo, IA 50703
Phone: 319-291-4483
Email: steven.kjergaard@waterloo-ia.org

City of Waterloo
Bridgett Wood, Finance Director
715 Mulberry Street
Waterloo, IA 50703
Phone: 319-291-4323
Fax: 319-291-4571
Email: bridgett.wood@waterloo-ia.org

City of Waterloo
Tim Andera, Economic Development Specialist
715 Mulberry Street
Waterloo, IA 50703
Phone: 319-291-4366
Fax: 319-291-4262
Email: tim.andera@waterloo-ia.org

City of Waterloo
Todd Deerfield, Leisure Services Interim Director
1101 Campbell Avenue
Waterloo, IA 50701
Phone: 319-291-4370
Fax: 319-291-4297

Community Involvement Plan
Waterloo Army Aviation Support Facility
Waterloo, IA

Email: todd.deerfield@waterloo-ia.org

City of Waterloo

Abraham Funchess, Civil Rights Commission Director

620 Mulberry Street

Waterloo, IA 50703

Phone: 319-291-4441

Fax: 319-291-4295

Email: abraham.funchess@waterloo-ia.org

City of Waterloo

Randy Bennett, Public Works Director

625 Glenwood Street

Waterloo, IA 50703

Phone: 319-291-4455

Email: randy.bennett@waterloo-ia.org

Local Community Organizations

Waterloo School District Administration

Dr. Jared Smith, Superintendent

1516 Washington Street

Waterloo, IA 50702

Phone: 319-433-1874

Email: smithjr@waterlooschools.org

Waterloo School District Administration

Pam Arndorfer, Board Secretary

1516 Washington Street

Waterloo, IA 50702

Phone: 319-433-1874

Email: arndorferp@waterlooschools.org

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