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U.S. Army Environmental Center

Delivery Order No. 1
Total Environmental
Program Support
Contract #
DAAM01-94-0020

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

(Final)

Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford, Virginia

5 September 1995

AEC Form 45, 1 Feb 93 replaces THAMA Form 45 which is obsolete.

Community Relations Plan
Radford Army Ammunition Plant

Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

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Delivery Order Number 0001
Total Environmental Program Support
Contract # DAAM01-94-0020

5 September 1995

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SECTION 1.0
INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

The Radford Army Ammunition Plant (RAAP) has been manufacturing munitions propellants, explosives, and other munitions-related materials since the early 1940's. As a result of the manufacturing process, various contaminants have escaped onto the facility. As a early as 1976, RAAP initiated actions to identify and clean up contaminated sites (see Section 1.4). Current clean up activities have been facilitated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (commonly referred to as Superfund), and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). RAAP has not been defined as a Superfund site, and is not currently on the National Priority List (NPL). Although CERCLA and SARA apply only to NPL sites, the Army will address clean up at RAAP under these more restrictive regulations in order to expedite its Installation Restoration Program. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is currently evaluating the RAAP for inclusion on the NPL. This Community Relations Plan (CRP) has been prepared to comply with these more restrictive requirements.

The purpose of this CRP is to establish an effective community-interactive program that informs the community of RAAP's Installation Restoration Program and provides for early and continuous community involvement in the cleanup process. The Army is committed to communicating and exchanging information with neighboring communities, state and local agencies, and the EPA. The Army has already implemented some of the actions recommended in this document.

This CRP for RAAP presents a site-specific program to establish communication and information exchange among U.S. Army staff, RAAP, the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC); various Federal, Commonwealth of Virginia, Montgomery County, Pulaski County, City of Radford, and community agencies; and the public. Effective communication and timely information exchange is essential for maintaining community understanding and support for RAAP and for implementing a successful CRP.

The Army conducted a series of interviews during February, 1995, to ascertain the community's needs and concerns. During this time, the Army conducted interviews with 29 nearby residents, community associations, environmental groups, Commonwealth of Virginia, county officials, and local Congressional offices. The Army has tailored this report to address the needs and concerns expressed during those interviews.

The CRP's goal is to inform and establish two-way communication with residents of the surrounding community regarding environmental studies being conducted at RAAP in conjunction with RAAP's Installation Restoration Program.

Additional goals of this CRP are to keep workers at RAAP and residents of the surrounding community apprised of planned and ongoing activities at RAAP, and to provide a means whereby

citizens and agencies can interact with RAAP and Army staff to assist in resolving issues of public interest. The primary purposes of the CRP are to:

1. Provide for the exchange of information regarding the Installation Restoration Program for areas of environmental concern at RAAP.
2. Solicit input, comments, and active involvement from the public, on-post work force, elected and civic leaders, and concerned agencies regarding the program.
3. Provide a centralized Point-of-Contact (POC) for the public to express concerns and propose an effective communications network for distributing desired information regarding environmental matters at RAAP.

This plan:

- Outlines the public involvement objectives.
- Prescribes specific policies and procedures governing public involvement activities related to environmental and remedial actions.
- Assigns responsibility for planning and implementing program functions.
- Presents suggested communication activities and techniques to be exercised in meeting program goals.

Specific goals and objectives are included in Section 3.1.

1.1 Organization of the CRP

This CRP consists of the following sections:

1) Introduction & Background
2) Community Background
3) Community Relations Plan
4) Appendices

This CRP meets the requirements of the National Contingency Plan; the CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund, as amended by SARA, and applicable Commonwealth of Virginia laws and regulations. This plan follows U.S. EPA guidance for conducting community relations programs for hazardous waste sites provided in *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*, January 1992 (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Directive 9230.03C).

1.2 Installation Location

RAAP is located in the mountains of southwestern Virginia, approximately 40 miles west of Roanoke, in Pulaski and Montgomery Counties (See Figure 1-1). The installation consists of two noncontinuous areas -- the Radford Unit (or Main Section) and the New River Storage Area Unit. The Main Section is located approximately five miles northeast of the city of Radford, about 10

miles west of Blacksburg and 40 miles west of Roanoke. The New River Unit is located another six miles west of the Main Section, near Dublin. The term "RAAP" refers only to the Main Section of the installation.

RAAP is located in the New River basin on the eastern range of the Appalachian Mountains. The New River divides the Main Section into two areas the "Horseshoe" and "Main Manufacturing" areas. The Horseshoe Area contains the Nitroglycerin (NG) No. 2 Area, the Cast Propellant Areas, and the Continuous Solvent Propellant Area. The Main Manufacturing Area includes the Finishing Area; the Nitroglycerin, Nitrocellulose (NC) and Acid areas; the Automated Propellant Area; and the Administration Area. Most of the closed and active landfills are in the Horseshoe Area of RAAP as well as the Hazardous Waste Landfill, the former Active Sanitary Landfill, and the Waste Propellant Burning Ground.

1.3 INSTALLATION HISTORY

RAAP is a Government-owned, contractor operated military industrial installation supplying solvent and solventless propellant grains and explosives. The present contractor-operator is Alliant Techsystems, Inc., which assumed plant operations from Hercules Incorporated (formerly Hercules Powder Company) on March 15, 1995. Hercules had operated RAAP since its inception.

Construction on the current RAAP production facility began in 1940, as Congress saw a need to increase ammunition production facilities due to anticipated involvement of the United States in World War II.

RAAP initially consisted of two areas -- a smokeless powder plant [Radford Ordnance Works (ROW)] and a bag-manufacturing-and-loading plant for artillery, cannon, and mortar projectiles [New River Ordnance Works (NROW)]. Each operated separately through 1945. In 1945, ROW was designated Radford Arsenal and assumed NROW as a subpost. In 1950, NROW became an integral part of Radford Arsenal and remained so as the arsenal was designated Radford Ordnance Plant in 1961, and as RAAP in 1963.

Included in those operations were production of ammonium nitrate fertilizer (for a short period of time ending in 1949); the declaration of the New River Unit as surplus with large parcels of the land sold through 1948; and the manufacture of component parts for missiles in coordination with the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation form 1952 through 1958,

RAAP's continuously-operating TNT plant was put into production in mid-1968 and remained in operation until an incident in May 1974. The plant had five main operational areas which included the nitration lines, the finishing buildings, the red water concentration facility, the acid neutralization facility and the spent acid recovery plant. The TNT plant returned to service in 1983 and ran until placed on standby in 1986. It underwent a facility cleanup before being placed on long-term standby status in 1988.

The principal end products produced at RAAP (since 1941) are TNT, single-base and multibase propellant, and cast and solventless propellant. Intermediate products produced are oleum (concentrated sulfuric acid), nitric acid, NG, and NC.

The production mission of RAAP is accomplished at the primary and secondary manufacturing areas. The primary manufacturing processes are production of single-base and multibase solvent propellants, cast and solventless propellants, and TNT. Separate process areas are provided for production of solvent-type propellant, commonly referred to as rolled powder. The secondary manufacturing operations at RAAP include production of oleum, sulfuric and nitric acids, NG, and NC.

1.4 Previous Site Investigations and Cleanup Actions

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC) conducted an Installation Assessment of RAAP in 1976 and a reassessment in 1984. This study confirmed or identified suspected contamination (explosives, propellants or other wastes) at several sites. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Assessment of RAAP was conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Region III in 1987. A total of 98 solid waste management units (SWMUs) were identified. A corrective actions permit was issued to RAAP in 1989 by the EPA. Permit conditions established by the EPA require RAAP to conduct verification investigations (VIs) and RCRA Facility Investigations (RFIs) at a total of 43 SWMUs. The permit also establishes schedules for the VI and RFI work.

The USAEC has completed Phase I VIs and RFIs through contracts with Dames and Moore and Engineering Science. The USAEC completed Phase I work ahead of schedule and submitted the corresponding reports to the EPA and state regulators in October 1992. EPA Region III has not decided on the plans to date. The Phase I reports recommend no further action at 16 sites, monitoring at two sites, changes in operating procedures at three sites, further studies at 14 sites, and remedial actions at eight sites. The SWMUs currently included in Installation Restoration Program are shown in Figure 1-2 and are summarized in Table 1-1.

The USAEC conducted a removal action in January 1994 of SWMU No. 69, a pond contaminated with heavy metals. This action was chosen to expedite remediation of the site.

RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

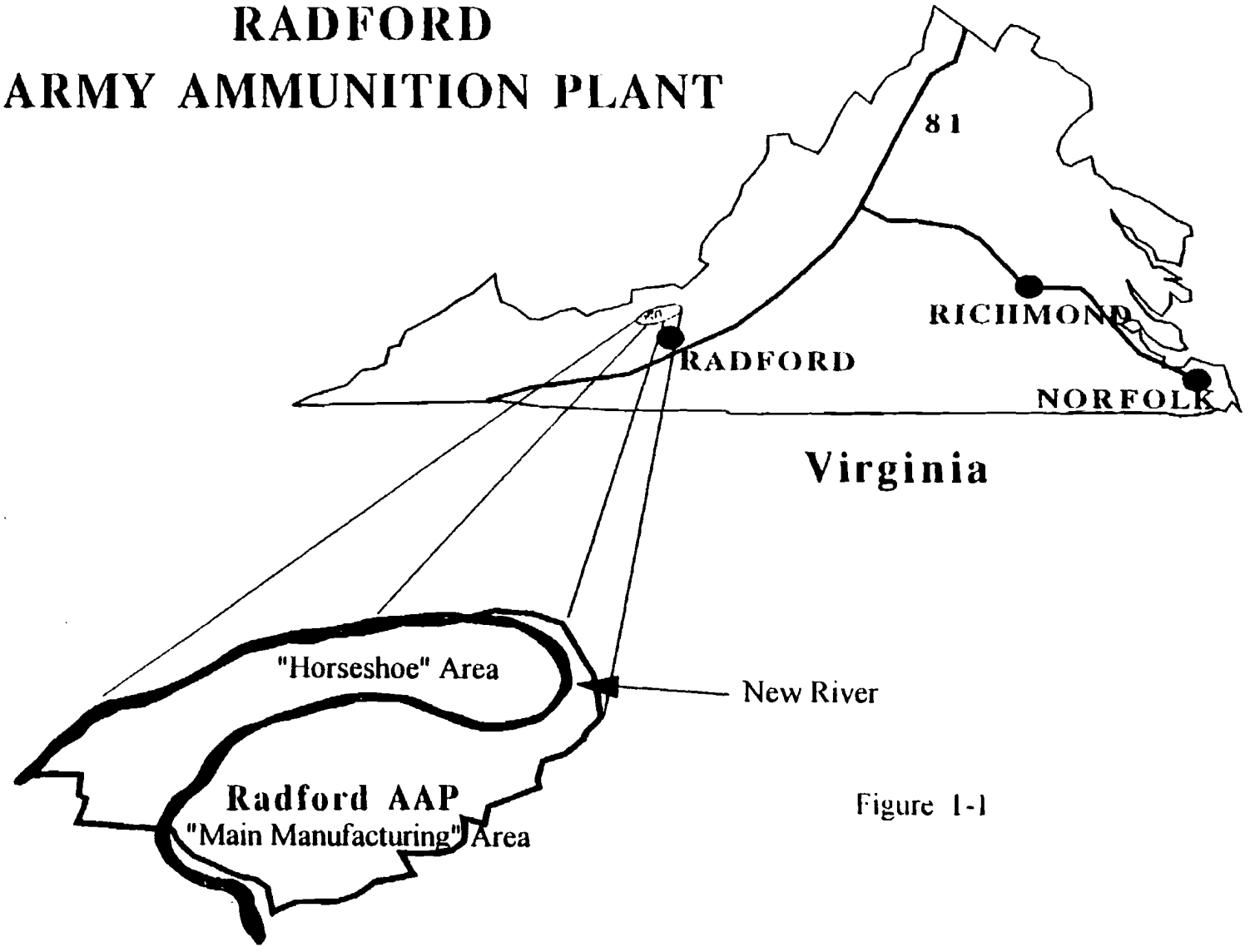

Figure 1-1

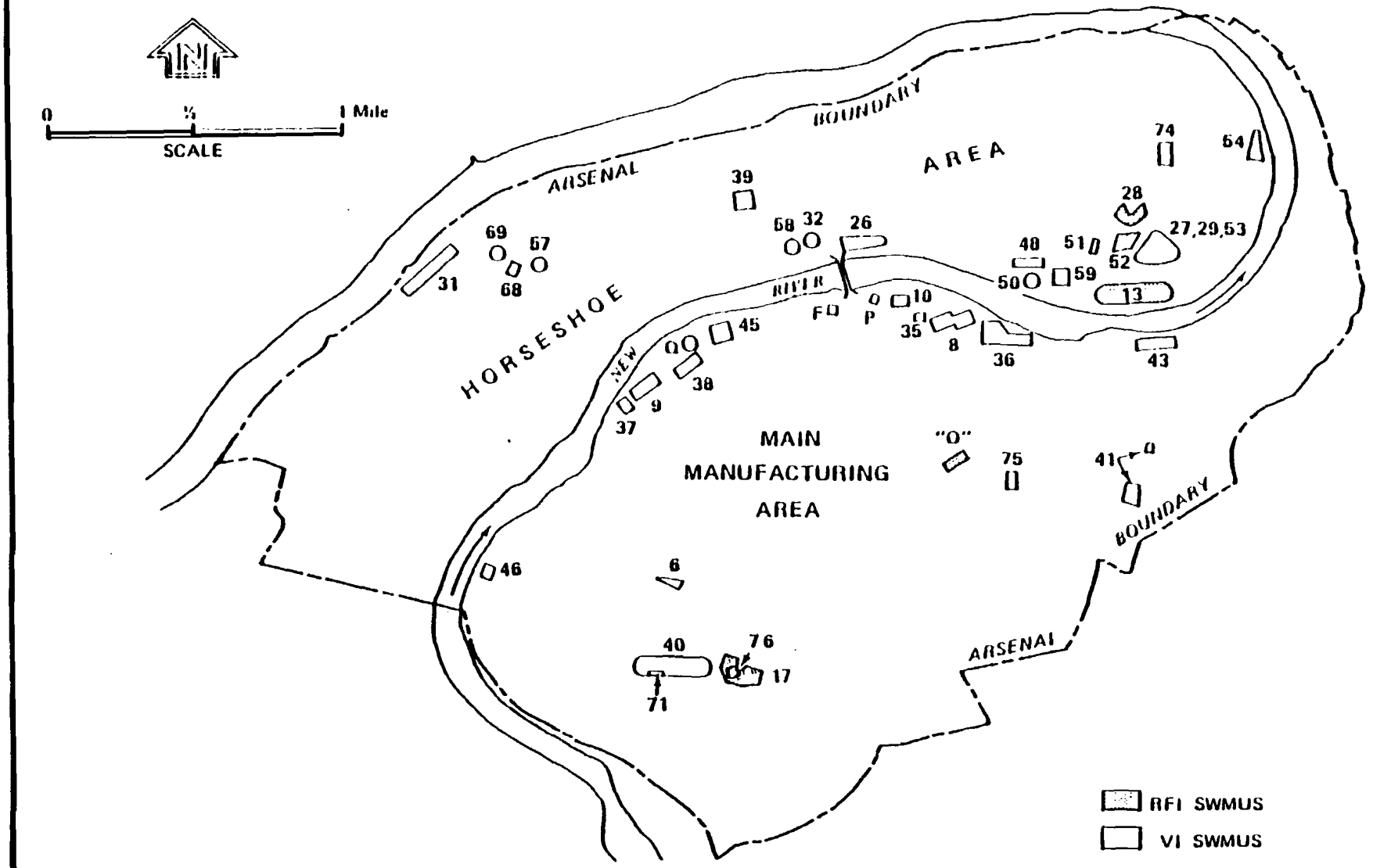

Figure 1-2

LAYOUT AND SWMU LOCATION MAP
RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, VIRGINIA

BASE MAP SOURCE: USATHAMA, 1976

Dames & Moore

Table 1-1*
Summary of Remedial Investigation Sites
Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia

SWMU NOS.	SWMU Name	Health Risk Within EPA Target Range	Contaminant Source Present	Contamination Detected Away from Source	Potential Media for Contaminant for Migration	Recommended Action/Alternative
13	Waste Propellant Burning Ground	Maybe - SO/IN(s)	Yes - AHBN	Yes - AHBN	Groundwater	Develop/Revise SOPs Improve Drainage Monitor site
17	Contaminated Waste Burning Areas	Yes - SO/IN(c)	Yes - AHBN	NS	Groundwater	Collect Additional RFI Data Develop/Revise Sops Perform Dye Tracer Study
28	Active Sanitary Landfill	No	Unknown	No	Groundwater	Complete closure cap Control surface drainage
51	TNT Neutralization Sludge Disposal Area	No	Yes - NS	Yes - AHBN	Groundwater	CMS - cap disposal area Control surface drainage Monitor site
52	Closed Sanitary Landfill	No	Unknown	No	Groundwater	Monitor Site
O	Underground Fuel Oil Spill	No	Yes - BOHBN	Yes - AHBN	Groundwater Surface Water	CMS - Treat groundwater Collect additional RFI data Monitor site

* Remedial Investigations have been completed on these sites
BHBN - Below health based number
AHBN - Above health based number
NS - Not sampled
CMS - Corrective measures study
SO/IN - Soil Ingestion/Inhallahtion Risk
(s) - Suspected, available health advisory data insufficient to calculate
(c) - Calculated using available health advisory data

Table 1-1**
Summary of Remedial Investigation Sites
Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia

SWMU NOS.	SWMU Name	VI Program	Contaminant Source Present	Contamination Detected Away from Source	Potential Media for Contaminant for Migration	Proposed Action
6	Acidic Wastewater Lagoon	Media Sampling	Yes - BHBN	No	--	No further action.
8, 9, 36, 37, 38, 50 , and Q	Calcium Suflate Lagoons, Dyring Beds and Disposal Areas	Waste Characterization	Yes - BHBN	--	--	No further action.
10, 35	Bio-Plant Equalization Basin and Calcium Sulfate Drying Bed	Media Sampling	Yes - AHBN	Yes - AHBN	Yes - GW	Collect additional VI data.
26	Fly Ash Landfill No. 1	Media Sampling	Yes - NS	Yes - ABG	Yes - GW	Monitor site.
27, 29, 53	Calcium Sulfate Landfill, Fly Ash Landfill No. 2, Activated Carbon Disposal Area	Media Sampling	Yes - NS	Yes - ABG	Yes - GW, SW, SE	Collect additional VI data.
31	Coal Ash Settling Lagoons	Waste Characterization	Yes - AHBN	--	Yes - GW	Conduct VI.
32	Inert Waste Landfill No. 1	Media Sampling	No - NS	No	--	No futher action.
39	Incinerator Wastewater Ponds	Waste Characterization	Yes - AHBN	--	Yes - GW	Interim measures. Conduct VI
40	Sanitary Landfill (NG Area)	Media Sampling	Unknown	Unknown	Yes - GW	Perform dye tracer study.

Table 1-1** (continued)
Summary of Remedial Investigation Sites
Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia

SWMU NOS.	SWMU Name	VI Program	Contaminant Source Present	Contamination Detected Away from Source	Potential Media for Contaminant for Migration	Proposed Action
41	Redwater Ash Landfill Redwater Ash Landfill Lagoon	Media Sampling	Yes - NS Yes - BHBN	Yes - AHBN No	-- --	No further action.
43	Sanitary Landfill (Adjacent to New River)	Media Sampling	Yes - NS	Yes - ABG	--	Interim measures.
45	Sanitary Landfill (West of Main Bridge)	Media Sampling	Yes - NS	Yes - AHBN	Yes - GW	Collect additional VI data.
46	Waste Propellant Disposal Area	Media Sampling	No	Unknown	--	No further action.
48	Oily Wastewater Disposal Area	Media Sampling	Yes - BHBN	Unknown	Yes - GW	Conduct RFI.
54	Propellant Ash Disposal	Media Sampling	Yes - NS	Yes - ABG	Yes - GW, SW, SE, SO	Interim measures. Conduct CMS Program. Monitor site.
57	Pond by Buildings No. 4931 and 4932	Media Sampling	Yes - BHBN	Unknown	--	No further action.
58	Rubble Pile	Media Sampling	Unknown	No	--	No further action.
59	Bottom Ash Pile	Media Sampling	Yes - NS	Yes - ABG	--	No further action.
61	Mobile Waste Oil Tanks	Standard Operating Procedures	--	--	--	--

Table 1-1** (continued)
Summary of Remedial Investigation Sites
Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia

SWMU NOS.	SWMU Name	VI Program	Contaminant Source Present	Contamination Detected Away from Source	Potential Media for Contaminant for Migration	Proposed Action
68	Chromic Acid Treatment Tanks	Media Sampling	Yes - AHBN	Unknown	Yes - SO	Conduct RFI
69	Pond by Chromic Acid Treatment Tanks	Media Sampling	Yes - AHBN	Yes - AHBN	Yes - SW, SE, SO	Interim measures.
71	Flash Burn Parts Area	Media Sampling	No	Yes - ABG	Yes - SO	Collect additional VI data.
74	Inert Landfill No. 3	Media Sampling	No - NS	No	--	No further action.
75	Waste Oil USTs	Standard Operating Procedures	--	--	--	--
76	Waste Oil USTs	Standard Operating Procedures	--	--	--	--
F	Drum Storage Area	Media Sampling	Yes - BHBN	Unknown	--	No further action.
P	Battery Storage Area	Media Sampling	Yes - BHBN	Unknown	--	No further action.
	Former Lead furnance Area	Media Sampling	Yes - BHBN	Yes - AHBN	Yes - GW	Collect additional VI data. Interim measures. Perform dye tracer study.

** Only visual inspection have been completed on these sites to date
ABG - Above background concentration
BHBN - Below health based number
AHBN - Above health based number
NS - Not sampled
GW - Groundwater
SW - Surface water
SE - Sedimetnt
SO - Soil

SECTION 2.0
COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

This section contains background information on the community that forms the basis for development of the Community Relations Plan presented in Section 3. This information includes a brief description of the surrounding communities and a history of past community involvement with RAAP. It also provides a summary of responses to a set of 13 pre-defined questions that were asked of community representatives to help formulate the community relations plan. This section concludes with a discussion of community issues and concerns that were defined as a result of the interviews with community representatives as well as discussions with RAAP personnel and agency representatives.

2.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

RAAP is centrally located within the politically designated "New River Valley" area of Virginia's Blue Ridge Highlands. As the name implies, the New River Valley area includes land along both sides of the New River from its intersection with Wythe County, Virginia, downstream to the West Virginia border. The New River Valley includes the counties of Giles, Pulaski, Montgomery, Floyd, and the City of Radford. RAAP lies in both Montgomery and Pulaski Counties, just north of the City of Radford.

The residents of the New River Valley basically fall within one of two well-defined groups. One group is composed of highly educated and relatively more vocal individuals associated with the three institutions of higher education in relatively close proximity with RAAP. These include Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Radford University in the City of Radford, and the New River Community College in the City of Dublin. The other group is composed of blue collar workers who represent the majority of the New River Valley residents. The latter group is predominately employed in the manufacturing (approximately one third), retail trade, construction, and service industries. The former are generally more knowledgeable about hazardous waste issues and also more likely to better articulate concerns and be aware of the regulatory process and opportunities for public involvement.

2.2 HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

In late 1989, Alliant Techsystems and the Army began discussing innovative ways to deal with RAAP wastes. Meanwhile Alliant Techsystems and Army engineers were visiting hazardous waste incineration facilities in Europe on a separate project to study incineration of TNT red water. One facility was identified in Holland which had the ability to incinerate both hazardous and municipal solid wastes (MSW) utilizing separate incinerators. As a result of this information the Army and Alliant Techsystems began discussing the possibility of incinerating propellant wastes together with municipal wastes in a single facility.

Discussions were broadened to include utilizing local municipal waste as fuel for a

waste-to-energy incinerator located near RAAP. The MSW would be combusted to generate steam and or electricity for RAAP. It would also serve to dilute propellant waste which would also be burned in the incinerator.

Alliant Techsystems and the Army jointly sponsored meetings with local authorities, state legislators, and local civic groups to discuss the issues surrounding the incinerator concept. The concept title was "Incinerator 2000." A briefing package was presented which included facility cost estimates, a cost sharing plan and a potential land donation by the Army for the incinerator site.

During a briefing held for 9th district congressman R. Boucher, and local government officials Colonel Johns of the Norfolk District Army Corps of Engineers (ACE) made a proposal to study the concept further by performing a "Scope Definition Study".

While continuing to hold open discussions with the public and research issues, Alliant Techsystems found numerous facilities where waste-to-energy technology was utilized but none in which hazardous waste and MSW were commingled. Two facilities were singled out as concept models for the purpose of discussions and planning. Both facilities include waste-to-energy incineration but were different from each other in philosophy.

The status of this project is that Norfolk District ACE has hired two engineering consultant firms to perform the Scope Definition Study. The product of this study will be a comprehensive list of additional studies which must be accomplished before a waste management facility can be developed. The studies will be arranged in tiers to allow optimum stage-wise decision making.

Alliant Techsystems is continuing to provide speakers at civic meetings, etc. for the purpose of education on local waste management issues and the potential for regional integrated approaches. Alliant Techsystems does make commitments for the Army in these meetings.

In July 1992, Radford AAP received a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request from the National Committee for the New River (NCNR). The NCNR was concerned about past and present wastewater discharges into the New River and new Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (VPDES), which was expected to be issued shortly.

The FOIA requested extensive information on RAAP's wastewater treatment, wastewater monitoring data and reports (surface water and groundwater), toxic and hazardous substances and Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Assessments. In RAAP's August 3, 1992, response, fees were noted to be associated with the search and review for the requested information. On August 5, 1992, the NCNR requested a fee waiver and on August 19, 1992, the AMCCOM legal office requested the NCNR to provide information on how the requested information was to be used with regard to their fee waiver request. The NCNR's fee waiver request was approved on November 13, 1992, by the U.S. Army Materiel Command. On November 19, 1992, RAAP officials met with the representative of the NCNR to discuss and narrow the scope of the FOIA request. The NCNR revised and simplified their FOIA request on December 5, 1992. On January 7, 1993, Radford AAP mailed the NCNR a copy of the 195 page

master list of 1700 reports and documents concerning wastewater treatment and the other information that was requested.

As part of the celebration of the signing of the U.S. Army Environmental Stewardship Strategy, RAAP hosted an Environmental Day in January 1993. Over 100 vendors/organizations participated in this event. Invited were state and local elected officials, Virginia Environmental Regulatory agencies, local public school groups, Virginia Tech and Radford University personnel, Army officials and the media. Over 600 guests toured the exhibits. This was an excellent opportunity for the plant and participants to enhance their environmental capabilities and awareness.

As a result of a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request received by RAAP in July 1992, RAAP launched an investigation to determine if low level discharges of 2,4- and 2,6-dinitrotoluene (DNT) into the New River from RAAP was a risk to human health. A citizen advisory committee, consisting of experts from Virginia Tech and a local citizens group, was established on April 8, 1993 to review the plans for the study. The study was conducted by the W.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency on September 14-16, 1993 and on July 11-15, 1994. Results of the study showed very low levels of 2,4-DNT detected in the water, one fish sample, and two clam samples, but the concentrations were well within safe levels for the protection of human health and were not accumulating in the sediment.

In January 1994, a public hearing was conducted on the modification to the incinerator permit. The modification involved changing the statistical procedures in the waste analysis plan. Only one representative of the community attended the hearing.

RAAP sponsored an Environmental Science Fair held in April 1994. The fair was open to all grade levels, K through 12 and had four categories of competition. Rules for projects submitted to the fair were modeled after existing regional science fair rules. Prizes were given to winners in each of the four categories. In addition each participating school received a cash award to be applied to their respective science program needs. Judging was performed by Virginia Tech students interning with the Environmental Office at RAAP. After judging, an awards' ceremony was held which involved students, parents, teachers, and other interested parties.

In May 1994, RAAP employees attended the "Jobs and the Environment" seminar sponsored by the Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers Union and the Citizens Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste. Two RAAP attendees represented the plant's interest in such matters. The seminar focused on building a relationship between environmentalists and organized labor. In recent times these two groups have clashed over controversial issues.

The two sides tried to form a common ground in a debate over economic expansion and environmental protection. The RAAP employees ensured that all references to environmental compliance at RAAP were factual. The one day seminar was attended by approximately 30 people and demonstrated a positive approach to working together for mutual benefit.

On two separate occasions (February 1994 and September 1994) several RAAP staff members

gave presentations to a chemical engineering design at class at Virginia Tech. The presentations were made to support the Chemical Engineering Design Project given for that semester. The first design project related to a wastewater treatment plant for NG production; the second related to a wastewater treatment plant design for DNT removal. Both presentations were well received and Alliant Techsystems was provided with copies of the design reports. RAAP plans to continue working in support of design projects. The effort is beneficial to both parties.

In July 1994, a 4-H group spent their afternoon at RAAP learning about the importance of the New River as a source of water for the plant. During their visit, the group visited the Waste Acid Treatment Plant, the Sewage Treatment Plant, and the Biological Treatment Plant. The 4-H group consisted of twenty-eight students from surrounding areas including, Floyd, Giles, Montgomery, Pulaski counties in Virginia and Monroe County, West Virginia. The 4-H group stopped off at the plant on their first day of a three-day canoe trip. The main objective of their trip was to understand the economic value of the New River and appreciate its fragile state as a natural resource.

In September 1994, the original public hearing for the incinerator permit was conducted. Representatives from RAAP, AMCCOM and Virginia DEQ (Department of Environmental Quality) attended. No members of the community attended.

In the February 1995 issue of the Powder Press, a monthly publication of the RAAP, an article written by a Virginia Tech senior majoring in Environmental Science was published. This article, entitled "Impressions of RAAP", talked about his experiences while participating in a college course being taught here at RAAP. After visiting RAAP the student stated that he was ". . .pleasantly surprised" with the environmental and safety practices at the Radford Army Ammunition Plant.

In March 1995, information was provided on the industrial wastewater at RAAP to Virginia Tech students for a class project in the civil engineering graduate school. The students produced a report with a recommended treatment process, a pre-treatment process for the removal of 2,4 dinitrotoluene (DNT) and a proposed process to meet nitrogen and phosphorous limits if these are imposed in the future.

Public involvement in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process consists of the notification process which is accomplished by publication of Findings of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for public comment, and making Environmental Assessments (EA's) available upon request. The public and potentially affected property owners are solicited during preparation of an EA. Appropriate regulatory agencies, commissions and other bodies are consulted as required during preparation of EA's. To date, there have been no Environmental Impact Statements prepared for RAAP. In recent (August 1994) history, request for comments from affected property owners during the preparation of an EA on the installation of a pond at the New River Unit drew no responses, as did the FONSI comment period.

For the last year and a half, RAAP and Virginia Tech have worked together to provide an excellent learning opportunity for seniors majoring in Environmental Science. For the last three

semesters, a total of fourteen students participated in a course entitled "Practicum in Environmental Engineering and Regulations" that was held here at RAAP. The students received tours in the plant by the Alliant Environmental staff and plant operators, where they covered environmental topics in the areas of air, land, waste, and water. The students learned about regulatory requirements, compliance issues and operational procedures for the various areas of the plant that they visited. This program allowed students to gain valuable experience that they would not otherwise gain in the classroom.

2.3 COMMUNITY INTERVIEW PROGRAM

In order to identify the concerns and preferences of local residents, community interviews were conducted by representatives of the USAEC, RAAP, and Plexus Scientific Corporation between February 6 and 10, 1995, with citizens in the surrounding area, RAAP employees, and with community, business, environmental, and political leaders. A listing of those interviewed is presented in Appendix C (the list is not available in the public version of this document for privacy issues). Most of the interviews were held at private homes and at individuals' places of employment. Some individuals were interviewed by phone due to logistical and scheduling constraints. Twenty-nine individuals were interviewed.

Each individual was asked 13 pre-defined questions. Summaries of interviewees' responses to each question are listed below:

Q1: An environmental study is being conducted at RAAP. Have you heard about this study? If so, do you remember when and how you learned of it? What do you know about the site?

A1: Most of the interviewees (22) stated that they had heard about the study. Interviewees heard about the environmental study through a variety of sources including RAAP personnel such as Nicole Kinser and Shelly Barker, the newspaper, VADEQ documents, active involvement with RAAP, from Hercules, and the county. Many of these individuals heard about the study through their current or past employment at RAAP. An equal number of interviewees heard about the environmental study from the letter and accompanying fact sheet that were sent out to each interviewee by RAAP in advance of these interviews.

Half of the interviewees stated they knew "not much" or that there was some pollution at the site from its operations but did not know the type nor order of magnitude. Twenty-five percent of the interviewees stated that they were fully aware of everything that was going on at the site and an equal number stated that they knew only the newsworthy items of occurrence at the site.

Q2: Have you talked with any Army, Commonwealth of Virginia, or EPA officials about the environmental study ongoing at RAAP? If none of the above, how do you get your information regarding the site?

A2: The vast majority of interviewees (24) stated that they had not talked with any Army, Commonwealth of Virginia, or EPA officials about the environmental study ongoing at RAAP. Many of the interviewees indicated that they get information regarding the site from word of mouth, the media, and RAAP employees. Other sources of information that were identified included other community organizations, Hercules, and the New River Valley Economic Development Alliance. Four individuals stated that they do not get any information at all about the site.

Q3: If you have (talked with the Army), were they responsive to your concerns?

A3: Of those individuals who have talked with Army, Commonwealth of Virginia, or EPA officials about the environmental study ongoing at RAAP, 80 percent stated that they were either responsive or very responsive. The two individuals who stated that they were not responsive referred specifically to the "Feds", without distinguishing between EPA or the Army.

Q4: Do you have any special interest in or any concerns about RAAP or the environmental study? What do you want or need to know about the site?

A4: Fifteen of the interviewees stated that they had no special interest in or any concerns about RAAP or the environmental study. Two of these individuals stated they thought all the problems were sufficiently being taken care of.

Twelve individuals expressed areas of concern. Four of these individuals expressed concern over a higher rate of cancer in the area, possibly attributed to RAAP operations, although none could reference any documentation to this effect. Others expressed a general concern over health effects associated with operations of RAAP, many of whom were specifically concerned about health effects in the New River, downstream from the site. Two interviewees were aware that many of the students who utilized a swimming hole downstream from the plant experienced irritations to their eyes after swimming there.

One individual indicated that when looking for a homesite he purposely avoided locations downstream from RAAP because he was concerned about putting in a well for drinking water in that area. Others indicated concern with health effects from air pollution with open burning at the site. Others expressed concern over the possibility of carcinogens being released to the New River. One individual also stated that he felt there was a higher incidence of kidney stones in the area and was concerned that they could possibly be related to RAAP operations.

Three individuals were concerned that potential contamination at the site could affect bringing new businesses to the area, and specifically for location at RAAP. They also expressed concern that some businesses may be deterred from locating on the site due to liability issues associated with the contamination.

Others expressed concern over flooding at RAAP and the effect that it would have on

carrying contaminants to the New River and the need to inform workers of potential health hazards. Another individual expressed concern that the site will be identified by EPA as a Super Fund Site (placed on the National Priority List), and would like to see part of the site used for recycling.

One individual stated that research is currently being done at VPI on the Smart Road Project where cars basically drive themselves up to speeds of ninety miles per hour with guidance control from fiber optics. He indicated that an industrial site was needed for manufacturing this technology and would like to see part of RAAP made available for this purpose.

One interviewee who is also very knowledgeable of the environmental situation at RAAP indicated that RAAP was doing a good job with its environmental program but that it needs to be more proactive. This individual also expressed interest in accurate reporting.

Seven interviewees stated that they wanted or needed to know more about the site. One interviewee wanted to know if a market could be found for the waste propellants and explosives to avoid polluting the air with open burning. One individual wanted to know if RAAP could be used as an industrial site for development of the Smart Road Project. Another interviewee stated that there was a perception, real or imagined, that a number of disposal sites have "horrible things" and therefore "RAAP could not be used for anything." It was important to let the community know if this was true or not, and if not, to make this clear to the community so they could provide assistance with encouraging other uses of parts of the site.

One individual wanted to know everything that happens at RAAP that is environmentally related. Another wanted to know why the bioplant was built on the floodplain. One interviewee wanted to know the potential effects of site contamination on the New River, and one other wanted to know what were the on-site long-term effects from pollutants which were "dumped" on the site in the 1940's and 1950's.

Q5: Have any of your friends or neighbors talked with you to express interest or concerns about the environmental study, and, if so, what were their concerns, issues, and/or fears?

A5: Eighteen of those interviewed stated that none of their friends or neighbors expressed interest or concerns about the environmental study. Three individuals said their friends or neighbors talked to them about the seemingly higher rate of cancer in the area; two interviewees mentioned discussions about the concern over explosions because some of their friends and/or relatives worked at RAAP.

Other single incidents of expressed concerns, issues, and fears included workers not saying anything about improper disposals and spills for fear of losing their jobs, the effect on recreational use of the New River downstream from RAAP, maintaining a quality environment at the site for future uses specifically related to increased jobs, air and water pollution in general, potential toxic air emissions from the defunct Incinerator 2000

Project, and one generalized that "everyone assumes there are environmentally related problems at the site but don't know what they are."

Q6: If you had a question or a concern what would you do? Is there someone you would call?

A6: The majority of interviewees (8) indicated that they would call Nicole Kinser, the Public Affairs Officer at RAAP. The next highest number of interviewees (6) said they would call the general RAAP number. Three interviewees stated that they would call Carolyn Jackes at RAAP, and an equal number of those interviewed said that they would call the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VADEQ). Two individuals stated that they would not know who to call.

Many of the interviewees identified specific individuals by name, either at RAAP or somewhere else, that they would call because they knew them. These included Chuck Lee, Shelly Barker, Joe Wilson, Louis Phillis, and H.L. "Chip" Batton, at RAAP, and Doug Day from Administrative Contracting Office at RAAP.

Other contacts identified by individual interviewees included Hercules officials, the base commander, the president of the workers' union, the police, and city officials. One interviewee stated that he would not contact anyone but would wait to hear about it through the media. Another person indicated that he knew a number of individuals to call according to the type of question at hand.

Q7: Would you be interested in joining a mailing list to receive news releases, fact sheets, and other general information about this study?

A7: Twenty-two interviewees said yes, five interviewees said no.

Q8: Other than the mailing list, what other ways can you be provided information on the RAAP site? Most popular newspaper(s); television; radio? Suggested location for information repository(s)? Suggested time and location for community/public meetings?

A8: The Roanoke Times was clearly the newspaper of choice. Nineteen interviewees identified it as the most popular newspaper, half of whom specifically mentioned the New River Current section of the Roanoke Times. Four other newspapers were identified including the News, the Southwest Times, the New River Valley Free Press, and the Radford News Journal. The highest number of references to these other newspapers was to the News and by only four interviewees. Several interviewees stated that they had no opinion on the most popular newspapers.

Television channels 7 and 10 were identified by most interviewees as the TV stations that were most popular in the area. The public radio station was also identified by the vast majority of interviewees as the station most listened to.

A wide variety of locations were suggested as information repositories. However, public

libraries were overwhelmingly the choice for the location of information.

Numerous locations were also suggested for community/public meetings, with no clear consensus of opinion. The one thing that was clear, however, was the need to hold any community/public meeting at more than one location to effectively reach the affected community within the area. Several interviewees did indicate that if only one location was to be used that it should be in Christianburg. Christianburg was referred to as the most convenient central location.

A much clearer consensus was obtained with respect to the most effective time for community/public meetings. Weeknight evenings at 7:00 or 7:30 were clearly preferred over weekends. Thursday evenings appeared to be the weeknight of choice.

Numerous other ways to provide information on RAAP were suggested. It appears that the use of electronic media would be very effective for the academic community. Most of these individuals own computers and many subscribe to on-line services. This is particularly true for Blacksburg which was recently set up as an Electronic Village with fiber optic cable. The use of e-mail and placing notices on Montgomery County's bulletin board system would be an effective electronic media source of information. It was also suggested that RAAP could maintain its own section of the county bulletin board for notices of meetings, events, occurrences, or could establish their own World Wide Web site as an electronic information medium.

Other interviewees suggested the use of other organizations' newsletters such as the New River Valley Environmental Coalition, Sierra Club, RAAP's own "Rappings" internal newsletter, the city of Radford's "FYI" newsletter which goes to every citizen within the city, and the New River Valley Economic Authority's "Briefings".

Other suggestions included production of an informational video, talks to community service groups, formation of a citizen advisory group, RAAP preparing its own external newsletter, and the use of a phone tree, particular for issues/events of immediate importance.

Black community representatives that were interviewed were unanimous in the most effective method of relating information about RAAP to the black community. They suggested the use of the churches, either through the pastors, relating information at services, or the use of the churches for RAAP meetings with the black community. They also highly recommended that the Alliance of Ministers be utilized for distribution of information, particularly for notices of meetings. An Alliance exists for each community within the entire geographical area of potential interest and it represents all denominations.

Q9: Can you suggest anyone else (friends, neighbors, groups) that we should contact or who might want to be included on the mailing list or that we might want to include in these interviews?

A9: Nine of the interviewees could not think of anyone who should be contacted, or who might want to be included on the mailing list, or who might want to be included in the interviews that were conducted. Of those who did respond, three mentioned specific individuals. Other suggestions included the New River Valley Environmental Coalition, the League of Women Voters, the Blue Ridge Environmental Network, some of the other businesses/facilities in the area that were not in compliance, union representatives, educators, factory workers, low income people, ministers, Big Brothers, the Pulaski Encouraging Progress group, local government officers of Pulaski County and the City of Radford, Friends of the New River, FEAT members, the Citizen's Clearing House, and environmentalists.

Q10: Are Army officials at the site seen as credible and trustworthy? Virginia State officials? EPA officials? Local officials? Others?

A10: Seventeen of the interviewees stated that the Army officials at the site were credible and trustworthy; five stated that they were not; one interviewee said that they were somewhat credible and trustworthy; and five interviewees stated that they were unable to judge, principally through a lack of contact with the Army.

Thirteen interviewees indicated that Virginia officials were seen as credible and trustworthy; six stated they were not; three responded that they were somewhat credible and trustworthy; and six did not have sufficient knowledge to respond either way.

Eight of those interviewed stated they felt that the EPA was credible and trustworthy; four stated they were not; five responded that they were somewhat credible and trustworthy; and eight of those interviewed stated that they could not say one way or the other.

Eleven interviewees indicated that the local officials were seen as credible and trustworthy; four interviewees stated they were not; seven interviewees felt they were somewhat credible and trustworthy; and five interviewees were unable to judge.

Although it appears that the vast majority of those interviewed felt the Army was seen as credible and trustworthy, this data may be misleading. All individuals were interviewed in the presence of three or four Army employees and their contractor, these included the Public Affairs Officer from RAAP, and one or two individuals from the Army Environmental Center at Aberdeen Proving Ground. Some of the interviewees were current or past employees of RAAP, had relatives or friends who were current employees of RAAP, were local and regional politicians who have to maintain a working relationship with RAAP, and members of various organizations such as Economic Development Groups who are working closely with RAAP to bring new employers to the site. It should therefore not be assumed that there is no need to re-establish credibility of RAAP within the surrounding communities as a result of these data.

Q11: Is there anything else you would like to mention that we have not talked about?

A11: Most of those interviewed (13) had nothing else to mention that was not discussed with the previous questions. Four of the interviewees felt that any environmental problem that was occurring at the site was being properly and thoroughly addressed. One of these individuals referenced an article in one of the local newspapers by an environmental intern who was temporarily employed at RAAP. In his article he stated that his negative perceptions did not agree with the reality of what was occurring at RAAP when he worked at the site.

Ten other interviewees mentioned additional topics that were not discussed in the previous questions. These varied widely and included concern over the clean-up efforts with possible liability constraining location of other industries to the site; concern over perceived cancer rates higher in the immediate area of the plant than other places; why the interviewing process and development of a Community Relations Plan was being done at this time and not previously; and that RAB meetings should be held more than once per month. The people in Pulaski County were basically divided into those who would like to see everything shut down at the plant and others who would like to ignore the environmental problems. People were also concerned that RAAP was only giving information out in bits and pieces as they pleased and now it was encouraging to see they were being more open with the public; that less time be spent analyzing the problem and more be spent cleaning it up so that it can be more quickly used for other economic development purposes; that the education process is critical with respect to involvement of local officials; a need to coordinate with other activities at RAAP to avoid confusion, e.g. the Strategic Plan and what is going to be available for reuse -- cannot have a public meeting on clean-up without discussing the interrelationships with the Strategic Plan and other related RAAP activities; the population is very stratified with highly educated, well paid individuals, and the blue collar community that are not highly educated, and both groups have different values -- should consider addressing both of these groups differently to more effectively reach them; and concern over large discharges from a powerhouse stack at times and why they can not be prevented.

Q12: Radford is in the process of establishing a volunteer-lead community forum device known as the Restoration Advisory Board. Have you ever heard of this term before? Would you be interested in receiving literature describing the purpose of this Advisory Board? Would you be interested in volunteering your free time to serve as member of this board?

A12: The vast majority of individuals interviewed (24) stated that they had not heard the term "Restoration Advisory Board." Only five of those interviewed stated that they had heard the term. Twenty-two interviewees stated they would be interested in receiving literature describing the purpose of the Restoration Advisory Board; seven interviewees stated they would not be interested in receiving this literature.

Twelve of those interviewed stated that they would be interested in volunteering their free time to serve as a member of the RAB; seventeen stated they would not.

Q13: In your opinion, how sensitive is the community to environmental issues?

A13: Six of those interviewed stated they felt the community was not very sensitive to environmental issues; only one interviewee stated that the community was very sensitive to environmental issues. Many of those interviewed (6) stated that the community was sensitive to environmental issues only when the issue could directly affect them. One interviewee stated that Floyd County was very sensitive to environmental issues at RAAP. Two interviewees stated they felt the community was somewhat sensitive; one interviewee classified them as sensitive; two indicated the community was fairly sensitive; and an additional five of those interviewed said they did not know how sensitive the community was to environmental issues.

Several interviewees (7) stated that the academic community was far more sensitive to environmental issues than the non-academic community. This included the areas around Radford University and Virginia Polytechnical Institute. It was interesting to note that one individual stated that the local community college did not fit in the same mold because the average age of the students there was 35. This same individual also stated that VPI and Radford University (particularly the former) appeared to be less sensitive to environmental issues than many other universities. He reflected that students at VPI were into the more applied areas of academia and more of the industry-related areas, and these individuals had a more "realistic" view of industry-related environmental problems.

2.4 COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Two different perspectives of community issues and concerns emerged from the interview process. The residents associated with the academic community predominately reflected concerns over adverse environmental effects of RAAP activities. The non-academic community focused on economic development and long-term health effects from past operations. It was also found that those associated with the academic community would be much more vocal about the clean-up activities at RAAP than the rest of the community.

There also appears to be differences in the level of environmental concern about RAAP even within the academic community. Less concern is apparent with VPI and the New River Community College than with Radford University. Most of the VPI community focuses on the more engineering and industrial - related academics. These individuals are more aware of environmental problems as a normal component of industry and are familiar with the mitigation that is now normally part of the process to minimize adverse effects. The average age of the Community College students is 35, and many are employed in the manufacturing sector and therefore, similar to the VPI community, are more familiar with environmental problems such as those at RAAP. The Radford University community, on the other hand, is more typical of most universities.

Many of the interviewees stated that they had no concerns about the operations at RAAP. It was believed by these individuals that RAAP was doing a good job environmentally and that if problems occurred they would be taken care of properly. It appeared quite evident that the

seeming lack of concern did not stem from apathy, but rather tacit recognition that environmental problems are expected, normal occurrences that industries deal with as a normal part of the business. This point of view reflects the experience of a high percentage of the residents in the surrounding area, approximately one third of which are employed in the manufacturing sector.

Most interviewees expressed greater concern over RAAP's economic contribution to the New River Valley. They experienced the decrease in employment at the facility over the past years. At one time it was a major local employer. A great deal of interest and concern was expressed over the Army's efforts to attract industries to locate at the site. Everyone welcomed employers to locate at RAAP, but many were concerned that existing contamination may inhibit industrial relocation to the facility. Many indicated that the site may not be able to be cleaned up sufficiently to satisfy new tenants and that new tenants may be discouraged due to potential liability issues.

The majority of concerns over environmental effects of site contamination focused on human health and safety with respect to the New River. Many interviewees used the New River for recreational purposes including boating, fishing, and swimming. It was mentioned that a section directly downstream of RAAP was a favorite swimming hole for the local college students. Other environmental effects of concern mentioned far less frequently included groundwater pollution, the plant's location relative to the floodplain, potential contamination from outside industries locating on the site, that it may be listed as an NPL site, and odors.

Many interviewees also expressed concern over long-term health effects on workers at the plant and residents in the surrounding area. These individuals believed that a relatively high incidence of cancer occurs in the area and questioned whether it is directly related the operations at the plant.

Most interviewees felt there was a need for better communications between RAAP and the surrounding community. It was apparent that many misconceptions existed. The statement was made more than once that "everyone assumes there are problems at RAAP but don't know what they are". This has lead, in part, to a lack of credibility with the Army.

SECTION 3.0
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Active public involvement is crucial to the success of any public project. An open and candid process typically reduces or (in many cases) eliminates costly and time-consuming destructive criticism. This criticism typically results from a lack of early and active involvement rather than objections to the project. The lack of involvement only supports an inherent distrust and lack of credibility with the agency; the public automatically assumes the worst case scenario.

Unfortunately, this situation currently exists at the RAAP. Most interviewees assumed environmental problems at a level far beyond what currently exists, including RAAP being responsible for a disproportionately high incidence of cancer and kidney stones, and significant adverse effects on the New River. It was evident that this impression was based on a lack of credibility with the Army relative to activities at the RAAP. The success of any type of public participation program lies in re-establishing credibility with the community. This can only be achieved through active community involvement. The communication techniques suggested below were developed to help facilitate this approach.

3.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

As stated in Section 1.0, the goal of the RAAP CRP is to provide effective mechanisms for communication and exchange of information among the local community and civic associations; on-post military and civilian employees; U.S. Army; and diverse federal, state, city, and local agencies. The goal of the CRP is also to help re-establish, enhance or maintain credibility with the community in order to help facilitate the Installation Restoration Program at the RAAP. This CRP has been designed to fulfill requirements of :

1. The CERCLA of 1980 (Public Law 96-510), as amended, including Section 117 of the SARA of 1986 (Public Law 99-499, October 17, 1986).
2. Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) Public Affairs Plan 10-1-87: Installation Restoration Program (IRP), October 1987.
3. U.S. EPA guidance and publications, including Public Involvement in the Superfund Program (WH/FS-86-004) and CERCLA Compliance with Other Environmental Statutes (*Federal Register* 50 (29): 5928-5923).
4. The EPA publications *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook* (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), Directive Number 9230.0-3C, January 1992)

This CRP has the following objectives:

1. Re-establish, enhance or maintain community credibility with the RAAP activities.
2. Maximize community involvement with cleanup activities.
3. Ensure the public understands that personal and community health and interests are of paramount concern to the U.S. Army.

4. Inform and educate local residents, on-post employees, and local officials of the installation restoration process and remediation alternatives.
5. Keep local residents, on-post employees, and federal, state, city, and local officials informed in a timely manner of major findings of the RI/FS at the RAAP.
6. Provide local residents, on-post employees, and federal, state, city, and local regulatory officials an opportunity to review and comment on the studies at the RAAP and on suggested remedial action alternatives and decisions.
7. Keep the Army sensitive to and informed about changes in community concerns, attitudes, information needs, and activities regarding the RAAP and use their concerns as factors in evaluating modifications of the CRP as necessary to address these changes.
8. Effectively serve the community's information needs and address citizen inquiries through prompt release of factual information through the media and other information dissemination techniques.
9. Effectively respond to the needs of the media by providing timely response to inquiries and requests for interviews and briefings, thereby resulting in fair and accurate reporting of environmental restoration activities at the RAAP.
10. Create and maintain, through an active public affairs program, a climate of understanding and trust with the aim of providing information and opportunities for comments and discussion.
11. Ensure that appropriate federal, state, city, and local elected officials are informed of results of the investigations and recommended remedial actions.
12. Provide a single entity for dissemination of information for the matters regarding the progress of the contamination assessments, remedial actions, and other decisions at the RAAP.
13. Identify issues and potential areas of concern and develop and implement objective means to avoid or resolve conflict.

3.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities for implementing the RAAP CRP are shared by the RAAP Public Affairs Office (PAO) and other Army agencies. The RAAP PAO is responsible for responding to media and public queries on the RAAP Installation Restoration Program. The following responsibilities are established for the implementation for the RAAP CRP:

1. **Office of the Chief of Public Affairs (OCPA), Department of Army:**

   - Coordinates media statements or visits concerning the RAAP Installation Restoration Program with appropriate HQDA staff elements, the RAAP PAO, and USAEC PAO.

   - Coordinates release of any RAAP Installation Restoration Program Information at the national level with appropriate HQDA staff elements, the RAAP PAO, and USAEC PAO.

- Coordinates other notification actions at the national level with appropriate HQDA staff elements the RAAP PAO, and USAEC PAO.

- Acts as the POC for responding to and providing guidance for all national and policy-type information questions.

2. **Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison (OCLL):**

- Coordinates with OCPA, and the RAAP PAO in advance of Congressional and Gubernatorial notifications.

3. **Chief of Public Affairs, Army Materiel Command (AMCPA):**

- Coordinates release of any RAAP information with public affairs offices at the appropriate levels of command.

- Coordinates with public affairs offices at the appropriate levels of command in advance of Congressional and Gubernatorial notifications.

- Provides additional guidance and assistance in support of this plan as required.

- With assistance from the AMC Legislative Liaison, provides and updates, as needed, a listing of members of Congress representing Virginia and appropriate candidates for use in distributing informational materials.

4. **Chief of Public Affairs, Industrial Operations Command (IOC):**

- Coordinates with AMC and RAAP in providing policy and program oversight for the RAAP Community Relations Program.

- Supports as required, the RAAP Commander in implementing the overall public involvement program at RAAP.

5. **RAAP Public Affairs Office (PAO):**

- Responsible for providing the overall public affairs support to the Installation.

- Requests assistance for USAEC PAO in implementing the RAAP CRP to provide timely and accurate information throughout all stages of the RAAP Installation Restoration Program, to ensure that the public has an opportunity to review and comment on the selection of proposed remedial actions, and to remain sensitive to changes in community concerns.

- Coordinates release of any RAAP installation restoration information with HQDA OCPA; Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers PAO; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, North Atlantic Division (NAD) PAO, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk and Baltimore District PAOs; Office of the Directorate of Environmental Programs (ODEP); and USAEC PAO, as appropriate and necessary.

- Responds to media and public queries on the RAAP Installation Restoration Program, in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (NAD), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk and Baltimore Districts, ODEP, and USAEC, as appropriate and necessary.

- Provides information to assist OCLL in responding to congressional queries on the RAAP Installation Restoration Program, in coordination with the RAAP, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (NAD), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk and Baltimore Districts, ODEP, and USAEC, as appropriate and necessary.

- Maintains a mailing list and distributes releases and other pertinent information to those on the established list, which includes local, state and federal officials, interested citizens, and USAEC PAO.

- Distributes fact sheets, reports, project updates, and other pertinent information to RAAP mailing list participants, as appropriate.

- Schedules and coordinates public meetings, presentations, briefings, and on-site tours concerning the RAAP Installation Restoration Program with the assistance of the USAEC PAO.

- Collects newspaper clippings related to the RAAP Installation Restoration Program, and furnishes a copy to the USAEC Public Affairs, IOC Public Affairs, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

- Maintains, updates, and notes the proper indexing for contents of information at the repository as documents are received from USAEC PAO.

- Establishes information repositories in the RAAP area to allow open and convenient public access to all site-related documents approved for public release.

6. **IRP Environmental Coordinator (IEC):**

- The IEC heads the Installation Cleanup Team (ICT). The IEC conducts monthly meetings of the ICT, where progress is routinely reported by the members of the ICT Project Team, issues and concerns are identified, and planning of future installation restoration activities occurs. The IEC also updates the ICT as necessary, and provides technical information as appropriate to members of the community, staff and management at RAAP, and (with the coordination of the RAAP PAO) to the media. The IEC shall also serve as facilitator for the RAB.

7. **Chief of Public Affairs, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:**

- Provides public affairs support for the RAAP Installation Restoration Program as needed.

8. **USAEC PAO:**

- Develops and, as requested, implements the RAAP CRP to provide timely and accurate information throughout all stages of the RAAP Installation Restoration Program, to ensure that the public has an opportunity to review and comment on the selection of proposed remedial actions, and to remain sensitive to changes in community concerns.

- Provides public affairs guidance and information to assist the RAAP PAO in responding to media and public queries on the RAAp Installation Restoration Program. This is done in coordination with the RAAP IEC, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (NAD), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk and Baltimore Districts, and ODEP, as appropriate and necessary.

- Provides information to assist OCLL in responding to congressional queries on the RAAP Installation Restoration Program. This is done in coordination with the Installation, the RAAP IEC, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (NAD), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk and Baltimore Districts, and ODEP, as appropriate and necessary.

- Assists, when requested, the RAAP PAO in preparing news releases, public notices, and/or fact sheets for use at major milestone achievements during the progress of the RAAP Installation Restoration Program. This is done in coordination with he Installation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (NAD), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk and Baltimore Districts, ODEP and RAAP PAO, as appropriate and necessary.

- Assists, when requested, the RAAP PAO to schedule and coordinate public meetings, presentations, briefings, and on-site tours concerning the RAAP Installation Restoration Program, as appropriate and necessary.

3.3 COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES AND TECHNIQUES

Sections 3.3.1, 3.3.2, and 3.3.3 below provide recommended communication approaches for use with other agencies, the local community, and RAAP employees, respectively to help facilitate communications among all interested parties with respect to development and execution of the Installation Restoration Program at the RAAP. These activities and techniques evolved principally from the above-reference interview program. They also reflect past experiences of the Army at the RAAP and with similar programs at other facilities.

3.3.1 INTERAGENCY COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES

Effective interagency communication is an essential key to a timely and cost effective site clean-up project. As presented in Section 3.2, various Army, other federal, state, and local agencies and departments play different rolls with respect to cleanup activities including functioning in an advisory capacity, permitting authority, review and approval, or as a funding source. Effective coordination among all these different groups and individuals represents a critically important element in the timely and cost effective cleanup of contamination at the RAAP.

Over the years, effective interagency communication techniques have evolved for cleanup of sites of this type. Information obtained from the interview process did not demonstrate a need to modify these tested methods. Each are described on the following pages.

RAB Meetings: Although the RAB is the focus of community participation in cleanup activities, it is also one of the most effective tools for communication with other relevant agencies. RAB meetings are typically attended on regular basis by those agencies with whom effective communication is most essential. These include the U.S. Army, EPA, and state and local agencies. It also represents the primary mechanism for discussion and exchange of information between these agencies and the local community. The RAB will meet on a regularly scheduled basis. RAAP is currently in the process of assessing local public interest in the formation of a RAB and is proceeding according to Army guidance.

Mail list: RAAP's existing mail list of parties who have expressed interest in the facility's cleanup activities will be reviewed to ensure inclusion of all relevant agencies. This will include both those who have already expressed an interest as well as those who should be kept informed due to their regulatory or technical relationship to the project and/or the installation. The list will be constantly updated as additional interest or need determines. This communication medium will help ensure that all relevant, as well as potentially relevant, agencies are kept up to date on the cleanup activities through receipt of notices of public meeting, fact sheets, news releases, and other printed materials, as appropriate.

Fact Sheets/News Releases: RAAP will provide copies of cleanup-related news releases, fact sheets, and other information releases to appropriate Army agencies for coordination and review before finalizing. Copies of final releases will be provided to all federal, state, and local agencies on the mail list at least 48 hours in advance of public release so that these agencies can adequately respond to any public inquires regarding the releases.

Telephone Conference Calls: The use of telephonic conferencing with other agencies will be used whenever possible to help expedite cleanup efforts and for cost savings.

Project Planning And Review Meetings: The more important cleanup considerations, particularly those related to project planning and technical issues, and will be dealt with through interagency meetings. These will be held at relevant milestones throughout the Installation Restoration Program and will be conducted through telephonic conferencing whenever possible.

Prior Notice of Scheduled Public Meetings: All agencies on the mail list will receive written notice of public meetings at least two weeks prior to help insure their attendance and to allow sufficient time for review, update, and internal authorization for attendance.

3.3.2 Local Community Communication Techniques

In recent years, RAAP has become more active in providing information to the local community about its activities. Initiation of cleanup efforts under CERCLA has facilitated an expansion of these efforts. This CRP reflects RAAP's latest attempt to actively involve the local community in issues at the installation. As indicated above, the techniques defined below are largely the result of the interviews conducted with local community representatives.

RAB Meetings: RAAP is currently in the process of determining community interest in forming a RAB. Members will be drawn from interviewees who expressed an interest in participating on the RAB and from responses to notices in the local media inviting participation. The RAB can be the principal source of communication between the local community and the Army and other governmental agencies. The RAB is intended to be a forum for discussion and exchange of information about the RAAP's Installation Restoration Program between governmental agencies and the local community. If formed, the RAB will meet on a regularly scheduled basis. The RAB will be cochaired by a community representative in conjunction with the Army. All RAB meetings will be open to the general public.

Designated Point Of Contact: The Public Affairs Officer (PAO) at RAAP is designated as the Point of Contact (POC) for any inquires about the Installation Restoration Program. Although this person is not a technical expert on contamination cleanup, most inquiries are of a general nature and any technical questions can be referred to appropriate installation staff. The name and phone number of the designated POC should be published in the local newspaper and placed on all fact sheets and news releases.

Envoy Program: As a result of the interview program it was found that many people in the local community received their information about the RAAP either directly or indirectly from current RAAP employees. This appeared to be the source of choice, due in part to the above-referenced perceived lack of credibility with the Army. RAAP can capitalize on this existing communication tool by establishing an Envoy Program. This entails designation of individual RAAP employees as an "envoys" for designated community representatives. Envoys (who can be anyone from the janitor to the commander) become a source of contact, (e.g. by phone or occasionally over lunch) for each community representative with respect to installation restoration activities at the RAAP. The Envoy Program is not intended to supplant direct contact with the RAAP POC or other communication mechanisms, but to supplement them. This Envoy program can serve as a highly effective tool for re-establishing, enhancing or maintaining community credibility with the RAAP - an essential component of an effective CRP for the RAAP.

Computerized On-Line Electronic Media: Due to the strong academic presence in the area, many residents have been educated in the use of a communication media uncommon to most military facility communities. Many have access to computer on-line electronic media bulletin boards, the Internet, and computer information services such as CompuServe, American On-line, and Prodigy. Fiber optic cable has recently been installed throughout the city of Blacksburg, Va, making it one of the few Electronic Villages in the U.S. This will further enhance the use of this communication medium. It was suggested by one of the interviewees that Montgomery County may be willing to devote a section of its public service bulletin board system to the Installation Restoration Program at RAAP. The use of other existing bulletin board systems needs to be investigated, as well as RAAP establishing its own for this purpose.

Fact Sheets and News Releases: Fact sheets and news releases will be prepared at Installation Restoration Program milestones to keep the local community updated. It is also important that one of the first news releases announce the availability of this CRP and that it was prepared to facilitate public involvement in the Installation Restoration Program. Releases will include information on the status of studies and remedial actions, updates on schedules, and special interest items. All fact sheets and news releases will be distributed to all entries on the mail list, as well as local and regional radio, television, newspapers, and organizational newsletters. Copies of fact sheets and news releases will also be placed in the information repositories.

Radio and Television: The use of radio and television media should be limited to announcements of actions of interest to the local community relative to the Installation Restoration Program. These include the preparation and availability of this CRP, establishment of an on-line electronic communication medium, creation of the RAB and solicitation for its membership, establishing an Envoy Program, designation of local information repositories, notification for interested parties to request placement on the mailing list, and to publicize public tours and meetings. Information should be provided to radio and television stations through fact sheets and news releases.

As part of the interview program, the following radio and television stations appear to be the ones that would reach most of the area communities. Radio: The Public Radio station ( ) Television: Channels 7 and 10. In addition, all other stations in the local area should routinely receive RAAP information, thereby offering a better chance that pertinent information will be placed in a variety of sources available to more of the local public, guaranteeing a wide dispersal area.

Organizational Newsletters: The placement of news releases and other informational items in newsletters of area community organizations is a highly effective tool for communicating with various sectors of the community. Through the interview process it was discovered that several organizational newsletters served the area and each welcomed their use by RAAP as an informational conduit for its Installation Restoration Program. The City of Radford distributes a quarterly publication, "For Your Information" to every resident of the City; The Concerned Citizens of Walker Creek Valley, Virginia, distribute the newsletter "Citizen Alert!" to its membership in all the surrounding counties; and the New River Valley Economic Development Alliance distributes "Alliance Briefing" quarterly. Other organizational newsletter that serve the surrounding area also need to be identified for this purpose.

Information Repositories: The Information Repository is a collection of all Installation Restoration Program-related information. It is updated as necessary with the most current information about the program. Repositories will be established at the Radford Public Library and the Montgomery County Floyd Regional Library (see Appendix F for locations and hours of operation). Local media will be contacted to provide notice of the opening of the repositories and their locations.

On-Site Tours: The use of on-site tours is an effective tool for increasing public involvement and improving communications with the surrounding community. Most of the interviewees have not toured the installation and many had never been on the site. Credibility with RAAP and its cleanup efforts will increase as more of the community views what RAAP is doing on-site and has an opportunity to spend some time with RAAP representatives during the tour. Tours should be set-up with every sector of the community including elementary, middle, high school, and college students, congressional representatives, and the media. Tours should be organized through the RAAP PAO.

Programs For Local Schools: In addition to tours of the facility, it is recommended that RAAP develop a program that can be presented on the RAAP's Installation Restoration Program to be presented at local schools. This will help provide an educational experience to the students, initiate better communications with future generations, and help to provide communications with the adult community via information through their children.

Community Meetings: Community meetings should be held initially to inform area residents about the program, their role in the program, and their relationship to future activities under the program. Because the area potentially affected by RAAP is relatively large, meetings

should be held in at least two different locations on the same topical items (see summary of interview questions in Section 2.3 for recommended locations and times). Additional meetings should be limited to issues of potentially major concern. It was clear from the interviewing process that public meetings in the potentially affected area are poorly attended. Every effort should be made for advertising public meetings to help ensure attendance.

Mail list: RAAP's existing mail list of parties who have expressed interest in the installation's cleanup activities will be reviewed to insure inclusion of all sectors of the community, including those who have already expressed an interest in activities at RAAP. The list will be constantly updated as additional interest is expressed by community members. This communication medium will help insure that all sectors of the community are kept up to date on the cleanup activities through receipt of notices of public meeting, fact sheets, news releases, and other printed materials, as appropriate.

3.3.3 RAAP Employee Communication Techniques

Interviews with current and former RAAP employees and Union leaders clearly indicated that the existing employee communication system is very effective in reaching these community members. These communication devices include the RAAP'N newsletter, the Powder Press periodical, shift meetings, and monthly safety meetings. As indicated above, it was also evident from the interviewing process that current employees were a major source of information about RAAP for many of the other members of the surrounding communities. It is therefore essential that current and accurate information about the Installation Restoration Program be made available to RAAP employees on a regularly occurring basis. No justification could be found to add to these communication vehicles in order to communicate with RAAP employees about the Installation Restoration Program.

The newsletter comes out weekly and the Powder Press is published monthly. Both provide employees with current information and should be used to keep employees informed of the Installation Restoration Program. Shift meetings are brief meetings with the employees at the initiation of each work shift; the monthly safety meetings are of longer duration. Both types of meetings are focused on safety issues, but could also provide effective vehicles for communicating with employees about the Installation Restoration Program.

REFERENCES

U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Summer 1994. Restoration Advisory Board Workshop Guidebook.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, June 1992. Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook, (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Directive 9230.0-3C).

U.S. Army Armament Munitions Chemical Command, August 1992. Radford Army Ammunition Plant.

The Earth Technology Corporation, July 1994. Final Public Involvement and Response Plant (PIRP), Woodbridge Research Facility, Woodbridge, Virginia, prepared for the U.S. Army Environmental Center.

Community Resource Development, June 1994. New Century Council Region of Virginia, A Statistical Profile, prepared for the New Century Council.

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACO	Administrative Contracting Office
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DD	Decision Document
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DM-BRACO	Directorate of Management, Base Realignment and Closure Office
DoD	Department of Defense
DNT	Dinitrotoluene
EA	Environmental Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FONSI	Findings of No Significant Impact
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of Army
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
MSW	Municipal Solid Wastes
NAD	North Atlantic Division
NC	Nitrocellulose
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NG	Nitroglycerin
NPL	National Priorities List
NROW	New River Ordnance Works
OCLL	Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison
OCPA	Office of the Chief of Public Affairs
ODEP	Office of the Directorate of Environmental Programs
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
PA/SI	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection
PAO	Public Affairs Office(r)
POC	Point of Contact
PP	Proposed Plan
ppm	parts per million
RAAP	Radford Army Ammunition Plant
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROW	Radford Ordnance Works
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SI	Site Inspection

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
VADEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
VPDES	Virginia Poluuant Discharge Elimination System Permit
USAEC	U.S. Army Environmental Center
USAMC	U.S. Army Material Command
USATHAMA	U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
VI	Verification Investigation

DEFINITIONS

Note: These definitions do not constitute the Army's official use of terms and phrases for regulatory purposes. They should not be construed to in any way alter or supplant any other federal document.

Community Relations Plan (CRP). The CRP is a document which outlines the program established to inform the community of the IRP at an installation and provides for community involvement in the cleanup process. A CRP is required for NPL sites and may also be prepared for U.S. Army installations which are not on the NPL but are undergoing investigation under the active installation or BRAC IRP.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, otherwise known as Superfund. An Act to provide for liability, compensation, cleanup, and emergency response for hazardous substances released into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. It was followed by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1987.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). The DERP is the program established in 1984 to promote and coordinate efforts for the evaluation and cleanup of contamination at Department of Defense (DoD) installations. The program currently includes: the Installation Restoration Program (IRP), under which DoD installation investigations and site cleanups are conducted; and Other Hazardous Waste (OHW) Operations, through which research, development and demonstration programs aimed at improving remediation technology and reducing DoD waste generation rates are conducted. The DERP is managed centrally by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. SARA provides continuing authority for the Secretary of Defense to carry out this program in consultation with the USEPA and in compliance with CERCLA and SARA guidelines.

Federal Facility Agreement (FFA). The FFA is a binding agreement between the party responsible for cleanup of an NPL site and the USEPA which formalizes the CERCLA procedures and schedules to be followed for the site.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP). This is a program implemented under the DERP to investigate and remediate DoD installations. The IRP conforms with the NCP and CERCLA and applies guidelines promulgated by the USEPA. The IRP for active installations is funded by the DERA.

National Priority List (NPL). The NPL is a listing of CERCLA hazardous substance release sites scoring 28.5 or higher under the USEPA Hazard Ranking System. Such sites are first proposed for NPL listing. Following a public comment period, proposed NPL sites may be listed on the NPL or may be deleted from consideration for placement on the list. Regulatory oversight for CERCLA site restoration actions at NPL installations is provided by the USEPA. Such installations are required to enter into an FFA.

Proposed Plan (PP). The PP is a document which identifies the preferred remedial action alternative for a site and which provides a brief summary of all of the alternatives studied in the detailed analysis phase of the RI/FS.

RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA). An RFA is the first phase of the RCRA corrective action program for a facility consisting of a records review and site inspection to gather information on releases at the facility. The RFA process includes an evaluation of SEMSs as well as preliminary determinations regarding the need for further investigation. The RFA roughly equates to the PA conducted under the CERCLA environmental program.

RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI). An RFI is the second phase of the RCRA corrective action program for a facility conducted at installations where the RFA identified the need for further evaluation. The RFI consists of multimedia investigations conducted to characterize the extent of releases at the RCRA facility. The RFI roughly equates to the RI conducted under the CERCLA environmental restoration process.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). When environmental contamination is confirmed, but further study is required, an RI is conducted. An RI consists of extensive sampling, field studies, and other work as needed to define the nature and extent of contamination at a site. Extensive hydrogeologic studies may also be conducted to establish the direction and rate of contaminant migration in the case of a groundwater problem. If no threat to human health or the environment is found during the RI, a DD may be written to support no further action at the site.

The purpose of an FS is to evaluate and develop a range of remedial alternatives to control the site contamination. A number of alternatives are evaluated according to technical feasibility and cost effectiveness, regulatory requirements, public health effects, and environmental impact. One remedial alternative is recommended from among the various options, which is then further developed and analyzed. This information forms the bases for a Remedial Action Plan that documents the planning, selection, and evaluation of the selected alternative. The design for the selected control measure is also prepared during this stage.

Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA). The RD establishes a detailed set of plans and specifications for implementation of the RA. During the RA, a hazard is eliminated, or at a minimum, reduced to levels that will protect public health and the environment. Covering a landfill with an impermeable cap, pumping and treating contaminated groundwater, or installing a new water distribution system are examples of remedies for contaminated sites. At any time, if a situation is identified that poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, a removal or interim response action will be conducted.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). This Act is federal law introduced in 1976 as an amendment to the Solid Waste Disposal Act. RCRA consists of 9 subtitles including C, D, and I which outline management requirements for hazardous waste, solid waste and underground storage tanks containing petroleum products, respectively.

Site Inspection (SI). A Site Inspection is conducted if a Preliminary Assessment indicates the need for further investigation. SIs routinely involve the collection of samples and are conducted to help determine the extent of the problem, and to determine whether a removal action is necessary. One of the main objectives of the PA/SI is to collect risk-related information for sites to determine the need for more detailed studies such as the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU). A SWMU is a solid waste management unit at a RCRA facility from which hazardous constituents might migrate. SWMUs may include containers, tanks, surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units, landfills, incinerators and recycling units, and wastewater treatment units.

APPENDIX A

Media List

TELEVISION STATIONS

Mr. Bill Foye
News Director
WSLS-TV (Channel 10
P.O. Box 2161
Roanoke, Virginia 24009
(703) 981-9127
fax. (703) 343-2059

Mr. Jim Kent
News Director
WDBJ-TV (Channel 7)
2701 Ramble Road, Suite 1
Blacksburg, Virginia 24060
(703) 985-3600
fax. (703) 344-5097

Mr. Roy Clem
News Director
WSET-TV (Channel 13
2116 Colonial Avenue, S.W.
Roanoke, Virginia 24015
(804) 847-1313
fax. (804) 847-8800

Ms. Cheri McGraw
News Director
WVVA-TV (Channel 6)
Route 460 By-Pass
Bluefield, West Virginia 24701
(304) 324-0654
fax. (304) 327-5586

RADIO STATIONS

WRAD Radio (FM/AM
P.O. Box 1168
Radford, Virginia 24141
(703) 639-2461
fax. (703) 633-0081

WVTF Radio (FM)
4235 Electric Road, S.W.
Grand Pavilion
Roanoke, Virginia 24014
(703) 231-8900
fax. (703) 857-7578

WPSK Radio (FM)
P.O. Box 351
Pulaski, Virginia 24301
(703) 980-2702
fax. (703) 980-0755

WJJJ Radio (AM)
P.O. Box 30
Christianburg, Virginia 24073
(703) 382-4994
fax. (703) 382-1728

WROV Radio (FM/AM)
P.O. Box 4005
Roanoke, Virginia 24015
(703) 345-6397
fax. (703) 343-0616

NEWSPAPERS (for public notices)

Ms. Beth Obenshain, Editor
Roanoke Times & World News
P.O. Box 540
Christianburg, Virginia 24073
(703) 381-1675
fax. (703) 381-1656

Mr. Mike Blanton, Editor
The News
P.O. Box 419
Christianburg, Virginia 24073
(703) 382-6171
fax. (703) 382-3009

Mr. Mike Williams, Editor
The Southwest Times
P.O. Box 391
Pulaski, Virginia 24301
(703) 980-8455
fax. (703) 980-3618

Ms. Stephanie Porter Nichols, Editor
The Southwest Virginia Enterprise
P.O. Box 547
Wytheville, VA 24383
(703) 228-6611
fax. (703) 228-7260

Mr. John Hoke
Richmond Times Dispatch
S.W. Virginia News Bureau
P.O. Box 808
Roanoke, Virginia 24004
(703) 344-3612
fax. (703) 344-3738

APPENDIX B

Mailing List for RAAP

(This list is maintained by the RAAP Public Affairs Office)

APPENDIX C

Community Interview Participants

(This information is not available in publicly distributed copies of this document)

APPENDIX D

Public Affairs Contacts and Technical Points of Contact

Public Affairs Points of Contacts

Ms. Nicole Kinser
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
ATTN: SMCRA-AO
P.O. Box 2
Radford, Virginia 2414-0099
(703) 639-8611
fax. (703) 639-7789

Mr. Greg Mahall
U.S. Army Environmental Center
ATTN: SFIM-AEC-PA
Bldg. E4461T
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
(410) 671-1278

Mr. Al Schwartz
HQ, U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command
ATTN: AMSMC-EA
Rock Island, IL 61299-6000
(309) 782-5421
fax. (309) 782-5011

Ms. Jan Finegan
U.S. Army Materiel Command
ATTN: AMCPA-MR
5001 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22333-0001
(703) 274-8013

Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison
ATTN: SALL
The Pentagon
Room 2C638
Washington, DC 20310-1500
(703) 697-9690

Office of the Chief of Public Affairs
ATTN: SAPA-PP
Washington, DC 20310-1500
(202) 695-5732

Office of Economic Development
ATTN: FM&P
The Pentagon
Room 4C767
Washington, DC 20301-4000
(703) 697-3022

Ms. Diana Bailey
U.S. Army Engineer District, Norfolk
ATTN: CENAO-PAO
803 Front street
Norfolk, VA 23510-1096
(804) 441-7673

Mr. Dave Lipsky
U.S. Army Engineer Division, North Atlantic
ATTN: CANOED-PA
90 Church Street
New York, NY 10007-2979
(212) 264-7500

Mr. Scott Saunders
HQ, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CEPA-I-SS
20 Massachusettes Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20414-1000
(202) 272-0012

Technical Points of Contact

Commander
U.S. Army Materiel Command
ATTN: AMCEN-EQE (Cyril Onewokae)
5001 Eisenhower Ave.
Alexandria, VA 22333

Commander
U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command
ATTN: AMSMC-EQE (Mr. James Small)
Rock Island, IL 61299
(309) 782-1116

Commander
U.S. Army Environmental Center
ATTN: SFIM-AEC-IRB (Mr. Harry Kleiser)
Aberdden Proving Ground, MD 21010
(410) 671-1531

Commander
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
ATTN: SMCRA-EN (Mr. Joe Wilson)
P.O. Box 2
Radford, VA 24141
(703) 639-8186

Commander
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
ATTN: SMCRA-EN (Mr. Bob Richardson)
P.O. Box 2
Radford, VA 24141
(703) 639-8641

Mr. John Humphries
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III
3HW52
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107-4431

Ms. Mary Beck
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III
3HW52
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107-4431
(215) 597-7239

Mr. Robert Thomson
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III
3HW71
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107-4431

Ms. Erica Dameron
Department of Environemtal Quality
Federal Facilities Restoration and Superfund
629 East Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Mr. Hassan Vakili
Department of Environmental Quality
Director, Waste Division
4900 Cox Road
Glen Allen, VA 24060

APPENDIX E

Schedule of CRP Activities

TASKS	PROJECT MILESTONES							
	Initiate SI	Complete SI	Initiate RI	Complete RI	Initiate FS	Complete FS	Proposed Plan	Decision Document
Community Research and Interviews	●							
Establish Points of Contact		●						
News Release/Fact Sheets	As appropriate							
Administrative Record		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Update Mailing List	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Public Meetings	Upon request							
Public Notices						●	●	●
Mettings with Elected Officials	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Restoration Advisory Board			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Public Comment Period						●	●	
Summary of Concerns and Responses							●	●
Revise CRP	As appropriate							
Onsite Tours Briefing	As appropriate							

● Task to be completed ◆ Task ongoing

RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AT RAAP

APPENDIX F

Locations of Information Repositories

Radford Public Library
30 First Street
Radford, VA 24141
(703) 639-3621/3608

Hours of Operation

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday: 10:00 am to 8:30 pm; Thursday, Friday: 10:00 am tp 5:30 pm; Saturday: 10:00 am to 4:30 pm; Sunday 2:00 pm to 5:00 pm

Montgomery Floyd Regional Library
125 Sheltman Street
Christianburg, VA 24073
(703) 382-6965

Hours of Operation

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday: 10:30 am to 8:30 pm; Saturday: 10:30 am to 5:30 pm; Sunday 2:00 pm to 5:30 pm (Closed Fridays)

Blacksburg Public Library
400 Draper Road
Blacksburg, VA 24060
(703) 552-8246

Hours of Operation

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday: 10:30 am to 8:30 pm; Saturday: 10:30 am to 5:30 pm; Sunday 2:00 pm to 5:30 pm (Closed Fridays)

APPENDIX G

Suggested Locations for Public Meetings

Radford Municipal Building
619 Second Street
Radford, Virgina 24143

Contact:	Zelda Vaughn (703) 731-3610
Capacity:	100 people
Cost:	No charge for building use
Lead Time:	As much as possible

Belview Elementary School
3187 Peppersferry Road
Radford, Virginia 24141

Contact:	Mr. Tom Martin (703) 633-3200
Capacity:	300 people
Cost:	No charge for building use
Lead time:	As much as possible

Church of God in Christ
206 Russel Avenue
Radford, Virginia 24141

Contact:	Mr. Terry Phillips or Pastor Ronald Watson (703) 639-5948
Capacity:	400
Cost:	No charge for building use
Lead time:	Three weeks, available on Monday, Thursday, and Saturdays only.

APPENDIX H

Elected Officials

Senator Charles Robb
Russell Senate Office Building
Room 493
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-4024

Senator John W. Warner
SR-225 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-4601
(202) 225-5136

Governor George F. Allen
Office of the Governor
P.O. Box 1475, State Capitol
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 786-2211

Lt. Governor Donald Beyer
State Capitol
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 786-2071

Senator Bo Trumbo
P.O. Box 448
11 East Main Street
Fincastle, Virginia 24090
(703) 473-2781

Senator Madison Marye
P.O. Box 37
Shawsville, Virginia 24162
(703) 268-2741

Congressman Rick Boucher
405 Cannon House Building
Washington, DC 20875-4609
9202) 225-3861

Congressman Robert Goodlatte
540 Crestar Plaza
10 Franklin Road SE
Roanoke, Virginia 24011
(703) 857-2672

Delegate Tommy Baker
357 Church Street
P.O. Box 1847
Dublin, Virginia 24084
(703) 674-4081

Delegate Jim Schuler
1480 S. Main Street
Blacksburg, Virginia 24060
(703) 552-6800

Delegate Willard Finney
105 S. Main Street
Rocky Mount, Virginia
(703) 483-9488

Mayor Starnes, Radford
619 Second Street
Radford, Virginia 24141
(703) 639-7127

Mayor Roger Hedgepeth, Blacksburg
300 South main Street
P.O. Box 9003
Blacksburg, Virginia 24062-9003
(703) 961-1148

Mayor Harold Linkous, Christiansburg
P.O. box 599
Christiansburg, Virginia 24073
(703) 382-6128

Mayor Gary Hancock, Pulaski
P.O. Box 660
Pulaski, Virginia 24301
(703) 980-1360

Mayor Walter Keister, Dublin
P.O. Box 1066
Dublin, Virginia 24084
(703) 674-5381

Mayor Skip Bishop, Floyd
138 Wilson Street
Floyd, Virginia 24091
(703) 745-2565

Mayor John Givens, Pearisburg
Municipal Building, Tazwell Street
Pearisburg, Virginia 24134
P.O. Box 418
Christiansburg, Virginia 24073
(703) 382-4251

Mr. Larry Linkous
Chairman, Board of Supervisors
P.O. Box 806
Christiansburg, Virginia 20473
(703) 382-6954

Mr. Jerry White
Chairman, Pulaski County Board of Supervisors
143 3rd Street N.W., Suite 1
Pulaski, Virginia 24301
(703) 980-5858

Mr. Jerry Booth
Chairman, Floyd County Board of Supervisors
Route 1
Floyd, Virginia 24091
(703) 745-2801

Mr. Larry Williams
Chairman, Giles County Board of Supervisors
120 N. Main Street
(703) 626-7361