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Toxic and Hazardous
Materials Agency

Community Relations Plan Environmental Restoration Fort Devens, Massachusetts

November 1991

Contract No. DAAA15-90-D-0012

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ELIN A012

Prepared for:

Commander

U.S. Army Toxic and

Hazardous Materials Agency

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010-5401

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**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION**

FORT DEVENS, MASSACHUSETTS

**Contract No. DAAA15-90-D-0012
Delivery Order No. 0001
ELIN A012**


November 1991

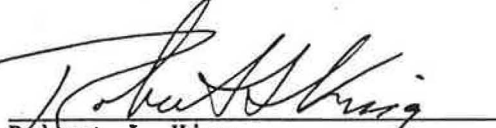
Prepared for:


**UNITED STATES ARMY TOXIC AND
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AGENCY
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010-5401**

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PREFACE

On 13 May 1991, the United States Department of the Army and United States Environmental Protection Agency finalized and signed a Federal Facility Agreement for the conduct of environmental studies and remediation activities at the Fort Devens Army Installation in Massachusetts. This inter-agency agreement was prepared under Section 120 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and covers a broad spectrum of environmental restoration activities at Fort Devens. One part of the agreement deals with site inspections (SIs) (also referred to as site investigations) and remedial investigation (RI) activities at several defined locations at Fort Devens. The purpose of the SIs is to evaluate existing data about study areas (SA) to determine the presence of toxic and hazardous materials, or the potential threat to human health and the environment. Wherever contamination is indicated by the historical use of the study area, appropriate samples of soil, sediment, water, and air are collected and analyzed to better determine the extent of the threat posed to human health and welfare, and the environment. If a threat or a significant potential threat is determined to exist, the study area is designated an area of contamination (AOC) and is recommended for the next phase of evaluation, the RI.

The purpose of the RI is to fully characterize a known, contaminated site to determine the extent of contamination and to identify the significance of the hazards posed by the site. The RI requires extensive sampling and monitoring to gain a precise understanding of the site and to allow investigators to collect sufficient information for follow-on recommendations on the best methods to remediate the site.

On 21 September 1990, the United States Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA), under Contract No. DAAA15-90-D-0012, assigned a delivery order to Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) for the conduct of SIs at six locations and RIs at four areas (three of which are co-located) within Fort Devens. In order to properly conduct work at these sites, E & E developed seven draft plans: the Remedial Investigation Work Plan, the Remedial Investigation Field Sampling Plan, the Site Investigation Work Plan, the Site Investigation Field Sampling Plan, the Health and Safety Plan, the Quality Assurance Project Plan, and the Community Relations Plan. The draft plans were reviewed extensively and comments were received from the Department of the Army (USATHAMA and Fort Devens), EPA Region I, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as well as the general public. E & E issued a formal response to these comments on 17 June 1991, and on 19 August, 1991 E & E issued revised Final Draft plans, which were again submitted for review and comment. On 10 October 1991, E & E received comments on the final draft plans from the reviewing agencies. E & E modified the plans in

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accordance with the comments, and a formal response to the final comments is attached to the transmittal letter for this report.

Concurrent with the revision process, field teams prepared for the field sampling program by drilling necessary monitoring wells, and collecting samples to characterize portions of the areas under investigation. Where feasible and appropriate, the plans have been modified to reflect the actual conditions and actions taken during the early stages of field work.

This part of the final plan is one of seven prepared for the Fort Devens delivery order. Appropriate information is cross-referenced among the plans to ensure a complete and accurate portrayal of planned activities without extensive repetition. The seven plans are grouped into five binder sets: the RI Work Plan and RI Field Sampling Plan, the SI Work Plan and SI Field Sampling Plan, the Community Relations Plan, the Health and Safety Plan, and the Quality Assurance Project Plan.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACGIH	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
ADL	Arthur D. Little, Inc.
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association
ANL	Argonne National Laboratory
AOC	Area of Contamination
APR	Air Purifying Respirator
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
ASC	Analytical Services Center
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
CAA	Clean Air Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHSO	Corporate Health and Safety Officer
CLP	Contract Laboratory Program
CMR	Code of Massachusetts Regulations
COC	chain-of-custody
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
CPR	Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation
CRC	Community Relations Coordinator
CRL	Certified Reporting Limit
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CVAA	Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption
CWA	Clean Water Act
2,4-D	2,4-dichlororophenoxyacetic acid
CV	Cold vapor
dBA	decibels
DCA	dichloroethane
DCE	dichloroethylene
DDT	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane

DEH	Directorate of Engineering and Housing
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DIO	Directorate of Industrial Operations
DO	dissolved oxygen
DOD	United States Department of Defense
DOE	United States Department of Energy
DOT	United States Department of Transportation
DPCA	Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities
DQO	Data Quality Objectives
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
ECD	Electron Capture Detector
E & E	Ecology and Environment, Inc.
EE&G	Environmental Engineering and Geotechnics, Inc.
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Demolition
EP	Extraction Procedure
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FID	Flame Ionization Detector
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FORSCOM	United States Army Forces Command
FR	Federal Register
FS	Feasibility Study
FSO	Field Safety Officer
FSP	Field Sampling Plan
GC/MS	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
GFAA	Gas Furnace Atomic Adsorption
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Absolute
HMX	cyclotetramethylene tetranitramine
HNU	HNU Inc., Manufacturer of Photoionization Detector
HPLC	High-Performance Liquid Chromatography
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments
IAG	Inter-Agency Agreement
ICP	Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma Spectrometry

IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
IR	Installation Restoration
IRDMIS	Installation Restoration Data Management Information System
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
IT	International Technologies Corporation
KO	Contracting Officer
LCL	Lower Control Limit
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LOF	Lack of fit
LWL	Lower Warning Limit
MAAF	Moore Army Airfield
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MDEP	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
MDWPC	Massachusetts Division of Water Pollution Control
MEP	Master Environmental Plan
MGL	Massachusetts General Law
MS	Mass Spectrometry
MSA	Mine Safety Association
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MINIRAM	Miniature Real-Time Aerosol Monitor
MS/MSD	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NA	Not Analyzed
ND	Not Detected
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
No.	Number
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems
NPL	National Priorities List
NRWA	Nashua River Watershed Association
OCLL	Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison
OCPA	Office of the Chief of Public Affairs

OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OVA	Organic Vapor Detector
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PARCC	Precision, Accuracy, Representativeness, Comparability, and Completeness
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PID	Photoionization Detector
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant
PP	Proposed Plan
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPM	Parts Per Million
PRI	Potomac Research, Inc.
PSI	Pounds Per Square Inch
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QAPjP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RAS	Routine Analytical Services
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RDX	hexahydro-1,3,5,-trinitro-1,3,4-triazine
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
SA	Study Area
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SAS	Special Analytical Services
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SDVB	Styrene/Divinylbenzene
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SI	Site Investigation
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure

SOW	Statement of Work
SSHC	Site Safety and Health Coordinator
SVOC	Semivolatile Organic Compound
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit (Replaced by AOC or SA in these plans)
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TAL	Target Analyte List
TCE	trichloroethylene
TCL	Target Compound List
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TKN	Total Kjeldhal Nitrogen
TLD	Thermoluminescent Dosimeter
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TOX	Total Organic Halogens
TPHC	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TRC	Technical Review Committee
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TSDA	Temporary Storage and Disposal Area
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
UCL	Upper Control Limit
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAEHA	United States Army Environmental Hygiene Agency
USATHAMA	United States Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
USCS	Unified Soil Classification System
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UV	Ultraviolet
UWL	Upper Warning Limit
UXB	UXB International, Inc.
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VOA	Volatile Organic Analysis
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

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WWTP Wastewater Treatment Plant
ZI Zero Intercept

UNITS OF MEASURE

Btu	British thermal unit(s)
°C	degree(s) Celsius
cfs	cubic feet per second
cm	centimeter(s)
d	day
°F	degree(s) Fahrenheit
ft	foot (feet)
ft ²	square foot (feet)
ft ³	cubic foot (feet)
gal	gallon(s)
g	gram(s)
gpm	gallons per minute
h	hour(s)
in.	inch(es)
l	liter(s)
lb	pound(s)
m	meter(s)
mg	milligram(s)
mi	mile(s)
min	minute(s)
mo	month(s)
ppb	part(s) per billion
ppm	part(s) per million
s	second(s)
ton	short ton(s) (i.e. 2000 pounds)
wk	week(s)
yd ³	cubic yard(s)
yr	year(s)
µg	microgram(s)
µmho	micromho(s)

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) has been prepared for known and suspected hazardous waste sites at Fort Devens, Massachusetts as identified under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The CRP identifies current issues of community concern and proposes site-specific activities to address these concerns. These activities will be conducted by Fort Devens in consultation with the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) during future remedial activities at the Fort Devens site.

EPA and MDEP, under their CERCLA programs, and USATHAMA, under the Department of Defense's (DOD's) Installation Restoration Program (IRP), each conduct site-specific activities intended to inform and involve the public in the process of planning for cleanup at hazardous waste sites. The activities proposed in this CRP are designed to inform interested citizens and local officials about the progress of remedial activities and to provide opportunities for the public to be involved in planning remedial actions at the Fort Devens site.

This CRP is based on interviews conducted with representatives from the towns of Ayer, Shirley, Lancaster, and Harvard; local residents; local media; local community groups; and installation residents on November 13 and 14, 1990, by Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) under contract to USATHAMA. Information from USATHAMA, EPA, and Fort Devens files was also incorporated into this report.

This CRP is organized into four sections: Section 1 contains the introduction and general site history, Section 2 provides background information on the community and a history of community relations, Section 3 describes community relations activities, and Section 4 provides a list of references used in the CRP. The following nine appendices are also included:

- o Appendix A - Media List
- o Appendix B - Program Points of Contact
- o Appendix C - Technical Review Committee
- o Appendix D - Schedule for Community Involvement Activities at Fort Devens

- o Appendix E - Location of Information Repositories
- o Appendix F - Recommended Locations for Community Meetings
- o Appendix G - Elected/Appointed Officials
- o Appendix H - Civic and Community Groups/Interested Citizens
- o Appendix I - Technical Assistance Grant Information

1.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Fort Devens is located about 35 miles northwest of Boston, adjacent to the Town of Ayer, in Middlesex and Worcester Counties, Massachusetts (Figure 1-1). The installation borders portions of the towns of Ayer, Harvard, Lancaster, and Shirley. Other towns in the vicinity include Fitchburg, Leominster, and Lowell.

Fort Devens comprises approximately 9,400 acres of undulating terrain, characterized by rounded, wooded hills. The installation is divided into three parts, or posts. The North Post (1,500 acres) is separated from the Central Post by Ayer's Main Street, which crosses Fort Devens east to west; the North Post contains Moore Army Airfield (MAAF), the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), and training areas. The Central Post (2,300 acres), commonly referred to as the Main Cantonment Area, contains administrative and support facilities. The South Post (5,600 acres), which is separated from the Main Cantonment Area by State Route 2, contains ranges and training areas. Rainwater in the area drains into the Nashua River, which flows through the installation in a south to north direction. One lake and several ponds are located within Fort Devens.

Land surface elevations within Fort Devens range from about 200 feet above mean sea level (MSL) along the Nashua River on the northern boundary to 450 feet above MSL in the southern portion of the installation. The surrounding terrain is generally rolling to hilly and includes residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and woodland areas. The largest undeveloped tract in the region, Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge, is located along the east-central portion of Fort Devens (USATHAMA 1989).

1.2 SITE HISTORY

Fort Devens was established in 1917 as Camp Devens, a temporary training camp for soldiers from the New England area. Since that time it has been an installation of the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). In 1922, it was designated a summer training camp for several military groups, Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) cadets, and Civilian Military Training Camp candidates. Between 1929 and 1930, it served as the location for test firing of rockets. By 1931, the camp became a permanent installation and was renamed Fort Devens. Between 1931 and

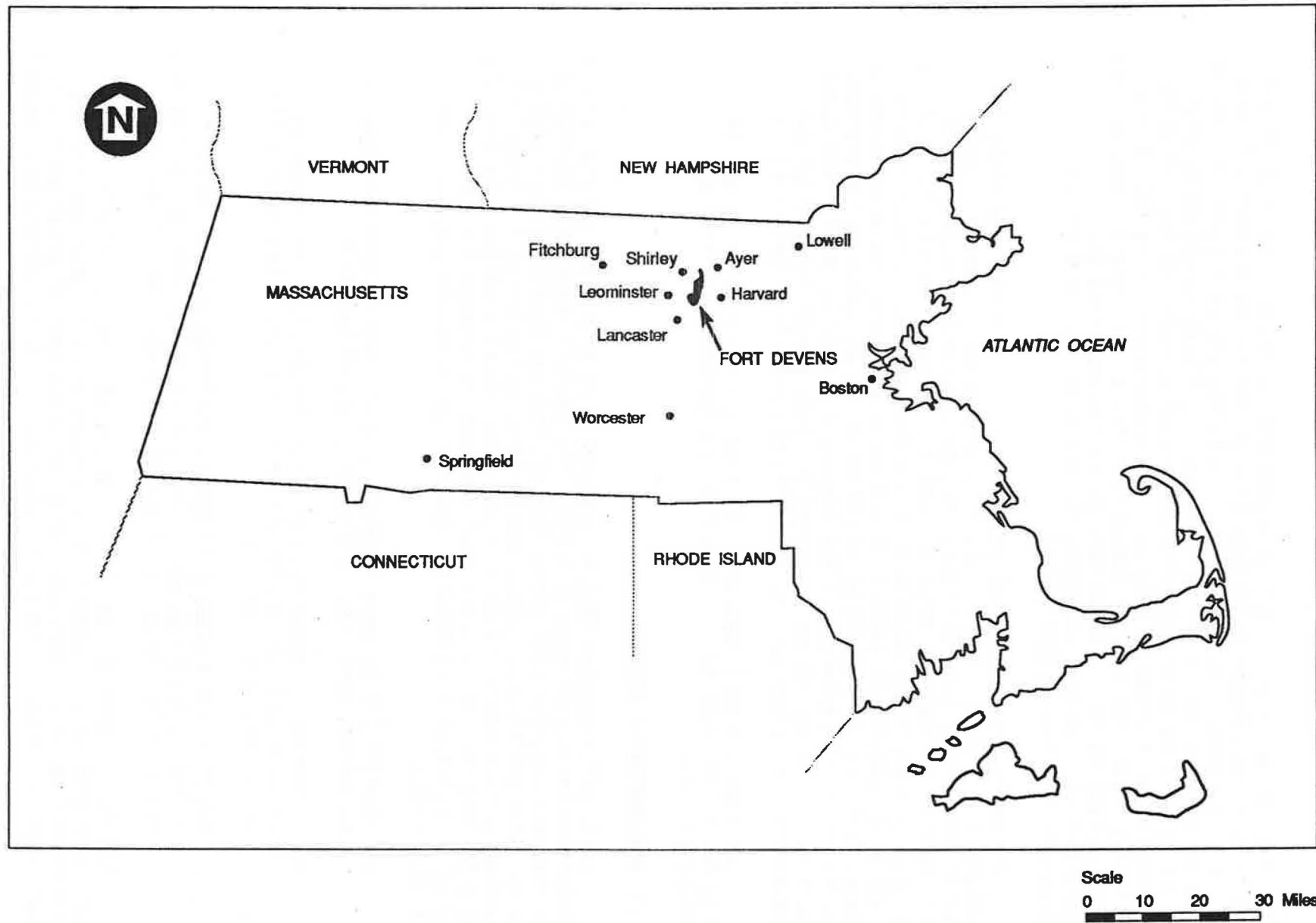


Figure 1-1 LOCATION OF FORT DEVENS IN MASSACHUSETTS

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1940, Fort Devens was a training installation. From November 1940 until May 1946, it functioned as an induction center for an estimated 650,000 military personnel. At the close of World War II, Fort Devens served as a demobilization center and was subsequently placed in caretaker status. It was again used as an induction and training center during and after the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. During Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm, Fort Devens was used as an equipment preparation and mobilization area. Subsequently, it has been used for demobilization and out-processing for equipment assigned to units throughout the New England region.

Currently, the mission of Fort Devens is to command and train its assigned units and to support the U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School, U.S. Army Reserves, Massachusetts National Guard, Reserve Officer Training Programs, and Air Defense sites in New England. No major industrial operations occur at Fort Devens, although several small-scale industrial operations are performed under the Directorate of Plans, Training, and Security; the Directorate of Industrial Operations (DIO); and the Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH). The major waste-producing operations performed by these groups are photographic processing and maintenance of vehicles, aircraft, and small engines.

Additional detail regarding the site history of Fort Devens is included in the Work Plans for Site Investigations and Remedial Investigations.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

SARA, which amended CERCLA, requires that an IRP be operated at DOD facilities in consultation with EPA. The Federal Facilities provisions of that Act (Section 120) state that all Federal Facilities are subject to the same guidelines, rules, regulations, and criteria for hazardous substances that are applicable to any non-federal facility. Section 211 of SARA describes an environmental restoration program for DOD facilities such as Fort Devens. Specific goals of the program include the following:

- o identification, investigation, and cleanup of contamination from hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants;
- o correction of other environmental damage that may create an imminent and substantial threat to the public health or welfare or to the environment; and
- o demolition and removal of unsafe buildings and structures, including buildings and structures at sites formerly used by the DOD or under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense.

The U.S. Army's IRP is closely patterned after the CERCLA program. The IRP's goal is to evaluate contamination at Army installations and recommend cleanup alternatives for sites where past disposal practices have resulted in environmental contamination. These efforts are carried

out in cooperation with appropriate State and Federal agencies. While the IRP is driven by CERCLA as amended by SARA, the major differences between the IRP and CERCLA involve management and funding. IRP activities are managed by USATHAMA while non-defense CERCLA sites are managed by EPA. Funding for IRP activities comes from DOD's Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) while other CERCLA activities are funded through EPA's Superfund.

Within the IRP, suspect sites undergo a routine series of investigative activities to determine appropriate actions. These investigative activities include the following:

- o Preliminary Assessment (PA): This activity involves collecting and reviewing all information surrounding a suspect site to determine if further study is needed.
- o Site Investigation (SI): If the PA determines that further study is needed, this activity involves collecting more extensive information used to score the site with the Hazard Ranking System (HRS).
- o Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS): These activities involve determining the type and extent of contamination at the site and identifying possible cleanup alternatives.
- o Proposed Plan (PP): This plan describes the preferred remedy after detailed analysis of the possible cleanup alternatives.
- o Record of Decision (ROD): This document explains the remedial alternative that has been selected for the site.
- o Remedial Design (RD): This activity, which follows the ROD, involves developing the engineering specifications for the actual remediation.

1.3.1 Significance of IRP Studies

Preliminary investigation efforts were initiated by Fort Devens in 1981. Beginning in early 1986, groundwater monitoring wells were installed around Shepley's Hill Landfill and some were found to be contaminated with benzene, trichloroethane, chromium, arsenic, and lead. These contaminants were not present in samples taken from installation drinking water wells, however. As a result of this investigation and historical information about the site, the EPA gave the site an HRS score of 42.24. Sites with an HRS score greater than 28.5 are recommended for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL). EPA recommended Fort Devens for inclusion on the NPL July 13, 1989. The State of Massachusetts recognized the site in a Notice of Responsibility letter to Fort Devens dated October 16, 1989.

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As part of the IRP, USATHAMA also completed a Master Environmental Plan (MEP) for Fort Devens. The final draft MEP was issued July 17, 1991. This plan assesses the site's physical and environmental status, describes its known history, identifies additional data needs, and proposes possible response actions for 58 sites classified as areas of contamination (AOCs) or study areas (SAs). AOCs are sites where a problem has been documented and SAs are areas where previous activities may have created a problem but it has not been verified by sampling or further research.

1.3.2 Conclusions

Fort Devens was formally included in the NPL on November 21, 1989. To date, 58 AOCs and SAs have been identified on the facility. Fifty-four sites are listed in the Draft MEP (July 1991) and, more recently, an additional 4 sites have been identified by Fort Devens to be included in the next Draft MEP. USATHAMA's MEP prioritized these areas according to their current or potential impact on public health and the environment. As a result, 10 areas have been selected for further study during the first phase of the facility investigation (see Figure 1-2).

The first six SAs (15, 24, 25, 26, 32 and 48) will undergo an SI during the first phase of the facility investigation. This process involves the collection of soil and/or water samples, and additional background information to determine whether hazardous substances are present, and to determine whether the substances have migrated from their original disposal sites.

AOCs 4, 5, 18, and 40 will undergo an RI. The RI follows the SI and is a detailed analysis of each area to fully characterize the type of contamination and extent of migration so that appropriate remediation can be performed. The following is a description of the 10 areas included in the studies.

SA 15 - Landfill No. 11

SA 15 is located adjacent to the helipad on Jackson Road in the South Post. Landfill No. 11 consisted of a series of pits in which approximately 20,000 gallons of fuel oil, primarily heavy oil No. 4 and No. 6, were burned and buried during a 3 week period in the mid-1960s (Gates 1989). The landfill was active between 1963 to 1966 and encompassed approximately 3 acres. The pits have been closed and no evidence is visible to attest to their former existence. The site was located and sampled during an environmental audit of Fort Devens that was conducted in 1985 by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA) (Gates et al. 1986; Gates 1987, 1989).

Proposed SI action for Landfill No. 11 includes the determination of the extent of contamination using geophysical and soil-gas methods. In addition, soil borings will be taken to a depth of 25 feet and the samples analyzed for the full Target Compound List (TCL), Target Analyte

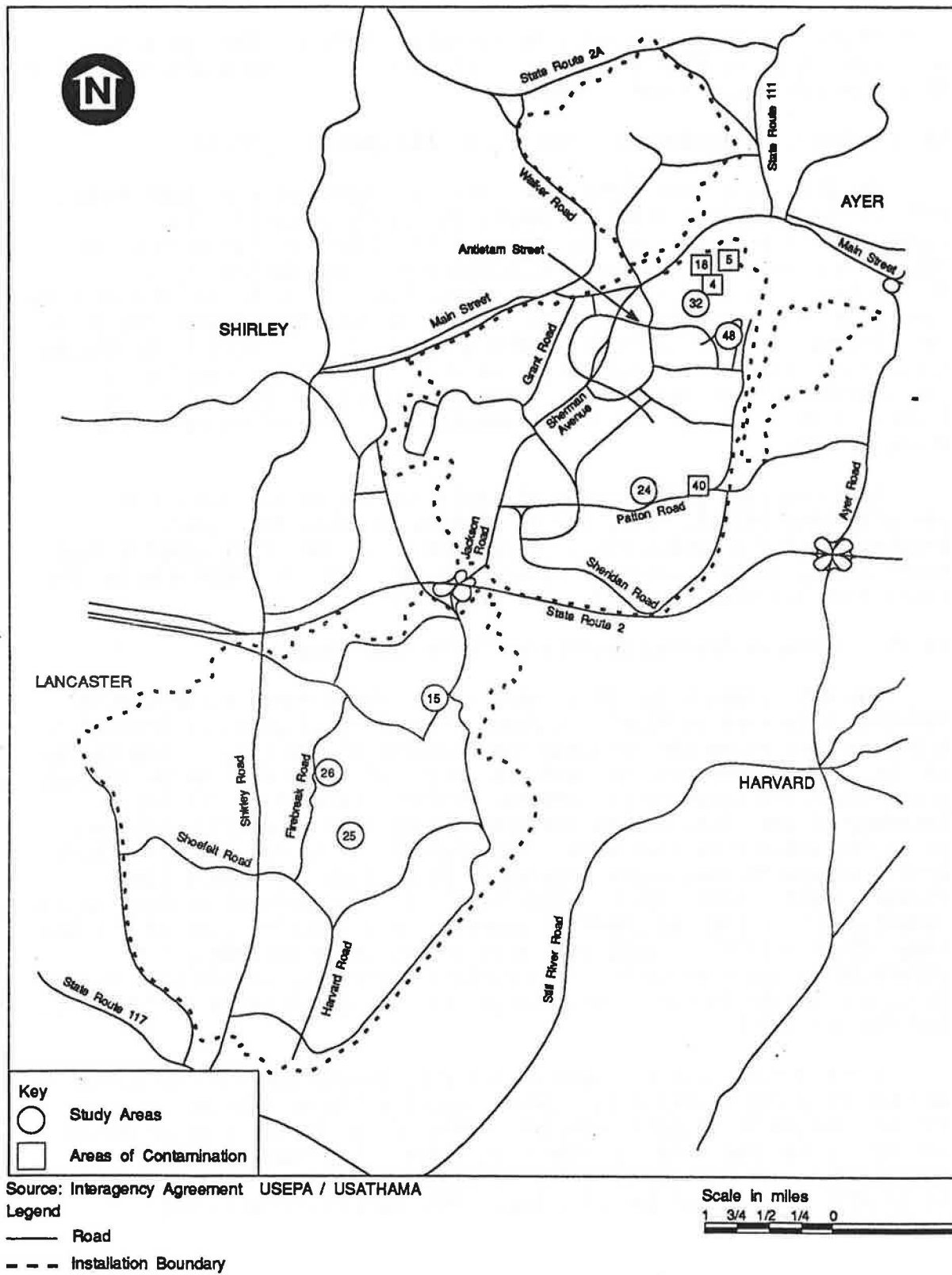


Figure 1-2 APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS OF STUDY AREAS AND AREAS OF CONTAMINATION AT FORT DEVENS

List (TAL), and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHC). The Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) will be run on a limited number of samples for metals and organics.

SA 24 - Waste Explosives Storage Bunker 187 (Building 3644)

The U.S. Army 14th Explosive Ordnance Detachment uses both Bunker 187 and the Explosive Ordnance Demolition (EOD) range (SA 25). Since 1979, the bunker, an earthen, fortified Quonset hut with cement floors, has been used to store explosives that are designated for detonation at the EOD range. The bunker, located within the Mirror Lake basin, is in a magazine area that requires a prearranged security pass. Fort Devens provides explosive waste disposal for the entire New England area, both civilian and military. Waste explosives are received from two sources: 1) on-site finds during excavation, or 2) explosives found, confiscated, or otherwise removed from off-post sites by the State Police.

Approximately 2,000 pounds of explosive wastes are destroyed annually (DEH 1985b). Proposed SI actions for this SA include inspection of the bunker area, collection of surface soil samples from areas likely to have received spills, and analysis of those samples for explosives and TCLP for metals and organics.

SA 25 - Waste Explosives Detonation Range (EOD Range)

The EOD range, which is located in the South Post, extends about one-half mile east of Firebreak Road. The disposal pits are located in a 5-acre area along the southeastern boundary of the range. The depths of the pits are unknown, but bedrock occurs 10 to 30 feet below surface. A northeasterly trending groundwater divide, parallel to the eastern boundary of the site, causes the groundwater that generally lies just above the bedrock to flow west. The groundwater enters the Slate Rock Pond drainage system, which eventually flows into the Nashua River (Porter 1986). Since 1979, approximately 1,200 pounds of explosives and ammunition have been disposed of annually in a specific area of the EOD range (Porter 1986). Small-arms ammunition, smoke grenades, and pyrotechnics are covered by scrap packing materials, soaked with diesel fuel, and burned in open pits. Larger items are detonated with C-4 or TNT (Porter 1986).

The EOD range was included in the Fort Devens Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part A permit application as a hazardous waste thermal treatment facility (Porter 1986). A permit was granted as an interim status facility. Proposed SI actions for this SA include installation of monitoring wells. Groundwater samples taken from the wells will be analyzed for TCL, TAL, TPHC, cations/anions, and explosives.

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SA 26 - Zulu 1 and 2 Ranges

The 20-acre Zulu range consists of two areas, Zulu 1 and Zulu 2, located in the South Post on the western boundary of the impact area. Zulu 1 and Zulu 2 are adjacent to one another and Zulu 1 is larger, on flatter terrain, and at a lower elevation. Zulu 2 consists of two hand grenade detonation areas and is located in uneven terrain.

At Zulu 1, explosives and items contaminated with explosives, such as propellants, C-4, TNT, RDX, and HMX (commonly used military explosives), are burned (Brown 1981). Blasting mats are used to cover reactions and to control the spread of fire and debris. Specialized training for cutting metals and similar objects that require controlled burning is also performed here. A wetland of about 6 acres adjoins Zulu 1; surface run-off from the area eventually enters the Nashua River (Brown 1981).

Zulu 2 is a 10-acre bowl-like area used primarily for hand grenade and demolition-activity training. Although current operation does not include disposal, open detonation of high explosives has occurred (Brown 1981).

Proposed SI actions for SA 26 include obtaining surface water, sediment, and soil samples from the site. Both surface water and sediment will be analyzed for TPHC; in addition, surface sediment will be tested for TOC and surface water will be tested for DO, pH, certain water quality parameters, specific conductivity, and hardness. Soil boreholes or test pits will be installed to a depth of 10 feet, and analysis will be performed on samples from the top, middle, and bottom of each soil pit. The samples will be analyzed for TCL, TAL, and explosives. TCLP will be run on a limited number of the soil samples for metals and organics.

SA 32 - Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) Yard

The DRMO yard is in the northeastern portion of the Main Cantonment Area near Shepley's Hill Landfill (AOC 5). Records of operations are available since 1964. A wide variety of items are stored at the DRMO, including scrap metal, vehicles, batteries, tires, and used office equipment. All items are stored here prior to reuse or resale. No hazardous wastes are currently received or stored (Fox 1988a).

Cook Street intersects the two main storage areas. The yard on the west side of the street is approximately 150 by 600 feet and is enclosed by a fence. The yard contains various types of used equipment, and the northwest corner of the yard is dedicated to used lead-acid battery storage. All batteries are drained by their generators prior to arrival. Batteries generated at Fort Devens are drained at the central battery shop, and the acid is properly shipped to a permitted treatment storage and disposal facility. Batteries are turned sideways to avoid any accumulation of precipitation and stacked on pallets. The batteries are accumulated for 4 to 6 weeks and sold to the Department of Energy

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(DOE) (Berry 1988). Approximately 40,000 pounds of batteries pass through the DRMO each month.

The yard on the east side of Cook Street is about 600 by 300 feet, and occupied by a warehouse and offices. Vehicles are cut and disassembled in the west end of the yard so usable parts may be recovered. This area contains scrap metal, tires, items stored for re-sale, and used photographic solution. The recovery of scrap precious metals (silver and platinum) from the solution is subcontracted (Berry 1988).

Investigative actions for this site include obtaining soil samples from the perimeter areas that receive run-off and two samples from inside the yards. Samples will be analyzed for the full TCL, TAL, and TPHC. TCLP for metals and organics will be run on a limited number of samples.

SA 48 - Building 202 UST

Building 202 is located at the corner of Carey and St. Mihiel Streets in the northeast corner of the Main Cantonment Area directly south of the Shepley's Hill Landfill and is the site of a former leaking underground storage tank (UST). The storage tank held waste oil and has been excavated and removed. Minor discolorations and elevated total organic vapor readings to the soils were noted. Monitoring of tank removal was completed by Environmental Engineering & Geotechnics, Inc. (EE&G) in 1989.

Proposed SI actions for this site include installation of monitoring wells and groundwater sampling. Samples will be analyzed for the full TCL, TAL, cations/anions, and TPHC. Seven subsurface soil samples from a single borehole will be analyzed for TPHC.

AOC 4 - Sanitary Landfill Incinerator

The Sanitary Landfill Incinerator was located near Cook Street within the area included in Phase I of the Shepley's Hill Landfill closure. The site was located in former Building 38, which was built in 1941; the incinerator was operated until the late 1940s. Building 38 was a two-story, cinder-block building with a full basement and slate roof. Utilities included two overhead electric lines and an underground water line and sewer line (1.5 and 4 feet in diameter, respectively). No gas or steam lines served the building (Ford 1989).

The incinerator burned household debris generated at Fort Devens; glass and incinerator ash were placed in the landfill next to the building. In September 1967, the incinerator (which was not used after the 1940s) was demolished and placed in Shepley's Hill Landfill. In 1976, the building foundation was also removed and landfilled on site.

Because the incinerator no longer exists and its former location is within AOC 5, Shepley's Hill Landfill, the reader is referred to AOC 5 for the discussion of sampling rationale for this area.

AOC 5 and 18 - Shepley's Hill Landfill (No. 1) and Asbestos Cell

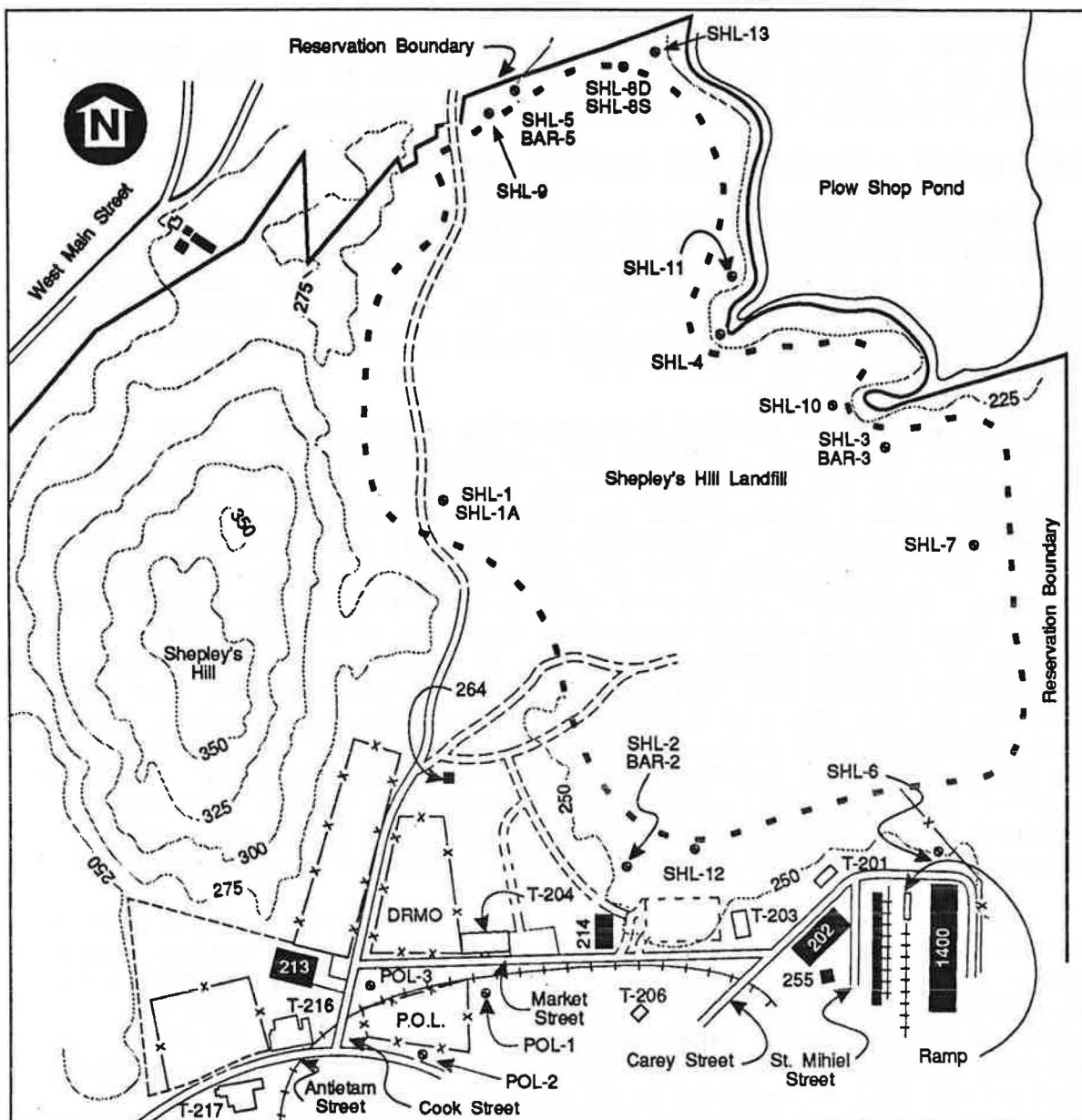
The Shepley's Hill Landfill (Landfill No. 1) is located in the northeastern portion of the Main Cantonment Area. Approximately 84 acres, the area is adjacent to Plow Shop Pond on the east and Shepley's Hill on the west (see Figure 1-3). The Town of Ayer is approximately 1 mile north, with the DRMO along Cook Street to the south. Landfill operations date as far back as 1917.

The landfill is divided into operating units called phases. Phase I, 50 acres in the north half of the landfill, closed in 1986. Phase II, 15 acres in the southeast portion, was closed in 1987. Phase III, 9.2 acres between Phases I and II, was capped in 1989, and Phase IV is presently in operation. Currently, the landfill receives about 6,500 tons of household refuse, military refuse, and construction debris annually. The landfill operates using the modified trench method. This method involves creating a trench by bulldozing up berms of soil, filling the created trench with refuse and capping the area, as opposed to digging a trench into the ground. There is evidence that more recent trenches (within the past 5 years) in the northwest portion have cut into previously used areas containing glass and spent shell casings. The glass dated from the mid-19th century to as late as 1920. The total depth of the refuse is approximately 30 feet (DEH 1985b). Fort Devens obtained an operating permit from MDEP, and according to available information, the landfill operates within specified requirements.

Most of the landfill has already been closed, but the last section is scheduled for closure in 1991 as part of a corrective action. Fort Devens is coordinating the closure with State authorities according to an approved closure plan that includes regrading, gas ventilation, membrane capping, and a final vegetative cover. Some of the areas adjacent to Plow Shop Pond lie within the 100-year floodplain, however, Fort Devens will be required to excavate these areas as part of its closure plan (Gale Engineering 1985).

Shepley's Hill Landfill contains a permitted asbestos cell (AOC 18) that received asbestos construction debris from on-site activities. An estimated 6.6 tons of asbestos materials were placed in the cell from March 1982 to November 1985. The cell is located in Section A of the Phase IV area. The cell was originally scheduled for capping in late 1989 or early 1990, and a new asbestos disposal location has been identified in the southeastern corner of the landfill. The original Phase IV will be divided into revised Phases V and VI. The site is currently scheduled for closure in late 1991.

Proposed RI actions for this area include the installation of new monitoring wells and soil sampling for TOC from the screened interval in these wells. Samples will be obtained from new and existing monitoring



Source: STV/Lyon Associates, Inc., Ground Surface Contours Ecology and Environment, 1991

Scale in Feet

Legend

- 275--- Contour
- [Outline] Building, Temporary
- [Solid Black] Building, Permanent
- - - Landfill Boundary
- x- Fence
- == Road, Unimproved
- == Road, Paved
- SHL-1 Monitoring Well
- BAR-1
- POL-1

400 0 400

Figure 1-3 SHEPLEY'S HILL LANDFILL

wells, leachate soil, and leachate. Surface water and sediment samples will be collected in Plow Shop Pond. All surface sediment, surface water, leachate soil, leachate water, and groundwater samples will be analyzed for TCL, TAL, and explosives. In addition surface water and leachate water will also be analyzed for DO, pH, certain water quality parameters, specific conductivity, and hardness; surface sediments will also be analyzed for TOC. Groundwater will have an additional analysis for cations/anions. Also, air quality samples will be taken and tested for particulates and certain organic compounds. An ecological assessment will be conducted with identification of wetlands, critical habitats, and other impact areas. Groundwater flow direction and gradient will also be determined.

AOC 40 - Cold Spring Brook Landfill

The Cold Spring Brook Landfill is located in the southeastern part of the Main Cantonment Area near the Shoppette store on Patton Road. This abandoned landfill was discovered in November 1987, when 14 55-gallon drums were discovered along Cold Spring Brook. The waste area extended about 850 feet along the edge of the brook and involved 10 to 20 acres. Waste materials in the area included concrete slabs, wire, tanks, rebar, timber, and other debris in fill estimated to be between 10 and 25 feet thick (Hopkins 1988). It is possible that the area was filled to raise the surface elevation near Patton Road. Whether the drums were placed in the landfill when it was first excavated or at a later date is unknown.

Identification numbers on the drums indicate that they originally contained antifreeze manufactured by Union Carbide, and that the drums were 15 to 20 years old. Apparently, the drums had been painted yellow and reused (Hopkins 1988). In March 1988, the drums were examined by a Union Carbide response team from New Hampshire. Surface water samples from the drum area detected levels of Bromoform, 1,2-dichloroethene, and 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (Fox 1988b). The empty drums were left in place so as not to disturb surrounding sediments.

Proposed RI actions for this area will include a geophysical survey to determine the fill's boundary and collection of samples from existing monitoring wells, surface water, and sediments along the pond's edge. All samples will be analyzed for TCL, TAL, TPHC, and explosives. In addition, the groundwater will be analyzed for cations/anions, the surface sediment for TOC and grain size, and surface water for DO, pH, certain water quality parameters, specific conductivity, and hardness. A short-term air monitoring program will be conducted to determine air quality and potential volatile organic releases for this site by analyzing for TCL and TAL.** Groundwater flow and gradient will also be determined.

** An ecological assessment of Plow Shop Pond will be conducted with the characterization of wetlands, critical habitats, and other sensitive areas. A limited number of surface soil samples will be collected from the woodland atop the landfill.

2. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

The following community profile summarizes Fort Devens and the four towns that are closest to Fort Devens (refer to Figure 1-1). These communities participated in the interview process conducted by E & E, USATHAMA, EPA, and MDEP on November 13 and 14, 1990.

2.1 COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS AND EMPLOYMENT

The 9,400-acre Fort Devens installation is host to seven tenant and five assigned units for a total military personnel population of 6,225; 4,975 of whom reside on the installation. An additional 4,285 family members also reside on the installation. Approximately 2,652 civilians are employed by Fort Devens and 92,240 retired military personnel (including survivors and Veterans Administration recipients) make use of Fort Devens services.

Installation housing is divided into 11 units. Each unit elects an installation housing mayor who meets monthly with Colonel Hoorer, the Installation Commander (see Appendix B).

Ayer's early history is as an industrial and agricultural community, located in the southern part of Groton and eastern part of Shirley. Beginning in 1712, the region, now Ayer, boasted John Page, Jr.'s sawmill, a pencil factory, a Shaker sawmill, the Nonaocoicus Bloomery (malleable iron smelter), and several mills along the Nashua River. Ayer's first large-scale industry was the railroads, beginning in 1844, the junction of four of which in 1848 began attracting other industry due to the ease of access to transportation. The next industry to appear was the Ames Plow Factory, with tanning, woodworking, shingle manufacturing, and horseshoe nail factories following. The industrial nature of Ayer led to its separation from agricultural Groton and Shirley and its incorporation as an independent town on February 14, 1871. Ayer was named after James Cook Ayer, because of his donation of the Town Hall. Today, Ayer is a residential, industrial, and agricultural community with residents employed by wholesale trades, manufacturing and service industries, and Fort Devens. Besides employing many residents, Fort Devens plays an important role in Ayer's economy by providing a vital portion of the patrons for its retail businesses and residential rental properties.

Also located in Middlesex County, the Town of Shirley was originally settled in approximately 1720 as a part of the Town of Groton and finally incorporated as an independent town in 1786. The semi-rural town has a population of approximately 5,500, with occupations ranging

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from retired Army personnel to high-tech and blue-collar workers (Knepper 1990). Fort Devens plays an important role in Shirley's economy, employing many of the town's people (Fort Devens 1989).

The Town of Lancaster, with a population of approximately 6,000 people, was settled in 1649 and incorporated in 1953. In its early history, the town was mainly a light manufacturing and agricultural community. From 1700 to 1800, many industries, including textiles, leather-tanning, and iron-making moved into the area. These interests were short lived, however, and almost all manufacturing interests in the town had disappeared by the end of the 19th century. Today, Lancaster is mainly a residential town, with sections of its boundaries bordering Fort Devens (Fort Devens 1989).

A suburban community incorporated in 1732, the Town of Harvard still retains a great deal of conservation land. Located in Worcester County, the population of Harvard is 5,111.

2.2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

While there is only limited direct contact between Fort Devens and the surrounding communities, a positive relationship seems to exist. Local community members have expressed the belief that as problems have arisen at Fort Devens, solutions have been executed in a timely, professional manner. The surrounding communities are kept abreast of installation activities in part through semi-annual meetings held by the Commander with the Boards of Selectmen.

Residents of the installation assume that if there were an immediate public health threat, they would be notified by Army personnel. The installation Commander holds monthly meetings with the installation housing mayors. The mayors distribute information they receive at the meetings to their housing area members.

2.3 COMMUNITY INTERVIEW PROGRAM

A community survey was conducted by E & E on November 13 and 14, 1990, in consultation with EPA, USATHAMA, and the MDEP. The purpose of the community interviews was to identify attitudes and concerns associated with the environmental studies that were being performed at Fort Devens. A total of 17 formal interviews were conducted with installation residents, community members, members of a local activist group, and media representatives. Several telephone interviews were also conducted.

Most of the installation interviewees had limited familiarity with the site assessment or Superfund status of Fort Devens. Some installation residents recalled articles about environmental problems at the post, but were unable to recall specific details. Generally, they stated the contamination problem at Fort Devens did not pose an immediate health threat or danger to them.

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Residents of Fort Devens also expressed confidence in the Installation Commander and efforts to improve the installation ecology. Some cited base recycling and waste reduction efforts. They felt that if the situation were serious, the topic of installation contamination would have been addressed at monthly information meetings held by the Installation Commander with installation housing mayors. Those interviewed did not recall discussion of installation contamination. At the time of the survey, residents also noted that while environmental issues remained important topics on the installation, all other issues were being overshadowed by the activation of most of Fort Devens personnel for the Persian Gulf Crisis.

Overall, the surrounding communities indicated that they maintain a positive relationship with Fort Devens. There is no perceived history of environmental problems at the installation, and the communities noted that Fort Devens generally responds to problems in a satisfactory manner whenever they occur.

Other than newspaper articles, there is limited direct communication between Fort Devens and the neighboring towns. Some town representatives were aware of the NPL status of Fort Devens, but most were not. The January 4, 1990, public meeting regarding the MEP for Fort Devens was not well attended by town representatives and in fact, most representatives had no recollection of the meeting.

Fort Devens interaction with the neighboring towns includes semi-annual community update meetings. Participation and knowledge of these meetings is inconsistent, however. Some Selectmen were unaware of the meetings, and commented that meeting announcements specifically invited only the Chairman of the Selectmen. All agreed that advance scheduling of agenda information and less restrictive invitations would encourage more participation. All town representatives agreed that factsheets and newsletters would be their preferred method of encouraging public involvement, as they were already inundated with committee and meeting responsibilities.

Currently, there is no citizens' group that focuses primarily upon Fort Devens. The Nashua River Watershed Association (NRWA) is a local group that has shown the most interest in remedial plans at the installation. The Nashua River runs along the entire western border of the North Post and the eastern border of the South Post, crossing the base at its narrowest point. A representative from NRWA attended the January 4, 1990, MEP public meeting and maintains a copy of the MEP on file in the group's office. NRWA has expressed interest in being apprised of progress at the site, but had little interest in making technical comments on documents.

Local news media representatives agree that there is a limited awareness of topics concerning the site. The news media have received neither comments nor inquiries despite numerous articles regarding the site and the announcement of Fort Devens inclusion on the NPL.

2.4 COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Concerns about possible contamination of drinking water from off-site migration were clearly expressed by the Town of Ayer. Both the Town of Ayer and Fort Devens draw some of their water supply from wells near Grove Pond, which is located approximately 1,000 feet from AOC 5, Shepley's Hill Landfill. Ayer is presently under a water emergency. Ayer's consultant on the water supply project has identified Grove Pond as the only water supply source within Ayer's boundaries that will sufficiently meet its future drinking water demand. As a result, the town has planned a \$4.5 million water treatment facility to utilize Grove Pond and meet drinking water demand. Those plans are currently on hold, pending results of RI sampling.

Ayer officials questioned whether it would be possible to include additional filter and treatment processes in the proposed water treatment plant if contaminants were found in the Grove Pond water supply. The town presently treats its water for iron and manganese; should additional treatment processes be required, they would have to be compatible with existing processes. Residents of Ayer are very interested in being kept informed of the project schedule, specifically the scheduled availability of sampling results and other information that will help with decisions regarding the proposed drinking water treatment facility. A monitoring well will be located to support this request (Fort Devens DEH personal communication). The town also asked for the opportunity to provide input into RI sampling plans before they were implemented. All the public is provided opportunity to comment on the plans through the informal comment process period.

The other neighboring towns expressed interest in being apprised of information concerning any off-site migration that might affect drinking water, but they did not perceive migration to be an immediate problem, as does Ayer. Personnel from State legislative offices reported that they have received some calls from installation residents expressing concern over the safety of their drinking water. None of the installation residents left their names or telephone numbers, so there has been no follow-up to these information requests. (State legislators believe that residents were fearful of being labeled as troublemakers.)

None of the local health commissioners who were interviewed have logged any inquiries about drinking water contamination or any other Fort Devens-related health problems. A resident near the base questioned how often Ayer drinking water was tested. She remarked that her neighbors complained of brown streaks in their laundry, which they attributed to the water, but she had not experienced this problem.

Other residents expressed interest in receiving information about the site investigation schedule. Many remarked that remediation appears to drag on without interim or final completion dates. This causes residents to question if progress is being made on cleanup. Some officials questioned whether dedicated money was available to remediate

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the site through final cleanup. Almost every interviewee believed that factsheets and newspaper articles would prove to be the most effective ways to communicate information about progress at the site, and many installation residents identified The Dispatch (the Fort Devens installation newspaper) as the only newspaper they read. Interviewees requested that materials be presented in understandable, layman's terms whenever possible.

Local officials requested that multiple representatives from each town be placed on an information mailing list. Since many officials are part-time, there are often difficulties in facilitating communication among officials. They also requested that a progress report of the investigation be scheduled as part of the semi-annual community update meeting, and that all selectmen be invited to the meeting.

Installation housing area mayors requested that they be updated on investigation progress at their monthly meetings with the Installation Commander. Some of these area mayors expressed their intent to include such information in the newsletters distributed to their housing area.

Interviewees from the neighboring communities felt that public meetings would receive a larger turnout if they were not held at Fort Devens. Community members also expressed interest in locating information repositories in the local community.

One community activist group said that the availability of a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) would facilitate greater involvement by the group with regard to performing review of technical documents. All interviewees agreed that a well-publicized contact person at Fort Devens to whom they could direct their questions would be helpful.

2.5 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS (TAG)

Grants of up to \$50,000 are available to community groups for the purpose of hiring technical advisors to help citizens understand and interpret site-related technical information. Such advisors allow groups to comment on available documents more competently and convey their preferences about specific activities. Information on applying for a TAG will be available in the information repository and is included in Appendix I of this document. The EPA Community Relations Coordinator (CRC) will assist groups interested in completing an application.

3. COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

3.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of the Community Relations Plan center on the following:

- o to keep the citizens informed during the CERCLA process;
- o to maintain communication between the community and EPA, MDEP, USATHAMA and Fort Devens; and
- o to solicit comments and provide opportunities for community members to participate in decision making at the site.

Community concern is likely to increase as SI and RI activities continue. Some Fort Devens and Town of Ayer residents draw their water from wells near Grove Pond, which will be under investigation. This may heighten concern regarding the extent of contamination as the RI continues. Specific recommendations for achieving community relations goals are presented below, based on the political and social climate of the community.

3.1.1 Recommendations for Goal Achievement

1. Enlist the support and participation of local officials and community leaders in the community relations program.

During the community interviews, representatives from the Town of Ayer expressed a strong interest in taking an active role in the community relations program. They volunteered Ayer Town Hall as the site for the community information repository, and their town auditorium for public meetings or hearings.

The installation housing area mayors also expressed their desire to maintain communication channels with EPA, MDEP, and USATHAMA and to help disseminate information through their newsletters to all residents of the installation. NRWA has shown interest in being an active participant in distributing information through its newsletter, which has an extensive mailing list, as well as soliciting its membership for those who would like to be included on a direct mailing list.

Fort Devens, EPA, and MDEP should maintain close ties with town officials; Fort Devens will notify these officials of all public meetings and significant installation restoration

activities. In addition, Fort Devens, EPA, and MDEP can be informed of any changes in community opinion.

2. Inform the local officials, community leaders, and citizens about the CERCLA process.

Fort Devens should inform the community of the remediation program so they can understand the required time frames and the likely sequence of events. This will enable the community to become more aware of the opportunities for public involvement during the installation restoration process.

3. Provide timely and accurate information about site activities, sampling results, developments, and proposed remedial actions.

Fort Devens should make available to the community, on a regular basis, concise information explaining the purpose of all future site sampling activities, field activities, field investigation findings, and proposed remedial actions.

4. Maintain the positive relationship among EPA, USATHAMA, Fort Devens, MDEP, and the community.

In general, the community maintains a positive view of EPA, USATHAMA, MDEP, and Fort Devens. It is critical to the success of the CRP that this relationship be maintained. Fort Devens should keep the public informed of substantial installation restoration activities, and the agencies should solicit public input and continue to be responsive to community concerns. In addition, analytical results from sampling programs should be made available to the public in a clear format following the requirements of the inter-agency agreement (IAG).

3.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities for implementing the CRP are shared by Fort Devens and personnel of other Army agencies. The following responsibilities have been established for implementation by the Fort Devens CRP.

3.2.1 Public Affairs Office (PAO) and Environmental Management Office (EMO), Fort Devens

The PAO and EMO will be responsible for the following duties:

- o implementing the overall Public Affairs Program at Fort Devens;
- o serving as the on-the-scene spokesperson for the Fort Devens program and responding to local, regional, and national queries, when appropriate, using statements provided by USATHAMA, when required, or as provided in subsequently cleared statements or plans;

- o informing FORSCOM and USATHAMA of all queries, releases, public briefings, tours, or requests for visits pertaining to the Fort Devens environmental studies, when appropriate;
- o preparing news releases for use at major milestones during progress of the environmental studies, in coordination with FORSCOM and USATHAMA;
- o coordinating with FORSCOM and USATHAMA on all responses to queries concerning Fort Devens environmental studies that require release of information not previously cleared for release;
- o coordinating, immediately upon receipt, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests with FORSCOM and USATHAMA;
- o referring queries pertaining to supporting agencies or tenants, such as MDEP, EPA, and contractors, to the appropriate PAO;
- o providing USATHAMA and FORSCOM with information copies of all Fort Devens-released material and copies of newspaper clippings;
- o coordinating Congressional, Gubernatorial, and news media notifications through FORSCOM and USATHAMA; and
- o distributing fact sheets, reports, and other pertinent information to the Ayer Town Library, which will serve as the information repository.

3.2.2 EPA Region I and MDEP

In conjunction with the Fort Devens CRP, EPA Region I, and MDEP are requested to:

- o act as spokesperson on policy, procedure, or operations concerning their respective agency's programs relating to the Fort Devens environmental studies;
- o respond to media queries, as required, on their agency's involvement in the Fort Devens environmental studies and notify other involved agencies of responses and potential problem areas; and
- o notify Fort Devens of questions and associated responses concerning the Fort Devens environmental studies, when possible.

3.2.3 Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, Department of the Army (OCPA), HQDA

The OCPA also provides public affairs support at Fort Devens:

- o coordinating media statements or visits concerning the Fort Devens environmental studies that have national significance with appropriate HQDA staff elements, as appropriate;
- o coordinating release of Fort Devens environmental studies information at the national level with FORSCOM; and
- o acting as the point of contact for responding to and providing guidance for all national and policy-type information questions.

3.2.4 Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Army (OCLL), HQDA

The OCLL acts to coordinate with OCPA notification of appropriate Congressional delegations prior to national release of Fort Devens environmental study matters, as well as other Congressional notifications as necessary.

3.2.5 Chief of Public Affairs, FORSCOM

The responsibilities of the Chief of Public Affairs includes:

- o coordinating release of any Fort Devens information with OCPA, USATHAMA, and the Fort Devens Project Manager/On-Scene Coordinator;
- o coordinating with USATHAMA in advance of Congressional and Gubernatorial notifications;
- o providing additional guidance and assistance in support of this plan, as required; and
- o providing and updating a list of Congressional members and appropriate candidates for use in distributing informational materials with assistance from the FORSCOM Legislative Liaison (the list should also include non-Massachusetts Congressional members from the House and Senate).

3.2.6 USATHAMA Public Affairs Officer (PAO)

The PAO will oversee the following activities:

- o in coordination with FORSCOM, providing, as required, public affairs guidance and expertise to support the community relations program concerning the Fort Devens environmental studies;

- o seeking approval from appropriate Fort Devens officials and coordinating with FORSCOM for clearance and/or coordination of all material intended for public release which has not been previously cleared or specifically authorized for release in the Fort Devens CRP or in subsequent statements and public affairs plans;
- o informing the Department of the Army, FORSCOM, and all appropriate Army/Federal agencies involved with the Fort Devens CRP of queries, releases, public briefings, tours, or requests for visits pertaining to the Fort Devens program;
- o coordinating all Congressional queries and responses with DA, FORSCOM, Fort Devens, and other agencies as required;
- o coordinating, immediately upon receipt, FOIA requests relating to the Fort Devens environmental studies with appropriate Fort Devens personnel; and
- o assisting, as needed, with planning, coordinating, and conducting community meetings, briefings, and tours of study sites.

3.3 COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES AND TECHNIQUES

To meet the outlined CRP goals, Fort Devens will undertake specific activities. These will include activities required by SARA Title III, as well as additional activities to ensure that the community remains well informed and has the opportunity to express their concerns. These activities are described in sections 3.3 and 3.3.1, while Appendix D presents a recommended schedule.

In order for the Fort Devens CRP to be effective, it is imperative that efficient interagency communication is maintained. The following communication tools will be employed to disseminate information among agencies, civilian and military personnel, the general public, the media, and the communities in the vicinity of Fort Devens:

- o **Technical Review Committee (TRC)** - A TRC, as required by SARA Title 211 and Army Regulation 200-1, will be established for the Fort Devens site. The TRC will include representatives from EPA, USATHAMA, Fort Devens, MDEP, local officials, and the community. The committee will meet quarterly (or more often if warranted) throughout the Superfund process to review and provide technical comments on work products, schedules, work plans, and proposed activities.

The TRC will serve as an ongoing forum to address the concerns and questions that citizens wish to present to their representatives. The TRC will also serve as a mechanism for distributing current site information to neighboring towns through their representatives.

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- o **Fact Sheets** - Fort Devens will prepare fact sheets in understandable, non-technical language to summarize progress at the site and highlight upcoming events. Fact sheets will include descriptions of the RI, the FS, the Record of Decision (ROD), and will clarify activities at the site. Fact sheets will be distributed to everyone on the interested party mailing list.
- o **Public Notification** - Fort Devens will place public notices in local newspapers and will provide local radio and television stations with public service announcements when important events occur in the remediation process. Such events include availability of the information and administrative record documents, FS and proposed plan, remedial action plan, commencement of comment periods, signing of RODs, and public meetings and hearings. The public will also be notified in advance of the start of major field work involving the use of heavy construction equipment or protective clothing. Suggested recipients for these notices are found in Appendix A.
- o **Information/Administrative Record Repositories** - Fort Devens will establish information repositories at EPA Region I headquarters and at locations both on and off the installation to provide interested parties with access to information about the remediation program in general. Information will include site-specific work plans, sampling and field testing plans, sampling results, site reports, fact sheets, and other relevant correspondence; and TAG information. Interested parties will be notified of repositories and information through the site mailing list.

The administrative record, which contains all documents that form the basis for agency decisions as to the preferred remedial actions at the site, including public comments, will be available at Fort Devens and EPA Region I headquarters in Boston (see Appendix E). The information repository and the administrative record are similar in content. All repositories will contain an index of the administrative record. When the administrative record is in place, the public will be notified through local newspapers and through the site mailing list. See Appendix E for information and administrative record repositories.

- o **Press Releases and Conferences** - Fort Devens will issue press releases at important points in the remediation process to ensure that a wider audience is made aware of significant events at the site. Press conferences will also be held in coordination with EPA, MDEP, and USATHAMA to provide details to the local community about activities at the site.

- o **Mailing List** - Fort Devens will establish an interested party mailing list to ensure that all who wish to receive information about the site are informed. The mailing list will be updated regularly to include people who contact the EPA CRC or Fort Devens, or attend a public meeting and request their inclusion on the sign-in sheet.
- o **Public Information Meetings** - A public meeting was held during the preparation of the MEP and Fort Devens will hold other meetings at points during the remediation process when there is additional milestone information to be brought to the public. Public meetings are often held in coordination with the release of major documents that require more interpretation than can be achieved in a fact sheet. Meetings will be held at times and locations that are convenient to the public, and agency representatives will be available to address the public's concerns and questions. Public meetings may be televised on both on- and off-base cable networks in an effort to include house-bound audiences. Summaries of these meetings will be available in the information repository.
- o **Formal Public Comment Periods** - Fort Devens will hold a 30-day public comment period upon release of the proposed cleanup plan for a site or group of sites at Fort Devens. The public may comment on the proposed plan, FS, or any other document in the administrative record. Comments may be submitted to the Army in writing or at the public hearing.
- o **Public Hearings** - Fort Devens will hold public hearings during the formal public comment periods to record oral comments. A court stenographer will record all public comments, and copies of the transcript will be made available in the information repositories.
- o **Responsiveness Summaries** - Fort Devens will prepare a responsiveness summary listing all comments received during the comment periods and responses to the comments. The responsiveness summary will be issued with the ROD and be made available in the information repositories.
- o **Informal Comment Periods** - In addition to formal comment periods on the proposed plans, Fort Devens will conduct informal comment periods on primary documents produced during site investigations and cleanup. For informal comment periods, the Army will notify the public of the availability of the document and accept written and oral comments on the document for a period of 20 days at the Fort Devens Directorate of Engineering and Housing, AFZD-DEQ, Fort Devens, Massachusetts 01433. Fort Devens will respond to comments by telephone, in writing, at any of the public forums outlined in this plan, or by incorporating comments into the document.

If the volume of comments is large enough to make this type of response impractical or if the public requests a more formal response to comments, Fort Devens will prepare a responsiveness summary which will be made available in the information repository.

- o **Technical Assistance Grants (TAG)** - Grants of up to \$50,000 are available to community groups for the purpose of hiring technical advisors to help citizens understand and interpret site-related technical information. Such advisors allow groups to more competently comment on available documents and convey their preferences on specific activities. Information on applying for a TAG will be available in the information repositories, in fact sheets, at public meetings, and is in this document in Appendix I. The EPA CRC will assist groups interested in completing an application.
- o **Community Relations Plan Revision** - Once a ROD has been issued for the Fort Devens site, the CRP may be revised as appropriate to incorporate community relations activities that are appropriate for the remedial design and remedial action phase. A modified CRP would identify changes in community concerns. The modified CRP would be placed in the information repository. A fact sheet describing the remedial design would also be prepared and distributed.

3.3.1 Employee Communication Techniques

To ensure efficient information exchange between Fort Devens and installation employees, the following communication techniques will be utilized:

- o **Fort Devens Newspaper** - The Fort Devens newspaper, the Dispatch, will provide on-post employees with any information relevant to the installation restoration.
- o **Fort Devens Information Repository** - All documents, reports, and information regarding environmental studies and issues at Fort Devens will be available for military and civilian review at the on-site repository.
- o **Installation Meetings** - Installation meetings will be organized and open to all Fort Devens employees to provide brief updates and presentation of environment studies, findings, and conclusions.
- o **Adjutant's Weekly Bulletin** - The chief of the Environmental Management Office will provide summaries of all environmental aspects at Fort Devens to the Office of the Adjutant for placement in the Adjutant's weekly bulletin.

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- o **Installation Housing Mayor Meetings** - The mayor of each installation housing unit will hold monthly meetings to inform, update, and discuss environmental issues to on-site employees.

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4. REFERENCES

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- Brown, M.J., 1981, Hazardous Waste Management Survey No. 37-26-0132-81, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, 20-24 October 1981, U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, Waste Disposal Engineering Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.
- DEH, 1985b, Solid Waste Management Unit Report, submitted to Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering by DEH Environmental Management Office, Fort Devens.
- Ecology and Environment, Inc. 1991, Site Investigations Work Plan for Fort Devens, Massachusetts, prepared for USATHAMA US Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.
- Environmental Engineering & Geotechnics, Inc., 1989, Tank Removal Monitoring Report.
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- Gale Engineering, 1985, Design Report, Fort Devens Sanitary Landfill, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, prepared by Gale Engineering Company, Inc., Braintree, Massachusetts, for Department of Army Headquarters Fort Devens.
- Gates, W.C.B., et al., 1986, Multimedia Environmental Operational Review No. 37-26-1625-86, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, 12-22 November 1985, U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.
- Gates, 1987, Hydrogeologic Assessment Plan No. 38-26-0653-87, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, 10 February, U.S. Army Forces Command, Fort Gillem, Forest Park, Georgia.

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Gates, 1989, "Additional Information on Solid Waste Management Unit No. 15", Fort Devens, Massachusetts, memorandum for record.

Hopkins, S., 1988, personal communication from DEH Environmental Management Office, Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

Knepper, Mary, Ed., 1990, Impact Devens, Nashoba Publications, Ayer, Massachusetts.

Porter, G.S., 1986, Hazardous Waste Study No. 37-26-0581-86, Soils Contamination at the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Range, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, 7-16 October 1985, and 8-9 April 1986, U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

United States Army Toxic and Hazardous Material Agency (USATHAMA), October 1989, Draft Final Master Environmental Plan for Fort Devens.

United States Army Toxic and Hazardous Material Agency (USATHAMA), July 1991, Draft Final Master Environmental Plan for Fort Devens.

USDOD (United States Department of the Defense), United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region I, 1991, Federal Facility Agreement.

WORKS CONSULTED

United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1986, Community Relations in Superfund: A Hand Book.

United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1986, "The Superfund Remedial Program," Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington, D.C.

USATHAMA, 1988, Installation Restoration Program Management Guidance.

Welcome to Fort Devens, 1989, Marcoa Publishing, San Diego, California.

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APPENDIX A

MEDIA LIST

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
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Date: November 1991

Print Media

Ayer's The Weekly Town Crier
P.O. Box 700
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-6397/6342
POC: Sarah Harding, Jodi Bush

Boston Globe
P.O. Box 2378
Boston, Massachusetts 02107
(617) 929-2000

Boston Herald
P.O. Box 2096
Boston, Massachusetts 02106
(617) 426-3000

Fitchburg-Leominster Sentinel & Enterprise
808 Main Street
Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420
(508) 343-6911
POCs: Rich Medieris and Roger Gabany, Jim Morgan - City Editor

The Fort Devens Dispatch
Nashoba Publications
69 Fitchburg Road
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 796-3298
POC: Charles Gordon, Mary Knepper, Frank Hartnett, Sr. & Jr.

The Gardner News
309 Central Street
Gardner, Massachusetts 01440
(508) 632-8000
POC: Tom Woodman, Assistant Editor

Harvard Post
P.O. Box 308
Harvard, Massachusetts 01451
(508) 456-8122
POCs: Ann Levinson, Barbara White

Journal Express
Monument Square
Leominster, Massachusetts 01453
(508) 534-6070

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Lowell Sun
15 Kearney Square
Lowell, Massachusetts 01852
(508) 772-0657
POC: Pat Montmoney, Chris Scott, Peter Ward

Middlesex News
33 New York Avenue
Framingham, Massachusetts 01701
(508) 772-0777
POC: Andy Tomoonis

Montachusetts Review
214 Lunenburg Street
Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420
(508) 342-8055

Nashoba Publications
69 Fitchburg Road
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-0777
POC: Mary Knepper - Public Spirit

Times Free Press
69 Fitchburg Road
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-6080
POC: Charles Gordon

Worcester Telegram and Worcester Evening Gazette
20 Franklin Street
Worcester, Massachusetts 01613
Worcester office: (508) 793-9100
Fitchburg office: (508) 343-4837
POC: Ian Donnis or Peter Nugent

Television

Channel 2
125 Western Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02134
(617) 492-2777

Channel 4
1170 Soldiers Field Road
Boston, Massachusetts 02134
(617) 787-7000

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Channel 5
5 TV Place
Needham, Massachusetts 02192
(617) 449-0400

Channel 7
7 Bullfinch Place
Boston, Massachusetts 02114
(617) 725-0775

Nashoba Cable
Channels 8 and 30
190 Littleton
Westford, Massachusetts 01886
(508) 448-6176
(508) 772-6038

Channel 13
Fort Devens, Massachusetts 01433
(508) 796-3247

Channel 56
75 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125
(508) 265-5656

Radio

WCAP
243 Central Street
Lowell, Massachusetts 01852
(Need PSAs a week to 10 days prior to event)
(508) 454-0404

WKOX
100 Mt. Wayte Avenue
Framingham, Massachusetts 01701
(508) 820-2400

WTAG-AM
20 Franklin Street
Worcester, Massachusetts 01613
(508) 795-0580
(508) 792-0588 (news)
Peter MacLeod

WVBF
1313 Prudential Tower
Boston, Massachusetts 02199
(617) 375-2100

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APPENDIX B

PROGRAM POINTS OF CONTACT

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
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Technical Points of Contact

Commander
U.S. Army Material Command
ATTN: AMCEN-A
5001 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001
(703) 274-9016

Mr. Jim Byrne
Remedial Project Manager
USEPA (HAN-CAN2)
JFK Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
(617) 573-5799

Ms. Mary Ellen Heppner
Project Officer
USATHAMA
CETHA-IR-B/Building E4480
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010-5401
(301) 671-1523

Mr. Joe Pierce
Chief, Environmental Management
Directorate of Engineering and Housing
AFZD-DEQ
Fort Devens, Massachusetts 01433
(508) 796-2609

Mr. Tim Prior
Fort Devens Project Manager
AFZD-DEQ
Fort Devens, Massachusetts 01433
(508) 796-3311

Ms. Debra Darby
Remedial Project Manager
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
1 Winter Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
(617) 556-1011

Ms. D. Lynne Chappell
Remedial Project Manager
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
75 Grove Street
Worcester, Massachusetts 01605
(508) 792-7653

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
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Public Affairs Points of Contact

Department of the Army
Office of the Chief of Public Affairs
ATTN: SAPA-PPD
Washington, DC 20310-1509
(703) 697-7487

Commander
U.S. Army Material Command
ATTN: AMCPA
5001 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001
(703) 274-8013

Mr. Jim Sebastian
Community Relations Coordinator
USEPA (RPA)
JFK Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
(617) 565-3423

Ms. Liz Sergeant
Public Affairs Officer
USATHAMA
CETHA-PA, Building E 4480
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010-5401
(301) 671-2556

Ms. Alex Paquin
Public Affairs Officer
Fort Devens, Massachusetts 01433
(508) 796-3307

Mr. Glen Keith
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
1 Winter Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
(617) 292-5818

Legal Points of Contact

Commander
USATHAMA
ATTN: CETHA-OC (Maj. Roger A. Butters)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010-5401
(301) 671-1551

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
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Mr. Paul Crane
U.S. Army
AFZD-JAA
Fort Devens, Massachusetts 01433
(508) 796-3586

Ms. Rebecca Cutting
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Office of General Counsel
1 Winter Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
(617) 292-5568

Mr. Robert DiBiccaro
USEPA (RRC)
JFK Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
(617) 565-3449

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
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APPENDIX C

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
Section No.: C
Revision No. 3
Date: November 1991

**Technical Review Committee
Proposed Membership**

Chairman

Mr. Tim Prior
Fort Devens Project Manager
AFZD-DEQ
Fort Devens, Massachusetts 01433
(508) 796-2967

Ms. D. Lynne Chappell
Remedial Project Manager
Mass. Department of Environmental Protection
75 Grove Street
Worcester, Massachusetts 01605
(508) 792-7653

Mr. Jim Byrne
Remedial Project Manager
USEPA (HAN-CAN2)
JFK Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
(617) 573-5799

Ms. Debra Darby
Remedial Project Manager
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
1 Winter Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
(508) 556-1011

Mr. Lee Farnsworth
Conservation Commission
35 Pine Hill Road
Lancaster, Massachusetts 01523
(508) 368-7931

Mr. Chris Gaffney
Administrative Assistant
Town Hall
Shirley, Massachusetts 01464
(508) 425-4331

Mr. Ira Grossman
Environmental Health Division
Nashoba Associated Boards of Health
74 West Main Street
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-3335

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
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Ms. Joanne Kasper
Planner III
Montachusets Reg. Planning Commission
R1427 Water Street
Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420
(508) 345-7376 (2216)

Mr. Steven Mierzykowski
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Ninigret National Wildlife Refuge
P.O. Box 370
Charlestown, Rhode Island 02813
(401) 364-9124

Mr. John Petrin
Town Administrator
Town Hall
Harvard, Massachusetts 01451
(508) 456-3995

Mr. Bill Redfield
Department of Public Works
Town Hall
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-3455

Ms. Carolyn Sellars
Nashua River Watershed Association
348 Lunenburg Street
Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420
(508) 342-3506

Ms. Susan Tierney
Sec. of Executive Office of Env. Affairs
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02202
(617) 727-9800

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
Section No.: D
Revision No. 3
Date: November 1991

APPENDIX D

SCHEDULE FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES AT FORT DEVENS

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
 Section No.: D
 Revision No. 3
 Date: November 1991

Tasks	Project Milestones			
	Release of Primary Documents	Start of FS	End of RI/FS	ROD
Community Research and Interviews	●			
News Releases and Factsheets		Ongoing		
Informal Comment Period	●			
Information Repositories		Ongoing		
Project Status Meetings*		Ongoing		
Public Meetings			●	●
Formal Comment Period/Public Hearing			●	
Summary of Concerns and Responses				●
Revise CRP				●

*Held as Needed

SCHEDULE FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES AT FORT DEVENS

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APPENDIX E

LOCATION OF INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
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Information Repositories

Ayer Library
26 E. Main Street
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-2257
M 10-8, TuTh 12-8, WF 10-6, Sat 10-1

Davis Library, Fort Devens
Building 2001
MacArthur Avenue
Fort Devens, Massachusetts 01433
(508) 796-2431
M-Th 10-9, Closed Fri, Sat 10-6, Sun 12-6

Harvard Public Library
P.O. Box 666
Harvard, Massachusetts 01451
(508) 456-4114
MWF 11-5, TuTh 11-9, Sat 10-4

Hazen Memorial Library
Box 1129
Shirley, Massachusetts 01464
(508) 425-9645
M,W 1-5, TuTh 1-8, Sat 11-4 (not July & Aug)

Lancaster Public Library
Main Street
Lancaster, Massachusetts 01523
(508) 368-8928
TuTh 10-8

Information regarding Fort Devens may also be obtained from:

MDEP
Central Regional Office
75 Grove Street
Worcester, MA 01605
(508) 792-7650

USATHAMA
CETHA-IR-B/Building E 4480
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010-5401
(301) 671-1523

US EPA Records Center
90 Canal Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
(617) 573-5729

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APPENDIX F

RECOMMENDED LOCATION FOR COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
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Date: November 1991

Proposed Meeting Site:

Ayer Town Hall
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-0231
(available upon request)

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
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APPENDIX G

ELECTED/APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
Section No.: G
Revision No. 3
Date: November 1991

Local Officials - Ayer, Massachusetts

Mr. Bob Eldridge
Conservation Commission
1 Main Street
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-7997

Mr. Steve Gervais
Gervais Ford
Ayer Traffic Circle
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-6600

Mr. Tim Higgins
Executive Secretary
1 Main Street
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-0231

Mr. Jim Janaskewicz
Board of Health
1 Main Street
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-0868

Colonel (Retired) Robert Lewis
Executive Director
Ayer Chamber of Commerce
29 High Street
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-6976

Mr. Bill Redfield
Department of Public Works
Town Hall
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-3455

Mr. Steve Slarsky
Chairman of the Board of Selectmen
Town Hall
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-2072

Local Officials - Shirley, Massachusetts

Mr. Peter Fohlin
Chairman of the Board of Selectmen
Town Hall
Shirley, Massachusetts 01464
(508) 425-4331

Ms. Lynne Gresock
Conservation Commission
Town of Shirley
Shirley, Massachusetts 01464
(508) 425-6118

Mr. Lee "Chip" Guercio, Jr.
Selectman
Town of Shirley
Shirley, Massachusetts 01464

Ms. Anita Haines
Chairman
Board of Health
Shirley, Massachusetts 01464
(508) 425-4026

Mr. Kyle Keady
Hazard Waste Coordinator
Town of Shirley
Shirley, Massachusetts 01464

Mr. Alphee Levesque
Town of Shirley Fire Chief
Shirley, Massachusetts 01464
(508) 425-4334

Local Officials - Harvard, Massachusetts

Chairman
Conservation Commission
Town Hall
Harvard, Massachusetts 01451
(508) 456-3995

Ms. Rosemary Caprio
Board of Health
Town Hall
Harvard, Massachusetts 01451
(508) 456-3431

Mr. John Petrin
Town Administrator
Town Hall
Harvard, Massachusetts 01451
(508) 456-3995

Ms. Sally Woster
Chairman of the Board of Selectmen
Town Hall
Harvard Common
Harvard, Massachusetts 01451
(508) 456-3995

Local Officials - Lancaster, Massachusetts

Mr. Lee Farnsworth
Conservation Commission
35 Pine Hill Road
Lancaster, Massachusetts 01523
(508) 368-7931

Mr. Robert Frommer
Chairman
Conservation Commission
Lancaster, Massachusetts 01523
(508) 365-3326

Mr. Nathaniel Hawkins, Jr.
Chairman of the Board of Selectmen
Town Hall
Lancaster, Massachusetts 01523
(508) 365-3326

Mr. Vic Koivumaki
Lancaster Solid Waste Committee
156 Laugan Road
Lancaster, Massachusetts 01523
(508) 365-3326

Mr. Stanley Roberts
Chairman
Board of Health
Lancaster, Massachusetts 01523
(508) 368-1380

Local Officials - Littleton, Massachusetts

Mr. Savas Danos
Littleton Department of Light and Water
Town of Littleton, Forster
Littleton, Massachusetts 01460
(508) 486-3104

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

U.S. Senators

The Honorable Edward M. Kennedy (D)
2400 John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
(617) 566-3170
SR-113 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20610
(202) 224-4543

The Honorable John F. Kerry (D)
10 Park Plaza
Boston, Massachusetts 02116
(617) 688-8513
SR-362 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20610
(202) 224-2742

U.S. Representatives

District No. 2/Honorable Richard E. Neal (D)
851 Main Street
Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420
(508) 342-8722
1631 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-8112
Paul Nordberg, Administrative Assistant

District No. 3/Honorable Joseph D. Early (D)
34 Mechanic Street
Worcester, Massachusetts 01608
(617) 762-8718
2349 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 226-0101

District No. 5/Honorable Chester G. Atkins (D)
134 Middle Street
Lowell, Massachusetts 01552
(617) 453-0101, (800) 831-3125
504 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-3411
Jerry Goodwin, Aide, District Director

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
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APPENDIX H

CIVIC AND COMMUNITY GROUPS/INTERESTED CITIZENS

Civic and Community Groups/Interested Citizens

Mr. Walter Clancy
Nocoal
9 Ayer Road
Littleton, Massachusetts 01460
(508) 486-8045

Mr. John Gabriel (local environmentalist)
924 Mount Elam Road
Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420
(508) 342-3638

Mr. Ira Grossman, Mr. Walter Murphy (head of Environmental Health
Division)
Nashoba Associated Boards of Health
74 West Main
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-3335
Geoff Hall, Representative

Groton Conservation Trust
June Adams Johnson
PO Box 395
Groton, Massachusetts 01450
(508) 448-3131

Harvard Conservation Trust
Ms. Pamela Durraut
PO Box 31
Harvard, Massachusetts 01451
(508) 456-3695

Ms. Joanne Kasper, Planner III
Montachusett Regional Planning Commission
R1427 Water Street
Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420
(508) 345-7376 (2216)

Ms. Joanne Freund Leshner
Conservation Law Foundation of New England, Inc.
3 Joy Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108-1497
(617) 742-2540

Mr. Frank Maxant
106 1/2 Washington
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
(508) 772-4737

Community Relations Plan: Fort Devens
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Nashoba Conservation Trust
Ms. Lyn Clark
PO Box 188
Pepperell, Massachusetts 01463
(508) 433-6830

Ms. Carolyn Sellars
Nashua River Watershed Association
484 Main Street
Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420
(508) 342-3506

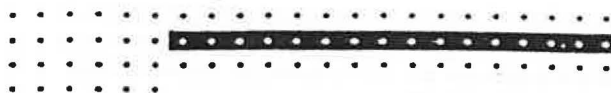
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APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT INFORMATION



Superfund Technical Assistance Grants



WHAT ARE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Background of Program

In 1980, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) -- otherwise known as "Superfund" -- established a trust fund for the cleanup of hazardous waste sites in the United States. CERCLA was amended and reauthorized when Congress passed the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), working in concert with the States, is responsible for administering the Superfund program.

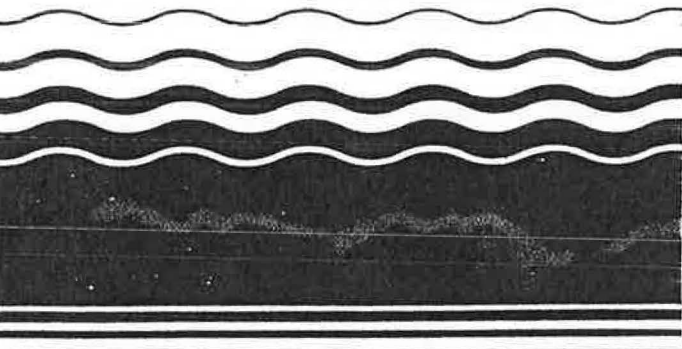
An important aspect of the Superfund program is citizen involvement at the local level in decision-making that relates to site-specific cleanup actions. For this reason, community outreach activities are underway at each of the 1,200 sites that are presently on, or proposed for

An important aspect of the Superfund Program is citizen involvement

listing on, the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is EPA's published list of the most serious abandoned or otherwise uncontrolled hazardous waste sites nationwide, which have been identified for possible remedial cleanup under Superfund.

Recognizing the importance of community involvement and the need for individuals living near NPL sites to be well-informed, Congress included provisions in SARA to establish a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program intended to foster informed public involvement in decisions relating to site-specific cleanup strategies under Superfund.

. 1



In addition to regulatory and legal requirements, decisions concerning cleanup initiatives at NPL sites must take into account a range of technical considerations. These might include:

- Analytical profiles of conditions at the site;
- The nature of the wastes involved; and
- The kinds of technology available for performing the necessary cleanup actions.

The TAG Program provides funds for qualified local groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on such technical factors in cleanup decisions affecting them.

Basic Provisions

Listed below are the basic provisions of the Technical Assistance Grants Program.

- Grants of up to \$50,000 are available to community groups for the purpose of hiring technical advisors to help individuals understand and interpret site-related technical information.
- The group must cover 20 percent of the total costs of the project to be supported by TAG funds.
- The group must budget the expenditure of grant funds to cover the entire cleanup period (which averages six years).
- There may be only one TAG award per NPL site at any one time.

Your EPA Regional Office is ready to answer any questions you may have about the Technical Assistance Grants Program. Telephone numbers and addresses of EPA Regional Offices are listed at the end of this pamphlet. Although the process to obtain a TAG can be lengthy and does require a significant commitment from you, EPA believes that this is an extremely valuable program.



USES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Local groups may use grant funds to hire technical advisors to help them understand information that already exists about the site or information developed during the Superfund cleanup process.

Acceptable uses of these grant funds include payments to technical advisors for services such as:

- Reviewing site-related documents, whether produced by EPA or others;
- Meeting with the recipient group to explain technical information;
- Providing assistance to the grant recipient in communicating the group's site-related concerns;
- Disseminating interpretations of technical information to the community; and
- Participating in site visits, when possible, to gain a better understanding of cleanup activities.

TAG funds may not be used to develop new information (for example, additional sampling) or to underwrite legal actions in any way, including the preparation of testimony or the hiring of expert witnesses.

You can obtain a complete list of eligible and ineligible uses of grant funds by contacting your EPA Regional Office or EPA Headquarters. In addition, this information is included in the EPA publication entitled *Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook* (OSWER Directive 9230.1 03), also available from your Regional EPA Office.

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WHO MAY APPLY

Groups eligible to receive grants under the TAG program are those whose membership may be affected by a release or threatened release of toxic wastes at any facility listed on the NPL or proposed for listing, and where preliminary site work has begun. In general, eligible groups are groups of individuals who live near the site and whose health, economic well-being, or enjoyment of the environment are directly threatened. Any group applying for a TAG must be nonprofit and incorporated or working towards incorporation under applicable State laws.

Applications are encouraged from:

- Groups that have a genuine interest in learning more about the technical aspects of a nearby hazardous waste site; and
- Groups that have, or intend to establish, an organization to manage a grant efficiently and effectively.

For example, such groups could be:

- Existing citizens' associations;
- Environmental or health advocacy groups; or
- Coalitions of such groups formed to deal with community concerns about the hazardous waste site and its impact on the surrounding area.

Groups that are not eligible for grant funds are:

- Potentially responsible parties: any individuals or companies (such as facility owners or operators, or transporters or generators of hazardous waste) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site;
- Academic institutions;
- Political subdivisions; and
- Groups established and/or sustained by governmental entities (including emergency planning committees and some citizen advisory groups).

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HOW TO APPLY FOR A GRANT

Requirements

When applying for a TAG, a group must provide information to EPA (or to the State, if the State is administering the TAG program) to determine if the group meets specific administrative and management requirements. The application also must include a description of the group's history, goals, and plans for using the technical assistance funds.

Factors that are particularly important in this evaluation process include:

- The group's ability to manage the grant in compliance with EPA grant and procurement regulations;
- The degree to which the group members' health, economic well-being, and enjoyment of the environment are adversely affected by a hazardous waste site;
- The group's commitment and ability to share the information provided by the technical advisor with others in the community;
- Broad representation of affected groups and individuals in the community; and
- Whether the applicant group is incorporated for TAG purposes. (Only incorporated groups may receive grants. Groups must either be incorporated specifically for the purpose of addressing site-related problems or incorporated for broader purposes if the group has a substantial history of involvement at the site.)

In general, a group must demonstrate that it is aware of the time commitment, resources, and dedication needed to successfully manage a TAG. Applicant groups should consult the *Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook* for detailed instructions on how to present such information in the application.

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Notification Procedures and Evaluation Criteria

EPA will award only one TAG per site at any one time. To ensure that all eligible groups have equal access to technical assistance and an equal opportunity to compete for a single available grant (if a coalition of groups proves to be impossible), EPA has established a formal notification process, which includes the following steps:

- Groups wishing to apply for a technical assistance grant must first submit to EPA a short letter stating their group's desire to apply and naming the site(s) involved. If site project work is already underway or scheduled to begin, EPA will provide formal notice through mailings, meetings, or other public notices to other interested parties that a grant for the site soon may be awarded.
- Other potential applicants then would have 30 days to contact the original applicant to form a coalition.
- If potential applicants are unable to form a coalition, they will notify EPA within this time period and EPA will accept separate applications from all interested groups for an additional 30-day period.
- EPA would then award a grant to the application that best meets the requirements described above.

The maximum grant that can be awarded to any group is \$50,000. The actual amount depends on what the group intends to accomplish. A group's minimum contribution of 20 percent of the total costs of the technical assistance project can be covered with cash and/or "in-kind" contributions, such as office supplies or services by the group. These services might include, for example, publication of a newsletter or the time an accountant donates to managing the group's finances. The value of donated professional services is determined based on rates charged for similar work in the area.

In special cases where an applicant group intends to apply for a single grant covering multiple sites in close proximity to each other, EPA can allow a deviation from the \$50,000 grant limit. In such cases, however, the recipient cannot receive more than \$50,000 for each site to which it intends to apply funds (for example: 3 sites x \$50,000 = maximum grant amount of \$150,000).

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CHOOSING A TECHNICAL ADVISOR

When choosing a technical advisor, a group should consider the kind of technical advice the group needs most and whether a prospective advisor has the variety of skills necessary to provide all of the advice needed. A technical advisor must have:

- Knowledge of hazardous or toxic waste issues;
- Academic training in relevant fields such as those listed below; and
- The ability to translate technical information into terms understandable to lay persons.

In addition, a technical advisor should have:

- Experience working on hazardous waste or toxic waste problems;
- Experience in making technical presentations and working with community groups; and
- Good writing skills.

A technical advisor will need specific knowledge of one or more of the following subjects:

Chemistry: Analysis of the chemical constituents and properties of wastes at the site;

Toxicology: Evaluation of the potential effects of site contaminants upon human health and the environment;

Epidemiology: Evaluation of the pattern of human health effects potentially associated with site contaminants;

Hydrology and Hydrogeology: Evaluation of potential contamination of area surface water and ground-water wells from wastes at the site;

Soil Science: Evaluation of potential and existing soil contamination;

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Limnology: Evaluation of the impact of site runoff upon the plant and animal life of nearby streams, lakes, and other bodies of water;

Meteorology: Assessment of background atmospheric conditions and the potential spread of contaminants released into the air by the site; and/or

Engineering: Analysis of the development and evaluation of remedial alternatives and the design and construction of proposed cleanup actions.

A grant recipient may choose to hire more than one technical advisor to obtain the combination of skills required at a particular site. For example, a group may be unable to find a single advisor experienced in both hydrology and epidemiology, two of the skills most needed at its site. Another approach would be to hire a consulting firm that has experience in all the needed areas. The *Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook* identifies other issues that citizens' groups may wish to consider in hiring a technical advisor.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For further information on the application process or any other aspect of the TAG program, please contact your EPA Regional Office or call the national information number, both of which are listed below. A copy of the *Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook*, which contains the necessary application and forms, is available free by calling the EPA Regional Superfund Office for your State.

EPA Regional Superfund Offices

EPA Headquarters
Office of Emergency and
Remedial Response
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 382-2449

EPA Region 1
Emergency and Remedial
Response Division
John F. Kennedy Building
Boston, MA 02203
(617) 573-5701
*Connecticut, Maine, Massachu-
setts, New Hampshire,
Rhode Island, Vermont*

EPA Region 2
Superfund Branch
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278
(212) 264-4534
*New Jersey, New York,
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands*

EPA Region 3
Superfund Branch
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 597-3239
*Delaware, District of Columbia,
Maryland, Pennsylvania,
Virginia, West Virginia*

EPA Region 4
Waste Programs Branch
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365
(404) 347-2234
*Alabama, Florida, Georgia,
Kentucky, Mississippi,
North Carolina, South Carolina,
Tennessee*

EPA Region 5
Emergency and Remedial
Response Branch
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-1325
*Illinois, Indiana, Michigan,
Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin*

EPA Region 6
Superfund Program Branch
Allied Bank Tower
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 655-2200
*Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico,
Oklahoma, Texas*

EPA Region 7
Superfund Branch
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7762
(913) 551-7513
Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska

EPA Region 8
Waste Management Division
1 Denver Place
999 18th Street
Denver, CO 80202-2413
(303) 293-1870
*Colorado, Montana, North Dakota,
South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming*

EPA Region 9
Superfund Programs Branch
1235 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 744-1766
*Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii,
Nevada, American Samoa*

EPA Region 10
Superfund Branch
1200 6th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 442-0603
*Idaho, Oregon, Washington,
Alaska*

**Superfund/RCRA Information
Hotline**
(800) 424-9346 or 382-3000
in Washington, DC.

National Response Center
(800) 424-8802
(to report releases of oil and
hazardous substances)