



Lea and West Second Street **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN**



**2026
AUGUST**

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INTRODUCTION

The goal of this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is to encourage and facilitate community engagement throughout the Lea and West Second Street Superfund site (Site) cleanup. The CIP describes how EPA will involve the community and address local needs during the Superfund process. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the community will work together by using the tools described in this plan. Active public involvement is crucial to the success of any project. EPA's community involvement activities at the Site are designed to inform the public of all cleanup activities and include the community in the decision-making process.

EPA defines the "community" as those people and entities who have an interest in or are affected by the Site. EPA also recognizes that other stakeholders, including local, state and federal agencies, may have an interest in the Site. This CIP is based on a series of community interviews conducted in 2017 and 2026 with the affected community and stakeholders in accordance with EPA's Superfund community involvement and cleanup guidance. The CIP is a "living document," meaning that it can be updated or revised over the course of site cleanup to reflect long-term changes in the community.

Community Involvement at Lea and West Second Street Superfund Site

Active and participatory community involvement is an important part of the cleanup process. It is also regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as "Superfund." This CIP follows community involvement requirements in the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) §117 and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) §300.430. EPA's Community Involvement Program is designed to facilitate participation of community members throughout the cleanup process, including the investigation phase and the remedy selection phase. EPA works closely with state and local agencies to provide community involvement throughout the Superfund process.

Site Overview

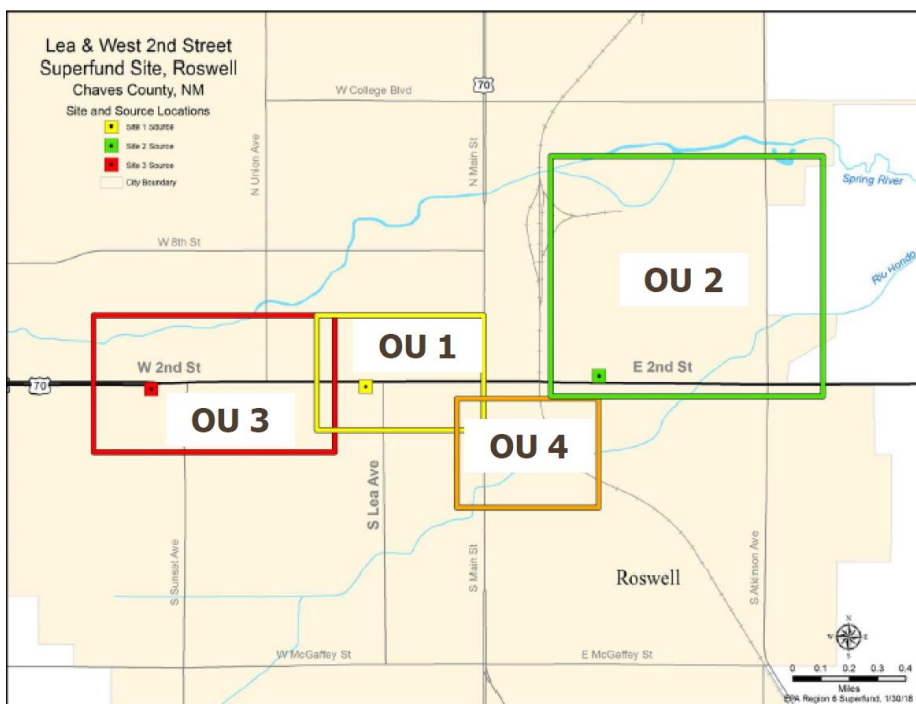
The Lea and West Second Street Superfund Site is in the City of Roswell, Chaves County, New Mexico and consists of four Operable Units (OUs), where soil and groundwater have been impacted to varying degrees by chlorinated solvents primarily associated with drainage of wastes from multiple dry-cleaning operations that have occupied the property since 1931.

The chlorinated solvents of concern are tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), cis- 1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), and trans-1,2-dichloroethene (trans-1,2-DCE). Petroleum hydrocarbon contamination from multiple leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs) is interspersed and commingled throughout the OUs. Details for each OU are provided below.

Operable Unit 1 – 510 and 514 West Second Street: OU 1 was commonly referred to as Denio's. Contamination is present in soil and groundwater on the south side of commercial buildings, which encompasses the stretch between 510 and 514 West Second Street. Groundwater contamination was initially discovered in 2006 during LUST investigations of the Allsup's 289 and Sawey Gulf Petroleum facilities (New Mexico Environment Department [NMED] 2014) located downgradient of 510 and 514 West Second Street. The area designated for OU 1 encompasses 156 acres.

Operable Unit 2 – 507 East Second Street: Located approximately 0.8 mile east of OU 1, OU 2 contamination is the result of leakage from a private sewer line believed to be associated with former dry cleaning operations (EPA 2015) that historically have been located between 505 and 511 East Second Street. Groundwater contamination was initially discovered in private supply wells downgradient of 507 East Second Street. The area designated as OU 2 encompasses 509 acres.

Operable Unit 3 – Intersection of West Second and Montana: OU 3 is located near the intersection of West Second and Montana Avenue and is the result of two separate releases of PCE. The first PCE release (Source Area 1) originated from an underground separator tank associated with drainage of wastes from former dry cleaning operations at the Monterey Shopping Center. This release was discovered by the NMED Superfund Oversight Section (SOS) during a Site Inspection (SI) conducted at the Site (NMED 2010). The second release (Source Area 2) originated from a former dry cleaner located at 1401 West Second Street where chlorinated solvent contamination was also present in groundwater samples



Overview of Operating Units (Ou's) 1-4 at the Lea and West Second Street Superfund Site in Roswell, NM

from monitoring wells at two adjacent properties on the northeast corner of the intersection of West Second Street and North Montana Avenue (NMED 2010). The area designated as OU 3 encompasses 276 acres.

Operable Unit 4 – Intersection of South Virginia Avenue and East Alameda Street: OU 4 is commonly referred to as Parks Underground Storage Tank (UST) site. Groundwater contamination was initially discovered during groundwater monitoring activities conducted at the Parks site. Minor soil contamination is present on the south side of a building at 511 South Main Street, where a dry cleaner operated from 2003 to 2007. More substantial soil contamination is present north of the historical dry cleaner in the alley along the sewer alignment behind the property at 501 South Main Street. The area designated as OU 4 encompasses 123 acres.

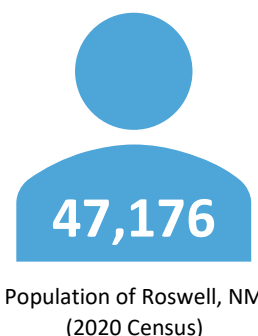
About the Community

Roswell is the largest city in Chaves County in southeastern New Mexico, at the intersection of U.S. Highways 285, 70, and 380. The Pecos River runs just east of the city. Approximately 48,000 residents (2020 Census). The community includes a large Hispanic/Latino population and a mix of families, seniors, and young adults. English and Spanish are widely spoken.

Roswell's economy and identity are closely tied to agriculture, particularly dairy production and large-scale pecan orchards. Chaves County is one of New Mexico's leading agricultural counties, and the Roswell area supports substantial dairy operations and pecan acreage that contribute to the local economy, water use, and land management priorities. These agricultural uses also make groundwater quality, irrigation water, and long-term land stewardship especially important to the community. Roswell's economy also centers on retail and services, health care, education, oil and gas support, light manufacturing, and tourism. The Lea and West Second Street corridor includes a mix of commercial properties, small businesses, public facilities, and nearby residential neighborhoods.

Key institutions include the Roswell Independent School District, New Mexico Military Institute (NMMI), and Eastern New Mexico University – Roswell. The Roswell Public Library and community centers serve as common gathering places.

Transportation and access: The city is car-oriented with arterial corridors (West Second Street/US-380 and Main Street/US-285). Pecos Trails Transit offers fixed-route bus service. Many residents rely on personal vehicles; parking access and walkability vary by neighborhood.



Key Contacts

EPA Contacts

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Elected Official

City of Roswell

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Roswell, NM 88201

Tim Jennings

Mayor
575-626-3232
www.roswell-nm.gov/583/Mayor

Elected Officials

For more information on elected officials, please visit, please visit <https://elections.mytimetovote.com>.

- U.S. House of Representatives. Visit www.house.gov/representatives/find-your-representative for contact information for your current congressional representative. The Lea and West Second Street site is in the 3rd congressional district.
- U.S. Senate. Visit www.senate.gov/senators for contact information for your current U.S. senators for New Mexico.
- State House. Visit <https://www.nmlegis.gov/Members/Districts> for contact information for New Mexico. The Lea and West Second Street site is in the 58th and 59th district(s).
- State Senate. Visit <https://www.nmlegis.gov/Members/Districts> for contact information for your current senator. The Lea and West Second Street site is in the 27th and 32nd district(s).

Overview of the CIP Process

EPA is committed to engaging dialogue and collaboration with community members. Our goal for Superfund community involvement is to advocate and strengthen meaningful community participation during Superfund cleanup. EPA is committed to:

- Encouraging and enabling community member involvement.
- Listening and responding to community concern.
- Changing planned actions where community comments or concerns have merit.
- Keeping the community well informed of ongoing and planned activities.
- Explaining EPA activities to the community.

EPA welcomes the opportunity to improve our communication effort by obtaining feedback and suggestions from the public. EPA is open to public suggestions that improve the exchange of information, or ideas that enhance the implementation of the remediation efforts. Interviews are planned during the next few months and information will be collected and added to this living document.

Community Issues and Concerns

Residents and business owners near the Lea and West Second Street corridor have raised concerns about potential health risks from soil, groundwater, and indoor air (vapor intrusion), especially for children, pregnant people, and older adults; whether local drinking water is affected; and how dust, odors, noise, and traffic will be managed during field work. Many ask about cleanup timelines, how sampling locations are selected, how results will be reported, and potential impacts on property values and redevelopment. Stakeholders also request clear, consistent updates in plain language (and Spanish), advance notice of activities that affect access or parking along West Second/US-380, and convenient meeting options. They emphasize a single point of contact for questions and access coordination, strong coordination among EPA, NMED, the City of Roswell, and nearby schools and clinics, and opportunities to provide input before key decisions are made.

Need to find water system information? Visit the New Mexico Environment Department's Drinking Water Viewer at <https://nmdwv.gecsws.com/>. This public website lets you look up drinking water system information such as sample results, inspection records, sampling schedules, violations, and enforcement actions. You can search for a specific water system or browse information across multiple systems.

Contaminants of Concern

Perchloroethylene (PCE)

Perchloroethylene (PCE, sometimes called perchloroethene, tetrachloroethylene, tetrachloroethene or PERC) is considered a contaminant of concern (COC) at the Lea and West Second Street Superfund Site. COCs are chemicals that need to be addressed by a cleanup action because they are a potential threat to human health or the environment. PCE is a volatile organic compound, or VOC. This kind of organic chemical compound evaporates under normal indoor temperatures and pressure. PCE was once widely used in dry cleaning and metal degreasing. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) has a series of summaries about contaminants, called ToxFAQs. You can find a ToxFAQ on PCE (listed as tetrachloroethylene) at www.cdc.gov/TSP/ToxFAQs/ToxFAQsLanding.aspx.

Trichloroethylene (TCE)

Trichloroethylene (TCE, also trichloroethene) is a contaminant of concern (COC) at the Lea and West Second Street Superfund Site. COCs are chemicals that need to be addressed by a cleanup action because they are a potential threat to human health or the environment. A cleanup action must address COCs because they are a potential threat to human health or the environment. TCE is a volatile organic compound, or VOC. This kind of organic chemical compound evaporates under normal indoor temperatures and pressure. TCE is part of some industrial and commercial processes, including in dry cleaning facilities. It is one of the most common contaminants at Superfund sites. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) has a summary about contaminants, called ToxFAQs. You can find ToxFAQs on TCE at www.cdc.gov/TSP/ToxFAQs/ToxFAQsLanding.aspx.

Vapor Intrusion

Vapor intrusion occurs when vapor-forming chemicals in groundwater evaporate and make their way into indoor air. These vapor-forming chemicals are called volatile organic compounds, or VOCs. This kind of organic chemical compound evaporates under normal indoor temperatures and pressure. The vapors can move through cracks in buildings and foundations and into the air in buildings, which could threaten indoor air quality and human health. For more information, please visit: www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are considered a contaminant of concern (COC) at the Lea and West Second Street Superfund Site. COCs are chemicals that need to be addressed by a cleanup action because they are a potential threat to human health or the environment. VOCs are organic chemical compounds that evaporate under normal indoor temperatures and pressure. Many VOCs are human-made chemicals used and produced in manufacturing paints, pharmaceuticals and refrigerants. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) has a series of summaries about contaminants, called ToxFAQs. You can find ToxFAQs on specific VOCs at wwwn.cdc.gov/TSP/ToxFAQs/ToxFAQsLanding.aspx.

THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTION PLAN

Introduction to the Action Plan

The Community Involvement Action Plan highlights EPA's key objectives, methods and timelines for keeping residents, community stakeholders and local officials informed and involved throughout the cleanup process. The activities and their frequency relate to the stage of cleanup. They also reflect the level of interest expressed by the community. EPA based the Community Involvement Action Plan on several factors, including the needs, concerns and recommendations identified in the community interviews.

Community Involvement Objectives

The primary goals of this Community Involvement Action Plan are to:

- Provide the community with accurate, timely and understandable information about the Site in a manner that is considerate of the community's preferences and culture.
- Facilitate opportunities for public input and ensure community needs and concerns are considered.
- Respect and consider community input and feedback throughout the Superfund process.

The Community Involvement Action Plan is the foundation of EPA's community involvement program. It is a reference that the EPA site team often turns to during cleanup to identify useful community involvement activities. EPA is committed to involving the public, keeping the community informed of cleanup activities and how these activities may affect them, and helping people understand the ways in which they can participate in decision making.

Ongoing Communication

EPA will continue to work with the City of Roswell, the New Mexico Environment Department, the New Mexico Department of Health, and community organizations and community members to ensure that any important updates or information regarding the Site are shared directly with the public.

To sign up for the site email list, please contact ruiz.thomas@epa.gov.

Community Involvement Tools and Activities

EPA has identified and developed a variety of tools and activities to better engage with and involve the community.

Webpage

EPA will continue to maintain a webpage specifically for the Lea and West Second Street Superfund site. For past, current and future updates on the Site, please visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/lea-west-second-street.

The webpage provides an overview and history of the Site and EPA's involvement. The webpage:

- Shares updated information about the Superfund cleanup process with the public. New information will be featured under Stay Updated, Get Involved (Announcements and Key Topics section).
- Highlights site-related reports and documents with the public as they become available. A link to the document section is located under Site Documents and Data sections.
- Provides links to more site-related resources.

EPA also has other webpages available for information about the Superfund program and Region 6:

- National Superfund program: www.epa.gov/superfund
- EPA Region 6: www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-6-south-central
- Superfund Community Involvement: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement>

Community Meetings

Based on availability, EPA staff may attend meetings held by community groups, the local government and other organizations upon request to share information about the Site and to address community questions, concerns, ideas and comments. To identify appropriate opportunities and venues to deliver information about the Site, EPA will work with the community to coordinate the meetings.

EPA-hosted Events

EPA staff may host meetings, workshops and/or open houses to share information with the community. Meetings will be held at a central location that is Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-accessible and accessible by public transportation, such as the Roswell Public Library (301 N. Pennsylvania Ave). Interviewees indicated an overall preference for Tuesday or Thursday evening meetings.

Virtual Meetings

EPA staff may host or participate in meetings virtually, as coordinated with the community. To best accommodate community members, EPA staff may provide options to participate by phone for people unable to join a web-based meeting. EPA staff may share meeting materials ahead of the meeting so people unable to view the presentation can follow along.

Briefings with Local Officials

EPA staff may brief the City of Roswell, as well as Chaves County officials upon their request for information or in correspondence with relevant site information.

Educational Materials

To help address community concerns about the Site, EPA staff may collect, prepare and distribute user-friendly documents to help people understand site conditions. These materials will be distributed with the assistance of the City of Roswell as well as through the field office of the New Mexico Environment Department in Roswell.

Periodic Updates

EPA staff will develop and distribute information about the Site on an as-needed basis. These will:

- Provide regular updates about the Superfund process.
- Notify the public about public meetings and availability sessions and public comment periods.
- Provide links to publicly available documents and other resources.

EPA staff will maintain and continue to build a site mailing list. If you would like to be on EPA's mailing list to receive site updates via regular mail or electronically, please contact EPA's community involvement coordinator. Updates will also be available at the Site's information repositories.

Formal Public Comment Periods

During the Superfund process, EPA announces and opens public comment periods and encourages people to submit information. EPA accepts formal comments on several types of documents, including Proposed Plans, as well as when EPA proposes a site for listing on or deletion from the NPL. EPA considers all public comments in the Superfund decision-making process.

Public Comment Tips

Commenting is an important way to make your voice heard. Public comments can strengthen an environmental decision by providing the authoring agency with facts or perspectives lacking in the original draft. Commenting helps EPA create an accurate and comprehensive document to support appropriate and informed decision-making.

- Prepare for commenting by familiarizing yourself with the scope of the issue and relevant laws.
- Identify your key issues and concerns.
- Identify allies who can help with the document review and understanding of the report and coordinate your comments with them to strengthen your message.
- Be specific with your comments, including what you think could improve the document, what you think is missing from the document, what you like about the document, and what parts you want to remain in the document.

Translations

EPA will provide written information about the Site in English and Spanish. EPA will also procure Spanish interpretation for community meetings and ensure that a bilingual Community Involvement Coordinator will interface with the public.

Local Media Outlets

EPA may provide updates and information to local newspapers and radio and television stations and ask them to report on site-related issues. EPA staff will be available for interviews and will respond to media inquiries in a timely fashion. Inquiries from the news media should be directed to R6Press@epa.com.

EPA may publish public notices about meetings and other events in local newspapers and send notices to other local news outlets. EPA may include the following media outlets as part of outreach and information delivery efforts.



Newspapers

Roswell Daily Record
2301 N. Main St
Roswell, NM 88201
575-622-7710
admin@rdrnews.com
www.rdrnews.com



Radio stations

97.1 KBCQ
99.5 KWFL
100.5 KSFX
106.5 KEND
1230 KPSA



Television stations

Channel 8 KOBR
Channel 15 K15FT
Channel 13 K13RK

Mailing List

EPA has built a site mailing list and continues to maintain and update this list. The list has been developed based on research and collection of mailing addresses within the vicinity of the site, meeting sign-in sheets, community interviews, and email and telephone inquiries. To be added to the mailing list, please send a request by email, telephone or regular mail to Tom Ruiz at ruiz.thomas@epa.gov.

Social Media

EPA will share site updates through Facebook, Twitter and other social media:

- EPA Region 6 Facebook
- EPA Region 6 X (formerly Twitter)
- EPA site webpage (Stay Updated, Get Involved page)
- EPA Region 6 News and Events Webpage



Information Repository

EPA keeps site project information and reference materials for the public to read at local information repositories. Copies of cleanup documents for the Lea and West Second Street Superfund Site are available at the locations below.

Roswell Public Library
301 North Pennsylvania Ave.
Roswell, New Mexico 88201
575-622-7101
<https://roswell-nm.gov/1260/Library>

M-Thurs: 10 a.m.-7 p.m.
Fri & Sat: 10 a.m.-6 p.m.
Sun: 2 p.m.-6 p.m.

Information is primarily provided electronically, but hard copies are available for the repository upon request. Some of the materials available at the repository include:

- Record of Decision (ROD)
- Proposed Plans
- Action Memorandum for time-Critical removal actions
- Site fact sheets

Many of these documents are also available through the site webpage: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/lea-west-second-street>.

Government and the Superfund Process

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administers the federal government's Superfund program.¹ EPA is part of the executive branch of our government – meaning EPA implements and enforces federal laws and regulations. The Superfund program is supported by other EPA offices and government agencies. All relevant offices and agencies coordinate to address contaminated sites, protect human health and the environment, pursue those responsible for the contamination, and support redevelopment of cleaned-up sites to restore and revitalize communities. The following table describes the roles and responsibilities of the government agencies that may be involved at the Lea and West Second Street Superfund Site.

Federal Agencies

Federal agencies are created by laws passed by Congress or through presidential executive orders. Federal agencies determine how federal laws should be implemented across the United States and its territories. Each federal agency manages different laws and their work only falls within the parameters of those laws. Multiple federal agencies may become involved in helping to address local situations, depending upon the agencies' mission and expertise.

¹ There are also state Superfund programs that are different from the federal government's Superfund program. This fact sheet focuses on agency responsibilities as they relate to the federal government's Superfund program.



**U.S.
Environmental
Protection
Agency (EPA)**

EPA manages the [national Superfund program](#), through its headquarters in Washington, D.C. and 10 regional offices. EPA has the authority to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned releases of contamination, such as asbestos and lead, that pose a threat to public health and the environment, which includes – but is not limited to – sites on the [National Priorities List \(NPL\)](#). EPA’s Superfund program oversees long-term cleanups and short-term cleanups known as removal actions. Removal actions can be either emergency, time-critical or non-time-critical depending on the extent and type of contamination.



**Agency for Toxic
Substances and
Disease Registry
(ATSDR)**

ATSDR is part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The [Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980](#) (CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund) created ATSDR to address community concerns about hazardous waste. ATSDR responds to and protects people from harmful exposures to contaminants. During the Superfund process, ATSDR conducts [public health assessments and health consultations](#) at [National Priorities List \(NPL\)](#) sites, as well as all sites proposed for the NPL.

- A public health assessment evaluates the level or concentrations of hazardous substances; whether and how people may be exposed to contamination; what levels of a substance may cause harm to people; whether working or living near the site may affect people’s health; and other dangers to people at the site, such as unsafe buildings or abandoned mine shafts. ATSDR and other agencies may use public health assessments to determine whether further studies or public health actions are necessary.
- A health consultation is a response to a specific request for information about health risks related to a specific site, a chemical release, or the presence of a hazardous substance.

State Agencies

Each state government has its own constitution and state agencies and is responsible for enforcing local laws that are separate from federal laws. At Superfund sites, EPA may enter into either [cooperative agreements](#) or contracts with state agencies to perform hazardous waste cleanup actions. If EPA is considering the [Superfund Alternative \(SA\)](#) approach for a site, EPA consults with and receives approval from the state in which the site is located.



**New Mexico
Environment
Department
(NMED)**

At the Lea and West Second Street Superfund Site, EPA is the lead agency, and the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) is the support agency. EPA is required to work with state environmental agencies during negotiations with parties known as [potentially responsible parties \(PRPs\)](#) that may have contributed to or caused the contamination at a site. EPA and NMED also work together during the [National Priorities List \(NPL\)](#) listing and deletion process, site investigations, and the selection and implementation of site cleanup remedies. States share the costs of Fund-financed remedial actions incurred at sites listed on the NPL.



**New Mexico
Department of
Health (NMDOH)**

[Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry \(ATSDR\)](#) may enter into agreements with state health departments to conduct [public health assessments or health consultations](#) at the site. NMDOH has staff with expertise that can inform site-related public health issues, including regional office staff who can share local health information and perspectives.

Local Government

Local governments generally include counties (or boroughs or parishes) and municipalities (such as cities or towns). EPA and state environmental agencies keep local officials aware of cleanup progress through telephone conversations, emails, in-person meetings and briefings. City and county government agencies may also provide key information about Superfund sites, including information on past site operations and parties that may have contributed to contamination.

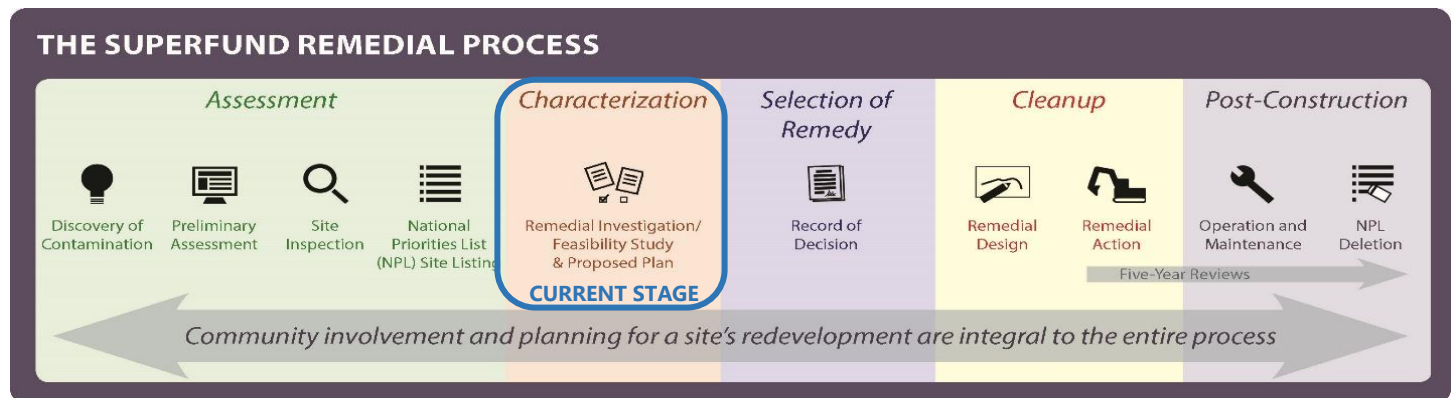
APPENDICES

Site Technical Overview

The phased Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study process is ongoing. Phase I began in 2016 and was completed in May 2021. Phase II began September 2021 and will continue until the Feasibility Study is completed. This will take multiple years.

Superfund Remedial Process

After Superfund sites are discovered or identified, EPA uses two basic types of responses to manage polluted sites: removal actions and remedial actions. Removal actions handle emergency oil spills, chemical releases and short-term responses. Emergency actions eliminate immediate risks and ensure public safety. Remedial actions handle complex sites needing long-term responses. Remedial actions manage releases that do not pose an urgent threat to public health or the environment and do not require immediate action. Remedial actions involve complex and highly contaminated sites that often require several years to study the problem, develop a permanent solution and clean up the hazardous waste. These are the sites that most people think of when they hear about the Superfund program. The section below describes the general steps in EPA's Superfund remedial process.



Assessment

EPA determines if a site poses a threat to people and the environment and whether hazards need to be addressed immediately or if additional site information will be collected. EPA uses the information collected during the assessment phase of the Superfund process to score sites according to the danger they may pose to human health and the environment. If a site has a high enough score on the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) and meets all other criteria, EPA may propose it for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL).

Characterization

Once a site is on the NPL, further investigation into the problems at the site and the best way to address them is required. This is called the remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS). After development of cleanup alternatives, EPA recommends the option it considers best for the site and offers it to the community for evaluation and comment in a Proposed Plan.

Selection of Remedy

The cleanup method ultimately chosen for the site, and the reasons for the selection, are set forth in the Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD discusses all activities prior to the selection of a cleanup method and describes how the cleanup method will be protective of human health and the environment.

Cleanup

The cleanup phase includes two parts. During the remedial design phase, plans for the cleanup method are carefully designed. The remedial action starts the actual cleanup at a site.

Post-Construction

After EPA determines that the physical construction at a site is complete, post-construction activities ensure that the cleanup actions will protect human health and the environment over the long term. These activities may include routine maintenance at a site such as making sure signs and fences are intact or soil treatment systems are running smoothly. EPA may delete a site or portion of a site (sometimes called an operable unit) from the NPL if all cleanup goals have been met and no further cleanup action is required to protect human health and the environment.

THE SUPERFUND REMEDIAL PROCESS

ASSESSMENT



Discovery of Contamination



Preliminary Assessment



Site Inspection



National Priorities List (NPL) Site Listing

CHARACTERIZATION



Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study & Proposed Plan

CURRENT STAGE

SELECTION OF REMEDY



Record of Decision

CLEANUP



Remedial Design



Remedial Action

POST-CONSTRUCTION



Operation and Maintenance



NPL Deletion

Community involvement and planning for a site's redevelopment are integral to the entire process

Five-Year Reviews

Opportunities for Public Participation

Reach out to the EPA site team to provide useful information about the Site or ask questions.

Provide comments on EPA's proposal to add the Site to the NPL.



Provide comments on the proposed plan.



Opportunities for Engaging in the Superfund Process:

- Ask questions or request additional information by contacting the EPA site team.
- Participate in EPA public events.
- Visit the local information repository or site webpage to read site documents.
- Read information about the Site in fact sheets, public notices and EPA's website.
- Invite EPA staff to attend community events to discuss the Site.
- Arrange a site tour with EPA staff

Request to be interviewed by the EPA site team as part of the five-year review process.

Provide comments on EPA's proposal to delete the Site from the NPL.



Community Technical Assistance Resources

EPA provides additional assistance to communities through a variety of technical assistance resources. These resources include the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program, the Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program and Community Advisory Group (CAG) formation support. For more information on these resources, please visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-technical-assistance-communities.

	TAG	TASC	CAG Formation Support
Overview of Program/Support	• Awards grants to eligible community groups affected by the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) sites and proposed NPL sites to contract with independent technical advisors to provide the services listed below. • Community groups must be able to manage a grant, be an incorporated non-profit and provide a 20% match, which can include in-kind services.	• Provides technical information assistance services through a national EPA contract. Services are provided at no cost to communities. • Suitable for communities with short- and long-term needs.	• CAGs provide a forum for community discussion of site-related issues and are made up of representatives of diverse community perspectives. • EPA can help with CAG formation.
Services	• Review and explanations of site technical documents and information. • Comments on technical documents.	• Review and explanations of site technical documents and information. • Comments on technical documents. • Community trainings and workshops. • Educational presentations. • Technical assistance needs assessments. • Facilitation of community meetings. • Technical advisor services during community meetings. • Outreach and educational materials for communities. • Assistance understanding the environmental decision-making process. • Language translations.	• Informational meeting about CAGs. • Assistance in determining CAG size and membership. • Training for CAG members. • Administrative support and translation and meeting facilitation services.



Information Repository

EPA keeps site project information and reference materials for the public to read at local information repositories. Copies of cleanup documents for the Lea and West Second Street Superfund Site are available at the locations below.

Roswell Public Library
301 North Pennsylvania Ave.
Roswell, New Mexico 88201
575-622-7101
<https://roswell-nm.gov/1260/Library>

M-Thurs: 10 a.m.-7 p.m.
Fri & Sat: 10 a.m.-6 p.m.
Sun: 2 p.m.-6 p.m.

Site Reuse and Redevelopment

EPA's goal is to make sure site cleanup is consistent with its likely future use. Consideration of reuse at a site can occur at any point in the Superfund cleanup process, from investigation activities to deletion from the NPL.

Community Involvement During Reuse and Redevelopment

EPA works with local governments, community organizations, businesses, residents and partners to consider the reuse of Superfund sites. Reuse planning enhances community engagement during Superfund cleanups by proactively including communities in the decision-making process.

For more information about reuse planning and technical assistance resources available for communities, visit:
<http://www.epa.gov/superfund-redevelopment-initiative/community-support-superfund-sites>.

Community Involvement Plan Community/Stakeholder Interview Questionnaire

EPA used the following questions when conducting community interviews about the Site. The responses from these questions informed the Community Issues and Concerns section of this CIP.

About the Site

1. What do you know about the Lea and West Second Street Superfund Site?
2. Do you have any concerns about the cleanup work taking place at the study area? The study area includes the corridor along West Second Street.
3. If you have concerns about the Site, what are they?
4. Do you have any thoughts on how the site area can be reused?

Communication Preferences

5. How would you like to receive site information?
(Examples: by mail, via email, in person [such as door-to-door], in groups [such as community or public meetings], websites, social media [which platforms?], newspaper articles [which papers?], radio [which stations?], television [which stations?], from community members, family and friends [word-of-mouth?], public meetings held by EPA or state or local health departments, public meetings held by other local organizations)
6. In what format or setting would you like to receive information?
(Examples: fact sheets, flyers, postcards, technical documents, written questions and answers; PowerPoint presentations, one-on-one discussions, group discussions, listening to or watching interviews, information sessions, interactive activities, workshops)
7. How often would you like to receive site information?
8. Do you know of people living in the study area who need site update information in a language other than English? If so, what language(s)?
9. Where do you prefer to go for news about current issues?
(Examples: newspapers/online papers, television stations, radio stations, social media platforms (e.g., Twitter, Facebook, Snapchat, Nextdoor), friends and neighbors, community groups, other)
10. How would you describe your experience communicating with site team members? The site team is currently made up of staff from EPA, the state health department, and our contractors.
11. Do you have any suggestions on how we can improve communication?

Meetings

Public meetings are important to the Superfund process. This section includes questions about these meetings:

12. We have held meetings at Roswell Public Library. How convenient is this location?
13. Do you have any recommendations for other meeting locations?
14. Would you be able to participate in meetings virtually if needed?
15. Our current meeting time is on Tuesdays or Thursdays in the evenings – is that a good time for you and/or most people?
16. How often do you think community meetings should be held to have detailed conversations about site activities?
17. What style of meeting do you prefer?
(Examples: classroom, open house, meeting with discussion)

Outreach and Education

18. What kind of site information would you like to receive?

(Examples: topics relevant to the Site, such as lead, health concerns, sampling progress, cleanup timelines)

Wrap-Up Questions

19. Who else do you think we should talk to?

20. Is there anything else you would like to share with us?

21. Would you like to be added to our notification list to get updates about the Site (for example, when the draft Community Involvement Plan is ready for community review)?

22. Would you like to receive a hard copy of the Community Involvement Plan or have a hard copy available at the local information repository?

Contact Information

EPA – Region 6

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EPA – Region 6

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Glossary

Contamination

Introduction into water, air, and soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes, or wastewater in a concentration that makes the medium unfit for its next intended use.

Groundwater

The supply of fresh water found beneath the Earth's surface, usually in aquifers, which supply wells and springs. Because groundwater is a major source of drinking and irrigation water, there is growing concern over contamination from leaching agricultural or industrial pollutants.

Information Repository

An information repository is a record storage area at or near a Superfund site that contains reports, documents, and factsheets pertaining to the site.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AR	Administrative Record	NMDOH	New Mexico Department of Health
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	OU	Operating Unit
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylene	PCE	Tetrachloroethene
CAG	Community Advisory Group	PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	RI	Remedial Investigation
CIC	Community Involvement Coordinator	ROD	Record of Decision
CIP	Community Involvement Plan	RPM	Remedial Project Manager
COC	Contaminant of Concern	SA	Superfund Alternative
DCE	Dichloroethene	SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency	TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
FS	Feasibility Study	TASC	Technical Assistance Services for Communities
NMED	New Mexico Environment Department	TCE	Trichloroethene
NPL	National Priorities List	VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds

LEA AND WEST SECOND STREET COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

**2026
AUGUST**

<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/lea-west-second-street>

