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**FORT DEVENS**  
**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**  
**FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION**

*1995 Update*

**MAY 1995**

**GS 95054 USA**

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**Fort Devens, Massachusetts**

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# ***INTRODUCTION***

This Community Relations Plan (CRP), also referred to as a Public Involvement Plan (PIP), has been prepared by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act (BRAC) Environmental Office to serve as a guide in developing and maintaining a community relations program for the environmental restoration program at Fort Devens. The CRP is tailored to meet the needs of the surrounding communities most affected by the environmental cleanup and base closure activities at Fort Devens: Ayer, Shirley, Harvard, and Lancaster.

## ***Background***

The CRP develops a program to establish two-way communication channels between the Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP), local officials, environmental groups, and the local communities. Effective communication and timely information exchange with the community are essential during the environmental restoration and base closure activities. It is the Army's goal to maintain a high level of community understanding and support for its environmental program at Fort Devens.

## ***Purpose***

The purpose of the CRP is to outline activities designed to inform the community of planned and ongoing cleanup actions and to provide opportunities for the public to offer valuable input into the decision-making process. The CRP identifies issues of community concern regarding Fort Devens, and outlines community relations activities to be conducted during the cleanup and closure process. This CRP is an update of a community relations plan prepared for Fort Devens in 1992. Future updates to the CRP will be prepared, as needed.

### **One of the Army's Environmental Goals:**

- ◆ *To pursue an active role in addressing environmental quality issues in our relations with neighboring communities.*



***Implementation***

Federal and state laws require public participation throughout the cleanup process. The Army, in partnership with the EPA and MADEP, is responsible for meeting these legal requirements and ensuring the implementation of the public activities proposed in this CRP.

***Objectives***

The primary objectives of this plan are to:

- ▶ keep residents and local officials in the towns surrounding Fort Devens knowledgeable of planned and ongoing cleanup activities;
- ▶ solicit input and involvement from the community, elected and civic leaders, and concerned agencies;
- ▶ provide a way for citizens and agencies to maintain a dialogue with the Army; and
- ▶ assist in identifying and resolving issues of community interest and concern.

***Contents***

The CRP details the mechanism for keeping the affected community informed during environmental restoration activities at Fort Devens. The CRP includes a description of Fort Devens, a report on the environmental conditions at the base, an outline of community concerns, and suggested means to address these concerns. The outline of the CRP is as follows:

- ▶ Base Profile
- ▶ Environmental Profile
- ▶ Community Profile
- ▶ Activities Profile
- ▶ Appendices

***Public Participation***

The public has been involved in the Army's environmental restoration at Fort Devens through the Technical Review Committee (TRC), the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), and various community outreach activities. The TRC has worked with the Army since 1991 in reviewing documents and providing community comments on technical issues and proposed activities. In 1994, the TRC was converted into the RAB, which expanded community representation on the board. The RAB meets monthly to help guide the environmental restoration program and further facilitate the two-way communication between the community, Army, and regulatory agencies. Citizens are encouraged to attend the RAB meetings and other public meetings or hearings on specific cleanup actions, review available information, and submit comments or questions to the BRAC Environmental Coordinator.

**Additional  
Information**

Additional information about the environmental program may be obtained by reviewing materials in the Information Repository, a comprehensive collection of information regarding cleanup activities, including the administrative record for the site. Information Repositories are maintained at the following locations:

- ▶ Ayer Public Library                      Ayer, MA
- ▶ Harvard Public Library                Harvard, MA
- ▶ Lancaster Public Library              Lancaster, MA
- ▶ Hazen Memorial Library               Shirley, MA
- ▶ Davis Library                            Fort Devens, MA

Appendix A lists addresses, telephone numbers, and hours of operation for the Information Repositories.

For further information regarding this CRP or any aspect of the environmental program at Fort Devens, please contact the offices listed below. Additional points of contact for the Army and regulatory agencies are listed in Appendix B.

- ▶ BRAC Environmental Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1  
Fort Devens, MA 01433  
☎ (508) 796-3114 ext. 311
- ▶ Public Affairs Officer  
P.O. Box 3  
Fort Devens, MA 01433  
☎ (508) 796-2159



## ***BASE PROFILE DESCRIPTION***

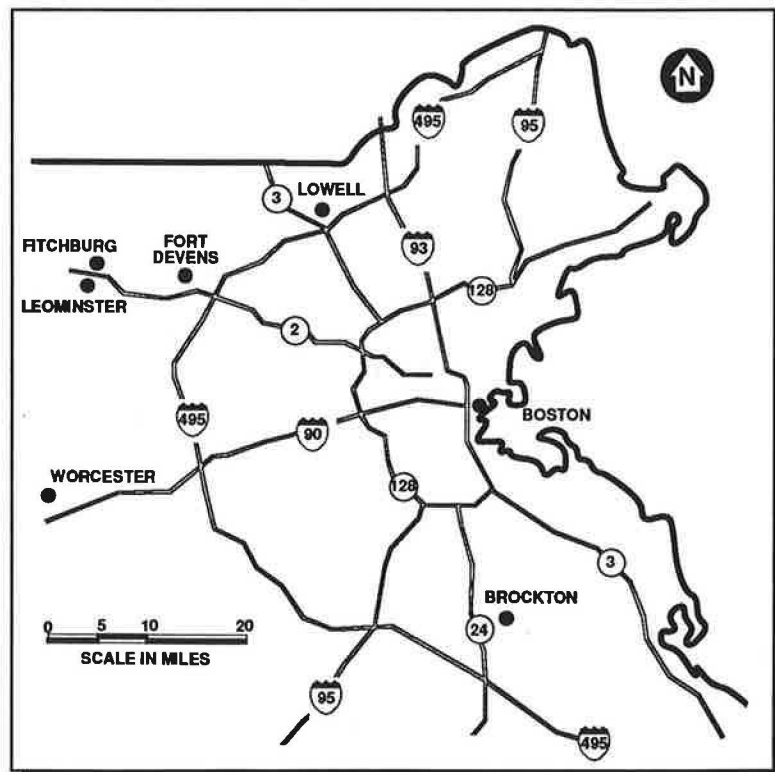
### ***Geographic Location***

Located 35 miles northwest of Boston and 12 miles south of the New Hampshire border, Fort Devens is situated in Middlesex and Worcester Counties, Massachusetts. The post is located in the towns of Ayer, Harvard, Lancaster, and Shirley. Cities in the vicinity include Fitchburg, Leominster, and the larger cities of Worcester and Lowell (Figure 1).

### ***Geographic Features***

The predominant land use in the towns is residential, and each town has concentrated areas of commercial and residential uses. The surrounding terrain is generally rolling to hilly and includes residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and woodland areas. A large tract of undeveloped land, the Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge, is located along the east-central portion of Fort Devens (Figure 2). The Nashua River flows through the installation in a south to north direction, and one lake and several ponds are located within Fort Devens.

*Figure 1  
Fort Devens Location Map*

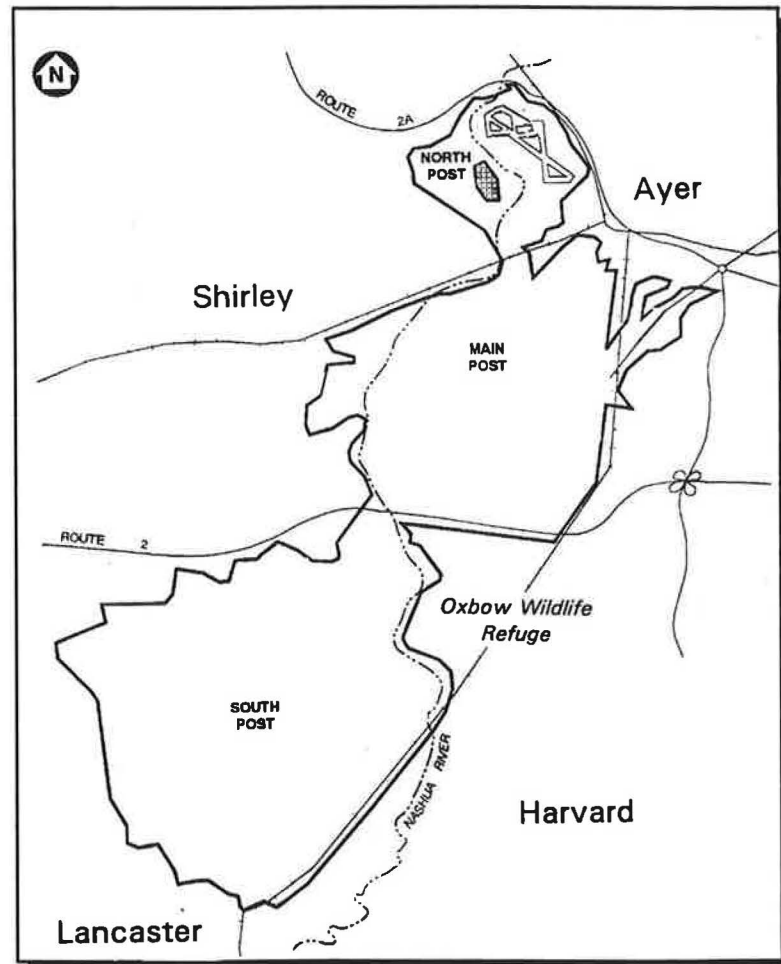


### Base Organization

Fort Devens occupies 9,311 acres, and is divided into three parts, or posts (Figure 2). Each post has a different function related to the military mission of Fort Devens.

- ▶ The Main Post (3,528 acres) represents the core of Fort Devens as an operating military installation. It includes office, residential, industrial, storage, educational, cultural, and recreational facilities.
- ▶ The North Post (900 acres) contains Moore Army Airfield, the installation's wastewater treatment plant, and training areas. It is separated from the Main Post by West Main Street which crosses Fort Devens in an east to west direction.
- ▶ The South Post (4,883 acres), or Tactical Training Area, is separated from the Main Post by State Route 2. Ranges and training areas are located on the South Post.

Figure 2  
Fort Devens Installation Map



## ***BASE PROFILE HISTORY AND MISSION***

In its more than 70 years of service, over many units were stationed at Fort Devens. Prior to the announcement of its closure, Fort Devens' mission was the command and control of base operations for active Army units assigned to Fort Devens, the base operations support tenant commands such as the 10th Special Forces Group, the U.S. Army Intelligence School, reserve units stationed at Fort Devens, and area support for the six New England states.

### ***History***

Fort Devens was established in 1917 as Camp Devens, a temporary training camp for soldiers from the New England area. 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. By 1931, the camp became a permanent training installation and was renamed Fort Devens.

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 used as a campus for the University of Massachusetts to educate GIs on the GI Bill. 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.

### ***Mission***

As a Forces Command (FORSCOM) installation, the mission of Fort Devens is to command and train its assigned units and to support the 10th Special Forces Group, the U.S. Army Intelligence School, U.S. Army Reserves, Massachusetts National Guard, and Reserve Officer Training Programs.



### ***Base Closure***

As a result of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act (BRAC) of 1990, Fort Devens was identified for closure in 1991 by the Secretary of Defense. Only the North Post and the Main Post were identified for closure; the South Post will remain open as a tactical training area for the Army reserves. A small reserve enclave will remain open on the Main Post and under the Army's jurisdiction to support and maintain the training area. Fort Devens is scheduled to officially close in March 1996.

Fort Devens has shifted its focus from the activities of an active installation to compliance and restoration for transfer and reuse of property. Environmental programs at Fort Devens support full environmental restoration of the property. This is necessary to meet the requirements for property transfer and reuse activities associated with the closure of the installation. The transfer of Fort Devens involves three activities:

- ▶ the environmental cleanup process
- ▶ the property transfer process
- ▶ the reuse planning process

All three activities are occurring simultaneously at Fort Devens to accelerate the cleanup and turnover process. The Army is responsible for the first two steps; the third step is the responsibility of the Massachusetts Government Land Bank and the Joint Boards of Selectmen. A reuse plan was developed and approved by the voters of Ayer, Shirley and Harvard in a December 7, 1994 referendum. Voters in Lancaster opted not to participate fully in the reuse planning process. Since approval of the Fort Devens Reuse Plan, the Devens Enterprise Commission will assume jurisdiction upon transfer or lease of the property from the Army.

# ***ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE***

## ***REGULATORY BACKGROUND***

### ***Background***

The nature of Fort Devens history and mission has required the use, handling, storage and disposal of hazardous materials and petroleum products. Typical activities have included fuel oil storage and distribution, motor pool and service station operations, maintenance of vehicles, aircraft, and small engines, photographic processing, and landfilling. In the past, few if any regulations guided these activities and little was known about the long-term effects of hazardous materials on human health and the environment. Through accidental spills and leaks and conventional waste disposal practices prior to the 1980s, hazardous materials came into contact with the environment and resulted in conditions that do not meet today's more strict and comprehensive environmental standards.

Today, any hazardous materials and wastes generated at Fort Devens are managed in accordance with all state and federal regulations and are disposed or recycled offsite at licensed waste disposal facilities. Past releases to the environment are being addressed by the Army's comprehensive cleanup program. Several federal environmental laws provide the framework for the Army's cleanup activities, including:

- ▶ Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)
- ▶ Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- ▶ Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (BRAC)
- ▶ Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA)

Each of these laws is briefly described in this section.



***Superfund and the  
National Priorities List***

A federal law called the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), better known as Superfund, established procedures for investigating and cleaning up hazardous substances released into the environment. On November 21, 1989, the EPA placed Fort Devens on the National Priorities List. This list identifies sites selected by the EPA for priority environmental investigation and potential cleanup activities.

CERCLA was amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and in 1992 by the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA). Section 120 of CERCLA addresses procedures to be followed by federal facilities during the investigation and cleanup of environmental problems.

Superfund requires federal facilities to develop a plan for cooperating with other federal agencies during environmental cleanup. The Army and the EPA are working together under a Federal Facility Agreement that was signed on November 15, 1991. This agreement creates a framework for decision-making during the cleanup. MADEP reviews and comments on all decisions made in accordance with this agreement.

***Resource  
Conservation  
and Recovery Act***

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA) provide a regulatory framework for the proper management of chemicals and petroleum products.

This federal law establishes a tracking system for hazardous waste from its generation through its ultimate disposal. It also provides for a permitting system for facilities that treat, store, and dispose of these materials to ensure proper operation. The 1984 amendments greatly expanded the scope of RCRA to require cleanups, or corrective actions, at facilities where hazardous substances are released into the environment.

***Defense Base Closure and  
Realignment Act of 1990***

Fort Devens is closing in response to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (BRAC). In accordance with presidential initiatives, the goal is to quickly transfer excess military property to the local community for economic reuse and redevelopment. To facilitate property transfer, the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) consisting of the Army, MADEP, and the EPA has been established to oversee and expedite the Superfund cleanup activities and environmental work associated with base closure.



The BRAC Cleanup Team is a partnership empowered to make decisions in support of accelerating environmental cleanup. The actions and the strategy of the BRAC Cleanup Team are outlined in the BRAC Cleanup Plan. The plan, which is available for public review, provides information on the current environmental status of Fort Devens and information on the steps the Army will follow during the cleanup program to cleanup any environmental problems, transfer property, and close the installation.

***Community  
Environmental  
Response  
Facilitation Act***

The Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA), an amendment to CERCLA, was enacted in 1992 to address the transfer of federally-owned real estate, including military bases that are closing as part of the BRAC program. CERFA requires the Department of Defense to identify all "uncontaminated" properties at military installations within 18 months after they are identified for closure. The intent of CERFA is to rapidly identify environmentally-uncontaminated or "clean" properties that may be returned to the communities for economic reuse and redevelopment. Properties are considered to be uncontaminated and suitable for transfer if no chemicals or petroleum products were stored for one year or more and there is no evidence of releases or spills of these substances.

After completion and review of the environmental studies, and an analysis of the future uses of the property as detailed in the reuse plan, the Department of Defense signs a Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) or a Finding of Suitability to Lease (FOSL). These documents state that the environmental condition of the property is suitable for transfer or lease in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended.

# ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

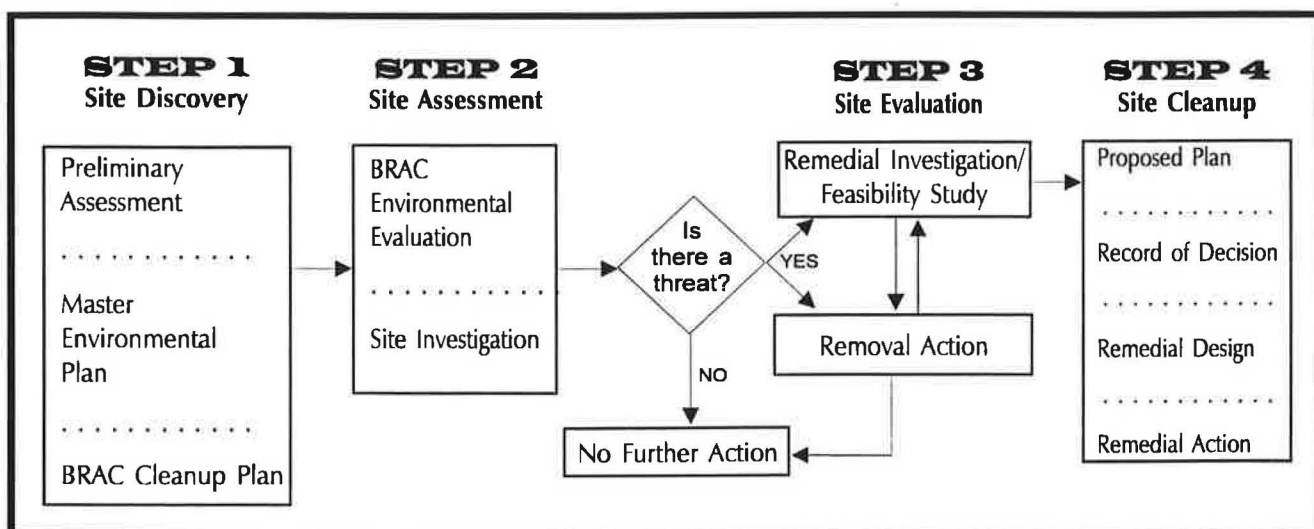
## CLEANUP PROCESS

### *The Army's Environmental Cleanup Program*

Since the early 1980s and with inclusion of Fort Devens on the National Priorities List, the Army has been addressing environmental issues from past operations under the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). Now that the base is scheduled to close, Fort Devens has accelerated and expanded its environmental restoration activities so that property can be transferred expeditiously for the benefit of the surrounding communities.

The environmental evaluations conducted as part of the cleanup and BRAC programs are conducted in a series of steps, as defined by the Superfund cleanup process. Information from each step provides the basis for subsequent actions. Each site will move through the entire process unless it is found to require *no further action*, at which time the site is removed from the cleanup program. In some cases, sites and stages can be combined for efficiency or to maximize resources. Decisions on site cleanup are made on a case-by-case basis, with input from the community and concurrence by the Army, the EPA, and the MADEP. The cleanup steps are outlined in Figure 3 and described in this section.

*Figure 3  
The Base Closure and Superfund Cleanup Process*



### Step One Site Discovery

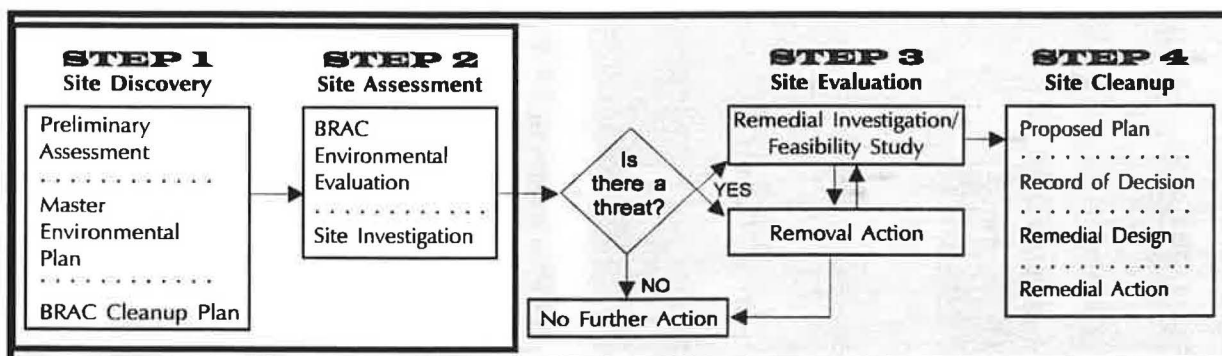
The first step in the cleanup program is to identify those sites which may need environmental evaluation and cleanup. To do this, all available information about the historical uses of areas on the post is gathered and reviewed. Historical uses and information about past spills can help determine which sites on the post may potentially need to be cleaned up. In the Superfund and BRAC cleanup processes, sites are identified through the following comprehensive evaluations and plans:

- ▶ **Preliminary Assessment (PA):** This activity involves collecting and reviewing available information and historical records for a suspect site to determine if further study is needed.
- ▶ **Master Environmental Plan (MEP):** This installation-wide document details specific environmental activities and determines cleanup priorities for Superfund sites.
- ▶ **BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP):** The BCP is a "living" planning document that describes the status, management strategy, and action items related to the environmental restoration program at Fort Devens. The BRAC Cleanup Team has agreed that the BCP will supersede the MEP as the cleanup planning document.

### Step Two Site Assessment

From the findings in Step 1, if certain sites have the potential to pose a threat to human health and the environment, they are further examined to identify which contaminants are present, in what quantities, and if the site requires further investigation. In this step the following investigations may be conducted:

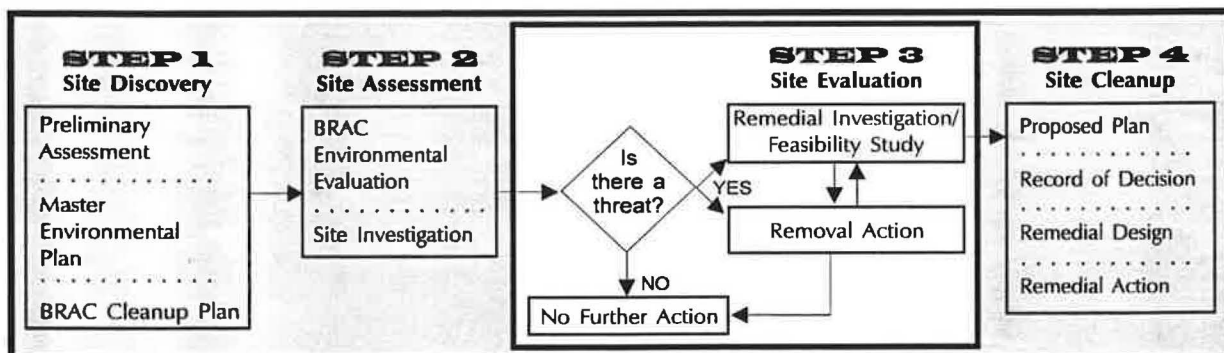
- ▶ **Site Investigation (SI):** This investigation typically includes the physical inspection of the site with possible sampling and analysis of soil, groundwater, and other media to evaluate the environmental conditions at the sites and determine the next step.
- ▶ **BRAC Environmental Evaluation:** This evaluation provides a baseline environmental assessment of the entire post, and determines which parts of the base are clean enough for property transfer and which require further evaluation and cleanup.



### Step Three Site Evaluation

Once the data from Steps 1 and 2 have been evaluated, each site is reviewed to determine if a potential threat to human health or the environment exists and what action, if any, should be taken at the site. Some sites may require no action at all, while others may require immediate action and more detailed investigation.

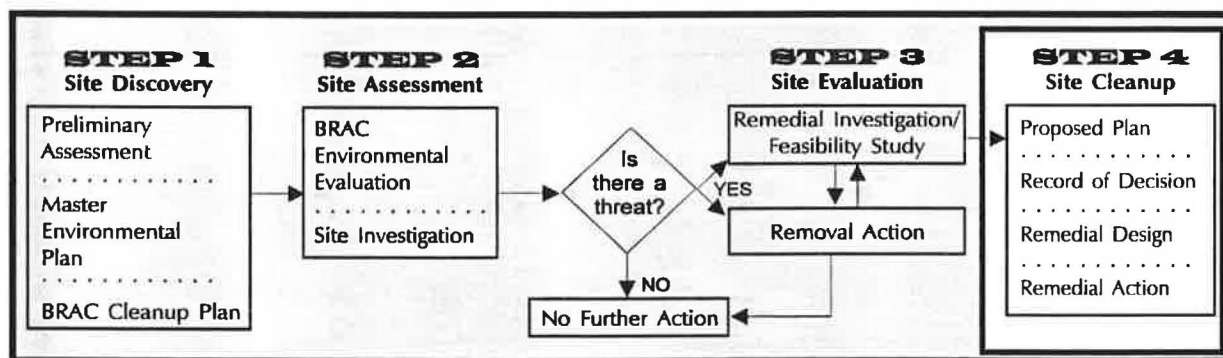
- ▶ **Remedial Investigation (RI):** This investigation is conducted to collect detailed information about the physical conditions at the site and to determine the type and extent of contamination. Extensive field studies are performed which may include soil, sediment, groundwater, surface water, and air sampling. Samples are analyzed and the data evaluated. A baseline risk assessment and ecological evaluation are often completed as part of the RI to assess potential impacts to human health and the environment.
- ▶ **Feasibility Study (FS):** Performed concurrently with and using data collected during the RI, the FS develops and evaluates possible cleanup alternatives. More than one possible cleanup approach is identified, and then the advantages and disadvantages of each are compared against criteria established by the EPA.
- ▶ **Removal Action:** These are short-term actions that stabilize or clean up a site that poses a threat to human health or the environment. Typical removal actions include removing underground storage tanks, drums, or soil containing fuels, solvents, or other substances that have leaked into it. Following the removal action, a finding of No Further Action or the need to conduct an RI/FS may be established.
- ▶ **No Further Action (NFA):** A finding of No Further Action means that no further evaluation or cleanup at a site is required because no threat to human health or the environment exists. This determination is made based on the results from the SI (Step 2), the RI/FS, or after completion of a removal action.



#### Step Four Site Cleanup

After the studies are completed in Step 3, a preferred cleanup approach is selected and presented to the community for its consideration. Informational and formal public meetings are held to describe and discuss the cleanup alternatives. The public is formally invited to comment on the cleanup alternative. After public comments have been considered, actual cleanup of the site can begin.

- ▶ **Proposed Plan (PP):** A document which identifies the preferred cleanup alternative for a site and describes the alternatives that were evaluated during the feasibility study. This document is made available for public review in the Information Reportsitory.
- ▶ **Record of Decision (ROD):** Once public comments have been considered and a cleanup approach selected, a ROD is prepared to document the decision. The ROD includes a Responsiveness Summary which documents public comments and responses to these comments.
- ▶ **Remedial Design (RD):** After a ROD is signed, the technical drawings and engineering specifications for the selected cleanup action are developed.
- ▶ **Remedial Action (RA):** This phase is when actual cleanup begins and involves the construction and implementation of the engineered design.



## ***ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE SPECIFIC SITES UNDER EVALUATION***

Basewide assessments have identified over 70 specific areas or types of areas that need environmental evaluation. Many of these designated areas include multiple locations throughout the installation. Therefore, well over 100 sites are being addressed under Fort Devens' environmental restoration program. Now that these sites have been discovered, they are being evaluated and cleaned up, if necessary, according to the steps shown in Figure 3 on Page 11 and described in the previous section.

In general, the sites at Fort Devens that require environmental evaluation include landfills, industrial areas, gas stations, past spill sites, hazardous materials or waste storage areas, and areas with underground or aboveground storage tanks. These sites are being addressed under the Superfund cleanup and are included in the Federal Facilities Agreement. In addition, as part of the cleanup program associated with base closure, areas with asbestos, radon, transformers, or lead-based paints are being evaluated. For simplicity, these sites will be described and grouped into the following categories:

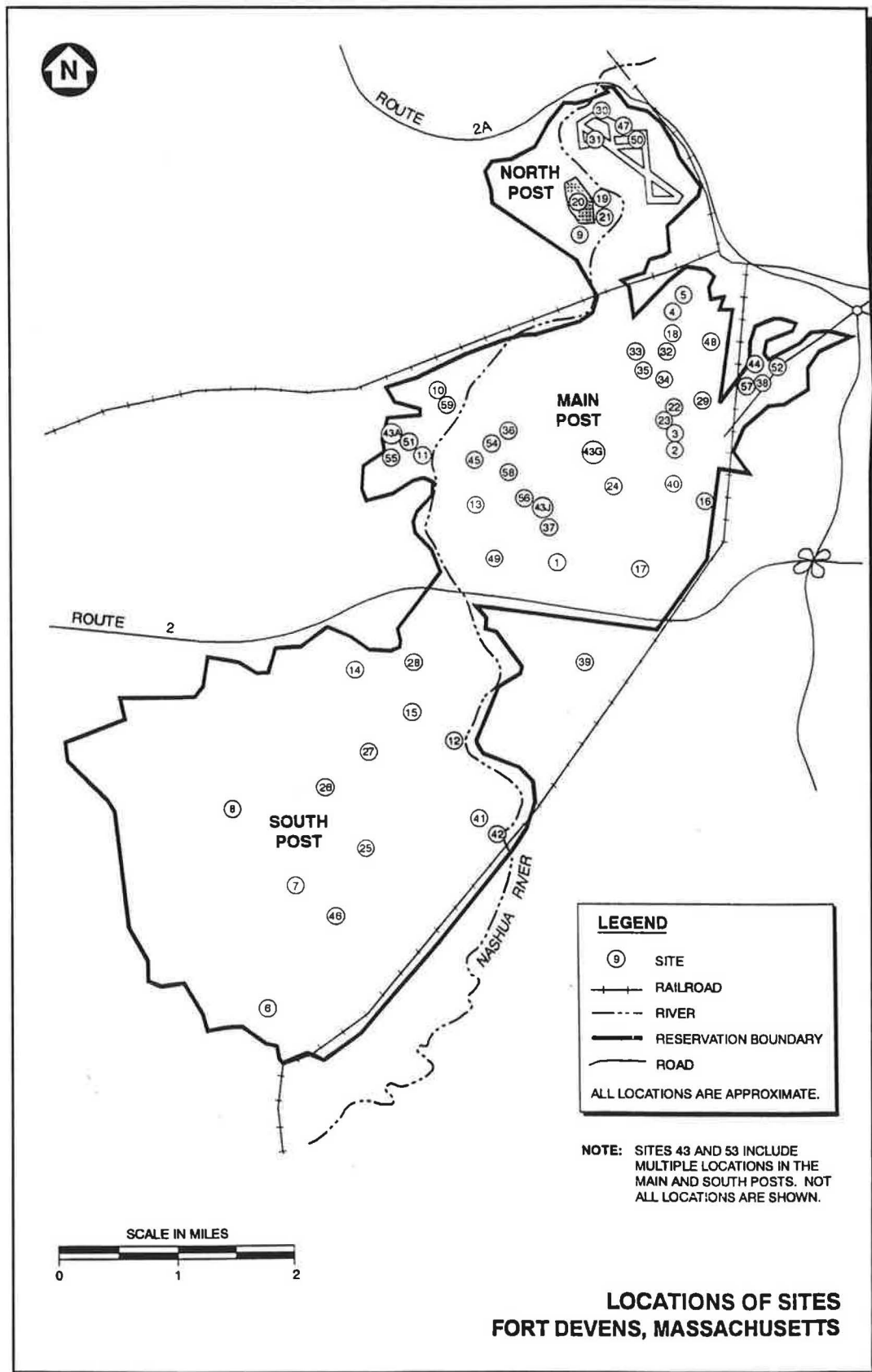
- ▶ Specific sites requiring further investigation
- ▶ Installation-wide areas requiring environmental evaluation (AREEs)
- ▶ Sites with removal actions
- ▶ Specific sites requiring no further environmental action

Figure 4 shows the locations of the Superfund sites under investigation. Because the installation-wide AREEs include multiple locations (see Table 2) and many of the locations evaluated require no further action, the AREEs locations are not shown in Figure 4.

### ***Specific Sites***

Table 1 provides a summary of sites that require further cleanup action. Presently, these 18 sites are of the greatest environmental concern and are in various stages of the cleanup process. Landfills, historic gas stations, explosive detonation and disposal areas, underground storage tanks, and storage areas are included in this group.

Figure 4  
Site  
Locations  
Fort Devens



**Table 1: Summary of Specific Sites at Fort Devens that Require Further Investigation**

SITE No.	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SUBSTANCES POTENTIALLY PRESENT	STATUS
4	Sanitary Landfill Incinerator	Operated 1941 to late 1940's. Burned household debris; glass and incinerator ash placed in Landfill No. 1. Incinerator and its foundation were demolished and placed in Landfill No. 1. Being studied with Sites 5 and 18.	Organics and metals in groundwater and sediments	FS/ROD
5	Landfill No. 1 Shepley's Hill	Operated 1917 to 1992; about 84 acres. Received about 6,500 tons per year of household refuse, military refuse, and construction debris. Being studied with Sites 4 and 18.	Solvents and metals in groundwater and sediments	FS/ROD
9	Landfill No. 5 North Post Landfill	Building rubble and construction debris were disposed at this site from 1955 to 1978. No evidence of environmental impact has been found to date but additional studies are ongoing.	Undetermined	RI
11	Landfill No. 7 Near Lowell Street	Active from 1975 to 1980; about 2 acres. Received wood-frame hospital demolition debris when active. Covered and graded after closure. Tree limbs and other vegetation placed at site between 1980 and 1982.	Metals in surface water, soil, and sediments	RI
18	Landfill No. 1 Asbestos Cell	From 1982 to 1985, approximately 6.6 tons of asbestos-containing construction debris were placed in the permitted asbestos cell at Landfill No. 1. Cell closed in 1992. Being studied with sites 4 and 5.	Solvents and metals in groundwater and sediments	FS/ROD
25	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Range	Since 1979, about 1,200 pounds per year of explosives and ammunition have been soaked with diesel fuel and burned in open pits. Larger items are detonated with C-4 or TNT. Site is about 5 acres.	Explosives in soil, sediments, and groundwater	RI
26	Zulu I and II Ranges	This 20-acre site has two range areas, Zulu I and II. Zulu I is used for hand grenade and demolition training. Explosives and items containing explosives residue are burned at Zulu II.	Heavy metals and explosives in soil, groundwater, and sediments	RI
27	Hotel Range	Estimated 7-acre training range used for firing rifle grenades, 20-mm automatic cannons with red phosphorus tracers. Used before 1979 for disposal of old/defective grenades and rockets.	Metals in groundwater and sediments; explosives in soil and groundwater; pesticides in sediments	RI
32	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office Yard	Used from 1964 to present for temporary storage of scrap metal, vehicles, used and drained lead-acid batteries (40,000 pounds per month), tires, used photographic solution, and other wastes.	Petroleum products, organics, and metals in soil; organics in groundwater	RI/FS/ROD
40	Cold Spring Brook Landfill	Inert debris and fourteen 55-gallon drums that formerly stored antifreeze were uncovered in a 10- to 20-acre abandoned landfill near Cold Spring Brook in 1987.	Metals in sediments; petroleum products in soil	FS/ROD
41	Unauthorized Dumping Area (Site A)	One-acre site used until the 1950's for disposal of nonexplosive military and household debris.	Metals in soil and groundwater; organics in groundwater	RI/FS/ROD



SITE No.	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SUBSTANCES POTENTIALLY PRESENT	STATUS
43A	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants Storage Site, Former Building 186	Gasoline, diesel fuel, and heating oil storage and distribution. Five underground tanks (four 12,600-gallon and one 10,000-gallon) that stored No. 2 fuel oil were removed along with soil containing fuels and petroleum products.	Petroleum products and organics in soil and groundwater	RI/FS/ROD
43G	Historic Gas Station, Former Building 174	Gasoline and waste oil storage and distribution. A 5,000-gallon underground gasoline storage tank was removed.	Petroleum products and organics in soil and groundwater	RI/FS/ROD
43J	Historic Gas Station, Former Building 177	Gasoline and waste oil storage and distribution. A 5,000-gallon underground gasoline storage tank was removed.	Petroleum products and organics in soil and groundwater	RI/FS/ROD
44	Cannibalization Yard, Building 3713	Vehicles are stored on this 150 by 75-foot, unpaved area before being dismantled for reusable parts. Topsoil is periodically removed and disposed offsite. Being studied with Site 52.	Petroleum products and organics in soil	ROD
50	WWII Fuel Points	Aircraft were fueled from 1941 to 1945. Site had five underground fuel storage tanks and associated piping. Tanks and piping have been removed. Area also used for cleaning parachutes.	Perchloroethylene in soil and groundwater	SI
52	TDA Maintenance Yard	Active storage area for vehicles awaiting repair. Small patches of soil (diameters 2 - 3 ft) contain visible traces of motor oil or hydraulic fluid.	Petroleum products and organics in soil	ROD
57	Building 3713 Fuel Oil Spill Site	This building housed several industrial activities, including an Army vehicle repair shop. In 1978, No. 4 fuel oil was spilled. Oil products have been found on the banks of Cold Spring Brook.	Petroleum products and organics in soil	RI/FS/ROD

### ***Installation-wide Areas Requiring Environmental Evaluation***

Eleven installation-wide AREES have been identified at Fort Devens. Table 2 contains descriptions of these areas that include multiple sites throughout the installation. Ten of these installation-wide areas have been further investigated; the area that includes training areas and ranges was not included in further assessments because Fort Devens is managing these sites, which are all located on the South Post, under existing compliance programs.

The environmental evaluation of these installation-wide areas is being conducted in three phases. The first phase started in April 1993 and addressed maintenance and waste accumulation areas, existing underground storage tanks, previously-removed underground storage tanks, aboveground storage tanks, transformers, and past spill sites. The second phase of the evaluation started in May 1993 and addresses the storm sewer systems. The third phase began in 1994 and addresses asbestos, radon, and lead paint.

Table 2: Summary of Installation-Wide Areas Requiring Environmental Evaluation

AREA NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF SITES		
		REMOVAL ACTIONS	NO FURTHER ACTION	FURTHER INVESTIGATION
60	<b>Training Areas and Ranges</b> - Sites with unexploded ordnance and exploded ordnance debris exist primarily on the South Post. Sites are being managed under existing compliance programs.	-	-	-
61	<b>Maintenance and Waste Accumulation Areas</b> - 57 total sites; includes satellite and hazardous waste accumulation areas, past and present maintenance areas, known locations with oil/water separators, and solid waste disposal areas.	12	45	-
62	<b>Existing Underground Storage Tanks</b> - over 300 existing tanks, which store petroleum, are being evaluated, many tanks are being addressed as parts of other study areas. When possible, tanks no longer in service are removed and inspected. Removals are conducted according to the Massachusetts Contingency Plan. Assessment is ongoing.	27	-	-
63	<b>Underground Storage Tanks Previously Removed</b> - 71 total sites on North, Main, and South Posts. Tanks were typically 1,000 to 10,000 gallons and stored petroleum products.	3	63	5
64	<b>Aboveground Storage Tanks</b> - 22 tanks at the installation are being evaluated. Additional tanks with propane and fuel may be added. Assessment is ongoing.	-	-	-
65	<b>Asbestos</b> - buildings suspected to contain asbestos have been screened; further testing has been conducted.	-	-	-
66	<b>Transformers</b> - 7 sites with transformers that may have leaked polychlorinated biphenyls or petroleum.	5	2	-
67	<b>Radon</b> - Testing of 2,488 buildings suspected to have radon gave 1,631 reliable results: 16 structures require radon reduction measures within 1 to 4 years; 118 facilities require radon reduction measures within 5 years.	-	1,497	134
68	<b>Lead-based Paint</b> - 182 residential buildings will be inspected for paint condition and limited sampling to determine the lead content of paint. Assessment is ongoing.	-	-	-
69	<b>Past Spill Sites</b> - 48 sites were identified during a detailed review of spill and response files. Most spills involved petroleum products.	6	40	2
70	<b>Storm Sewer System</b> - 55 storm sewer systems were selected based on their complexity, area drained, and potential for releases into the system. Two sites were investigated as parts of other study areas.	2	45	8

### Removal Actions

Removals or early actions are an instrumental component of the Fort Devens cleanup program. Table 3 lists the sites where removals have been conducted and the status of any further action that may be required. By eliminating conditions that potentially affect the environment and reducing any potential risks to human health and the environment, the removals may also accelerate the availability of property for transfer and economic development. Other removal actions are ongoing in accordance with compliance programs administered by MADEP. Tanks and spill sites are also being addressed to meet the requirements of the Massachusetts Contingency Plan.

Table 3: Summary of Removal Actions

Site No.	Site Name	Source of Contamination	Action	Status
6	Landfill 2	Disposal of household refuse	Remove debris (Fall 1995)	Planned
12	Range Control Landfill	Disposal of construction and range debris	Remove debris (Fall 1995)	Planned
13	Lake George Street Landfill	Disposal of construction debris, tree stumps, and petroleum products	Remove debris (Fall 1995)	Planned
15	Landfill 11	Burning of fuel oil	Removed soil containing petroleum products (Dec. 1993)	No Further Action pending
33	DEH Entomology Shop, Bld. 262	Storing and mixing of pesticides	Removed soils containing pesticides (Sept. 1994)	No Further Action pending
34	Former DEH Entomology Shop, Bld. 245	Storing and mixing of pesticides	Removed soils containing pesticides (Sept. 1994)	No Further Action pending
36	Former DEH Entomology Shop, Bld. 2728	Storing and mixing of pesticides	Removed soil containing pesticides (Oct. 1994)	No Further Action pending
37	Golf Course Entomology Shop, Bld. 3606	Waste oil storage shed	Removed soils containing metals (lead) (Sept. 1994)	No Further Action pending
38	Battery Acid Disposal Area	Battery repair and acid storage	Removed soils containing metals (lead) (Feb. 1994)	No Further Action pending
39	Old Sylvania Building	Localized petroleum spill	Remove soil containing petroleum products (Spring 1995)	Planned
41	Dump Area	Disposal of unknown materials	Remove debris (Fall 1995)	Planned
42	Popping Furnace	Burning of small arms ammunition	Ongoing removal of soils containing metals and explosives (Spring 1995)	Planned
43D	Historic Gas Station Site	Gasoline storage in underground storage tanks	Removed soils containing petroleum products and organic chemicals (Sept. 1994)	No Further Action pending
43H	Historic Gas Station Sites	Historic Sand and Gas Traps	Removed soils containing petroleum products and organic chemicals (Feb. 1995)	No Further Action pending
43I	Historic Gas Station Sites	Historic Sand and Gas Traps	Removed soils containing petroleum products and organic chemicals (Feb. 1995)	No Further Action pending
48	Building 202, leaking underground storage tank	Fuel storage	Removed soil containing petroleum products (May 1993)	No Further Action approved
49	Building 3602	Leaking underground storage tanks	Removed soils containing petroleum products and organic chemicals (Sept. 1994)	No Further Action pending

Site No.	Site Name	Source of Contamination	Action	Status
50	WWII Fuel Points	Fuel Storage	Removed soils containing petroleum products and 3 underground storage tanks (Dec. 1992)	No Further Action pending for petroleum area. Ongoing Site Investigation for perchloro-ethylene contamination
56	Building 2417, Fuel Storage	Leaking underground storage tank	Removed soil containing petroleum products and organic chemicals (Sept. 1994)	No Further Action pending
57	Barnum Road Fuel Oil Spill Site (Bld. 3713)	Historic fuel spills associated with vehicle maintenance	Removed soil containing petroleum products (Oct. 1994)	Further Action - RI/FS/ROD

### ***Sites Requiring No Further Action***

A total of 39 sites have been investigated and have been determined to pose no threat to human health or the environment. Therefore, no further action is required at these sites. Table 4 is a list of each site where a no further action decision has been approved. Table 5 is a list of each site where a proposed no further action decision is awaiting approval by the regulatory agencies.

**Table 4:  
Sites Where No Further Action  
Has Been APPROVED**

Site No.	Site Name
1	Hospital Incinerator
2	Veterinary Clinic Incinerator
3	Intelligence School Incinerator
7	Landfill No. 3 - South Post Impact Area
8	Landfill No. 4 - South Post Area 8A
10	Landfill No. 6 (Shirley Gate)
14	Abandoned Quarry
16	Landfill No. 12 - Shopette
22	Hazardous Waste Storage Facility
23	Paper Recycling Center
24	Wastes Explosives Storage Bunker
28	Former EOD Range - Training Area 14
29	Transformer Storage Area
31	Fire Fighting Training Area
43	Twelve (12) Historic Gas Stations
45	Lake George Street Wash Rack Training Area 6D
48	Building 202 - Leaking underground storage tank
53	South Post Spill Areas
55	Shirley Housing Area Trailer Park Fuel Tanks

**Table 5:  
Sites Where No Further Action  
Has Been PROPOSED**

Site No.	Site Name
15	POL Burn Pit
17	Landfill No. 13 Near Lowell Street
19	Wastewater Treatment Plant - Imhoff Tanks
20	Wastewater Treatment Plant - Sand Infiltration Beds
21	Waste Water Treatment Plant - Sludge Drying Beds
30	Moore Army Airfield - Drum Storage Area
35	Former DEH Entomology Shop
51	O'Neill Building Spill Site - Building 3421
58	Buildings 2648 and 2659 - Leaking underground storage tanks

# COMMUNITY PROFILE

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Throughout its history, Fort Devens has played a major role in the region's economy. In the early 1990s, the base provided employment for an estimated 7,000 to 8,000 military and civilian workers. Downsizing of this population has occurred steadily since base closure was announced. In general, a positive relationship seems to have existed between Fort Devens and the surrounding communities. However, with the Army closing the Main and North Posts and the associated decreased military presence in the community, the residents around Fort Devens are going through a period of significant economic and social change.

### *Demographics*

Each of the surrounding towns is a self-governing community with the following populations (according to the 1990 Census):

▶ Ayer:	6,029	▶ Shirley:	5,473
▶ Harvard:	6,816	▶ Lancaster:	6,661

As of March 31, 1995 Fort Devens itself had a daytime population of 2,019. This number represents people who live on the post as well as those who are employed at Fort Devens. Of this number, 963 are civilians and 1,056 are military personnel.

Today, Ayer is a residential, industrial, and agricultural community in Middlesex County with residents employed by wholesale trades, manufacturing and service industries, and Fort Devens. Fort Devens has played an important role in Ayer's economy by providing a vital portion of the patrons for its retail businesses and residential rental properties. Base closure will have the greatest economic impact on Ayer.

Also located in Middlesex County, the town of Shirley is a semi-rural town with occupations ranging from retired Army personnel to high-tech and blue-collar workers. Fort Devens has also played an important role in Shirley's economy, employing many residents over the years.

The towns of Lancaster and Harvard, located in Worcester County, are mainly suburban and residential towns. The South Post is located entirely within the boundaries of Lancaster. A large segment of the Main Post, approximately 2,700 acres, is located in Harvard. Harvard still retains a great deal of conservation and agricultural land, including Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge and several commercial orchards.

***Community  
Participation***

Over the last three years, local officials and citizens have been galvanized into action to respond to the closure of Fort Devens and have participated extensively in the reuse planning process. Community concerns have focused on avoiding adverse economic impact to the surrounding towns, creating job opportunities, and ensuring sound redevelopment with a high level of local control.

Local officials, community groups and interested community members have participated in the environmental restoration activities primarily through the TRC and RAB. The Army has informed community members of planned cleanup actions through fact sheets, public meetings, and newspaper notices. In the past, public meetings have usually not been well attended by town representatives. The information regarding the extent of the environmental cleanup program at Fort Devens is getting out to a very limited audience. In general, the community, as a whole, is not familiar with the focus of the program, how the cleanup is conducted, or the range of issues it may address.

# COMMUNITY PROFILE

## INTERVIEWS

### Summary

Informal community interviews were conducted in late November 1994 through early February 1995 to gather information about the surrounding communities and identify the local attitudes and concerns regarding the environmental cleanup at Fort Devens. The Fort Devens Public Affairs Office and BRAC Environmental Office provided an initial list of potential interviewees. In addition, several individuals were identified through the interview process and by the EPA. The final list of people interviewed represents a broad range of perspectives about the site. Ten in-person interviews were conducted, in private and small group sessions by the Army's representative, the EPA and MADEP. Additionally, six telephone interviews were conducted. A total of 16 interviews were conducted with community members, Restoration Advisory Board members, local community and environmental groups, local businesses, elected officials, and media representatives.

The intent of the community interviews was to talk with individuals who are well informed about the Army's efforts to restore Fort Devens (i.e., RAB members and local officials), individuals or groups who may have concerns or issues with the efforts, and interested individuals who live in the four surrounding towns that may or may not be aware of the environmental restoration efforts. The Army contacted the local group, People of Ayer Concerned about their Environment (PACE) to participate in the interviews and share any of the group's specific concerns or issues. PACE has been approved for a Technical Assistance Grant through the EPA. A representative from PACE was unavailable for an interview. All towns except Lancaster were represented during the interviews.

In interviews that typically lasted less than an hour, 14 questions were asked to gather information about the attitudes and concerns surrounding the environmental cleanup. Representative questions are listed in Appendix C. In addition, questions were asked to determine the best means of informing and involving the public.



### ***Awareness***

Overall there is a general awareness of the environmental cleanup activities at Fort Devens. However, most citizens are not familiar with specific information regarding the number of sites, the types of substances that may be found to affect the environment, which sites are of the greatest concern, and the process for making site cleanup decisions. In addition, it is very confusing to many citizens how the environmental cleanup issues are related to the reuse planning efforts.

Many interviewees indicated that their primary sources of information regarding the environmental restoration activities were newspaper articles, meetings held by the Army, and informal discussions (word of mouth) among the local townspeople. There was a general consensus from all the individuals interviewed that more information is needed about the environmental program to increase the community's awareness. Without timely information, general perceptions that people may have had for several years tend to be regarded as facts. Consequently, because of this lack of information, the environmental work is viewed with some degree of suspicion.

The citizens' group, PACE, appears to be concerned and interested in the environmental restoration activities. The Nashua River Watershed Association (NRWA) is another local group that is interested in the cleanup efforts. 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. NRWA's current president participated in the interviews. In addition, a representative from the group is on the Restoration Advisory Board and receives copies of all technical documents.

### ***Environmental Sensitivity***

Most of those interviewed indicated that the community is moderately sensitive to environmental issues. There is a good knowledge of environmental issues. Located only 35 miles west of Boston, there is a considerable academic, biomedical and scientific influence in the area. Additionally, recreational activities around the Nashua River are extremely important to the local community. Harvard is viewed as the most environmentally-sensitive town, with many residents concerned with the environmental issues associated with base closure and reuse scenarios. Other towns, like Ayer, although concerned about the environmental cleanup, are equally sensitive to the economic impacts of base closure.



# COMMUNITY PROFILE

## ISSUES

### Concerns

Many concerns identified through the interview process are related to the future reuse plans for Fort Devens and the associated uncertainties that exist. Elected officials and community members wonder if the Army will carry through with its environmental cleanup efforts after the base closes. They see the Army as a "short-timer" in the area and question the commitment and availability of funds for cleanups in the future. Another issue is the Army's continued liability for cleaning up Fort Devens after base closure. Representative questions from community members include:

- ▶ What if further contamination is identified in the future that was not addressed in the present efforts?
- ▶ Since the Army is cleaning up areas in relation to the planned reuse of that area, what happens if the reuse scenarios are modified in the future? Can cleanup standards be revised to be protective of the new land use scenario? Who would be responsible for that additional cleanup cost?

By far, water-related issues were a major environmental concern of those interviewed, with specific concern expressed for the water quality of the aquifer and numerous ponds and lakes in the vicinity of Fort Devens. One interviewee stated that aquifer protection is paramount and more information about ground water quality in the area is needed. The desire for green space was also stated on several occasions.

Citizens in Ayer are concerned about the potential for fuels, solvents, and other substances from Fort Devens to show up in off-post drinking water. The town has put a new drinking water well in the vicinity of Grove Pond, which is located near the Shepley's Hill Landfill. A town official was concerned with the level of investigation and cleanup at this site and the environmental condition of Grove and Plowshop Ponds. The official also mentioned that several inquiries from people living or owning property near the base have been received and suggested more direct communication with these residents was needed.

Not related to the environmental cleanup, a concern raised by many interviewees is the status of investigating any unexploded ordnance present on the three posts. Since the South Post is not closing, there is the concern that the Army is not addressing this potential hazard. There is a high sensitivity regarding this issue.

***Ways to Inform  
the Public***

All of those interviewed asked to be kept informed directly about the environmental restoration activities. Most stated that they prefer to be informed through the mail and thought the Army's newsletter, *Environmental Update*, was a very effective way to raise the community's awareness of the environmental activities. Also, they indicated that fact sheets and newspaper articles, if presented in understandable, non-technical terms, would also prove effective. Another preferred way to receive information about the environmental conditions at Fort Devens is by attending public meetings or Restoration Advisory Board meetings. Many community members thought that these meetings would receive a larger turnout if they were held, on a rotating basis, in the surrounding towns (i.e., town halls or libraries). They also suggested that the Army might consider "taking the information" to the local officials, community groups, and environmental interest groups.

Many interviewees agreed that points of contact for the environmental program need to be well publicized so community questions can be addressed. Also, many interviewees were interested in knowing which community members are on the Restoration Advisory Board. Town officials requested multiple copies of the Restoration Advisory Board meeting minutes and any other information. Since many officials are part-time, there are often difficulties in facilitating communication among officials. Other suggestions to communicate the progress in the environmental program included utilizing the local cable channels, newspapers, and putting any written material in the libraries (at the circulation desk) and high schools. Every other week the selectmen meetings are carried on cable in Ayer and Shirley and environmental information could be presented through this media.

## ***ACTIVITIES PROFILE***

The Fort Devens Community Relations Plan is the framework for a comprehensive public involvement program. Community outreach activities are based on community suggestions and community relations requirements as outlined in EPA's *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook* (January 1992). The activities outlined here are the minimum that will be conducted. Other activities may be included at the discretion of the BRAC Cleanup Team.

### ***Information Repository & Administrative Record***

These files are established and maintained to allow public access to environmental restoration documents. The Information Repository contains site information, program findings, and public involvement information. The Administrative Record contains site-management information. All documents related to cleanup activities at Fort Devens will be available at the Information Repositories. Locations of the Information Repositories, established throughout the local community, can be found in Appendix A.

### ***Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)***

RAB meetings will be held at regularly scheduled intervals at convenient locations and will be open to the public. The RAB was formed in February 1994 to facilitate communication between those responsible for the environmental cleanup of Fort Devens and the affected communities. The RAB is composed of representatives from the Army, MADEP, and the EPA, as well as 24 members of the surrounding communities. RAB members are listed in Appendix D. The community will receive advance notice of all RAB meetings and public participation in these meetings is encouraged. All interested persons should feel free to attend any of the meetings.

### ***Fact Sheets***

Fact sheets will be prepared to inform the public of the status and significant findings of specific cleanup activities, and to ensure that citizens understand the issues associated with site cleanup. Fact sheets will provide more detailed information about site history and planned technical activities than the *Environmental Update*. They will be prepared as new information becomes available, whenever public comment periods on a particular cleanup action are required, and after completion of the final engineering design for cleanup. Fact sheets will be mailed to those people on the mailing list, and will be available in the Information Repositories.

***Newsletters***

Fort Devens issues a quarterly environmental newsletter entitled *Environmental Update*. This newsletter will provide a general overview of ongoing environmental cleanup activities at Fort Devens, as well as other issues related to the technical aspects of the cleanup. The newsletter will be mailed out quarterly to the mailing list. Selected newsletters will include a reply card for community members to forward their issues and concerns directly back to Fort Devens.

***Public Announcements &  
Public Notices***

During the program, public announcements and notices will be released to announce particular events. These will be sent out in the form of letters, press releases, and meeting notices by Fort Devens. A mailing list, including public officials, environmental organizations, local media, and other interested parties has been developed and will be maintained to distribute public information.

***Public Meetings  
and Hearings***

These meetings are open to the public and are intended to inform citizens of ongoing response activities and to solicit public input. The Army will hold informational meetings and formal public hearings to discuss the Army's proposed plans for cleanup actions and request comments from the community. Informational meetings will be held early in the comment period so interested parties can find out about the plans and ask questions to the BRAC Cleanup Team. Formal hearings will be held towards the end of the comment period and are an additional opportunity for the public to comment on the Army's proposed cleanup actions. Technical specialists will be available at these meetings to present technical information and answer questions.

***Public Comment  
Periods***

During the selection of cleanup alternatives, public comment periods will be scheduled to allow for appropriate advance notice and public input on the Army's proposed plans. Comment periods will be 30 days long with opportunities for extension, and will be announced via a public notice in the local newspapers. Specific directions and deadlines for submitting comments will be provided. Upon timely request, the comment period may be extended by a minimum of 30 additional days.

***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 Record of Decision and be made available in the information repositories.

***Small Group Meetings***

Small group meetings are an effective means to inform and involve the public. They may be held at significant milestones in the cleanup program and as requested by specific groups or community organizations, such as the local boards of selectmen or the media.

**Display Boards**

Display boards or exhibits may be developed to explain the cleanup program at Fort Devens using photographs, maps, and charts as well as text. These boards may be updated periodically and displayed in local town halls and libraries in the surrounding communities.

**Table 6: Recommended Community Relations Activities**

BRAC Cleanup Program Stage	Activities
<b>Prior to Remedial Investigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Establish Information Repository and Administrative Record</li> <li>▶ Establish Restoration Advisory Board and conduct meetings</li> <li>▶ Complete Community Relations Plan (CRP)</li> <li>▶ Compile Site Mailing List (part of CRP, unpublished)</li> </ul>
<b>Remedial Investigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Maintain the Information Repository, Administrative Record, and Mailing List</li> </ul>
<b>Feasibility Study/Proposed Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Publish <i>Public Notice</i> in the <i>Times Free Press</i> and other local newspapers announcing:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of RI/FS and proposed plan</li> <li>• Summary of plan</li> <li>• 30-day public comment period</li> <li>• Public meeting</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Prepare and distribute <i>Fact Sheet</i> describing Proposed Plan</li> <li>▶ Hold <i>Public Meeting and Hearing</i> during comment period</li> <li>▶ Prepare <i>Public Meeting Transcript</i> and place in the Administrative Record</li> </ul>
<b>Record of Decision</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Prepare <i>Responsiveness Summary</i> of pertinent public comments as part of Record of Decision</li> <li>▶ Publish <i>Public Notice</i> in <i>Times Free Press</i> and local newspapers when ROD is signed and final plan available.</li> </ul>
<b>Remedial Design/Remedial Action</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Prepare Fact Sheet to explain Final Engineering Design and announce availability to public.</li> </ul>
<b>Finding of Suitability for Transfer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Place a display advertisement in the <i>Times Free Press</i> and other local newspapers.</li> <li>▶ Hold a 30-day public comment period.</li> </ul>
<b>Ongoing Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The following community relations activities will be conducted throughout the program, as needed, and tailored to properly inform the public of BRAC cleanup activities not included in the specific stages listed above (<i>e.g., removals, No Further Action Decisions</i>):               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold Restoration Advisory Board meetings</li> <li>• Prepare and distribute fact sheets and newsletters</li> <li>• Prepare and distribute news releases and paid display advertisements at project milestones</li> <li>• Update the Community Relations Plan as needed</li> <li>• Conduct site tours</li> <li>• Address and inform the community through the RAB, small group meetings, and public meetings, including poster sessions</li> <li>• Maintain the Information Repositories</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## *APPENDIX A*

### *INFORMATION REPOSITORIES*

Documents relating to the environmental cleanup and restoration program at Fort Devens are available for review. Information Repositories have been established at the following locations:

- |  |              |  |
|--|--------------|--|
| ▶ Ayer Public Library<br>26 East Main Street<br>Ayer, MA 01432<br>(508) 772-8250                               | <i>Hours</i> | Mon: 10 am - 8 pm<br>Tues/Thur: 12 pm - 8 pm<br>Wed/Fri: 10 am - 6 pm<br>Sat: 10 am - 1 pm |
| ▶ Harvard Public Library<br>Fairbank Street<br>Harvard, MA 01451<br>(508) 456-4114                             | <i>Hours</i> | Mon/Wed/Fri: 10 am - 5 pm<br>Tues/Thur: 1 pm - 9 pm<br>Sat: 10 am - 2 pm                   |
| ▶ Lancaster Public Library<br>Main Street<br>Lancaster, MA 01523<br>(508) 368-8928                             | <i>Hours</i> | Tues/Thur: 9:30 am - 8 pm<br>Wed: 1 pm - 8 pm<br>Sat: 9:30 am - 1 pm                       |
| ▶ Hazen Memorial Library<br>6 Lancaster Road<br>Shirley, MA 01464<br>(508) 425-9645                            | <i>Hours</i> | Mon/Wed: 12 pm - 5 pm<br>Tues/Thur: 1 pm - 8 pm<br>Sat: 9 am - 1 pm                        |
| ▶ Davis Library<br>Fort Devens<br>Building 2001<br>MacArthur Avenue<br>Fort Devens, MA 01433<br>(508) 796-2431 | <i>Hours</i> | Mon/Thur: 12 pm - 8 pm<br>Tues/Wed: 10 am - 6 pm<br>Sat/Sun: 12 pm - 6 pm                  |

**APPENDIX B**  
**POINTS OF CONTACT**  
**U.S. ARMY AND REGULATORY AGENCIES**

- ▶ Mr. James C. Chambers  
HQ, Fort Devens  
BRAC Environmental Office  
Building P-12, Room 222  
Fort Devens, MA 01433-5010  
(508) 796-3114
- ▶ Mr. Phillip E. Morris, Jr.  
HQ, Fort Devens  
Public Affairs Officer  
Building P-2, P.O. Box 1  
Fort Devens, MA 01433  
(508) 796-2159
- ▶ Mr. Charles George  
U.S. Army Environmental Center  
ENAEC-BC-A  
Contracting Officer's Representative  
Building E-4480, Edgewood Area  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010  
(410) 671-1625
- ▶ Mr. Darrell Deleppo  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,  
New England Division  
424 Trapelo Road  
Waltham, MA 02254  
(617) 647-8712
- ▶ Mr. Mark Applebee  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,  
New England Division  
424 Trapelo Road  
Waltham, MA 02254  
(617) 647-8227
- ▶ Mr. James P. Byrne  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 1: HAN-CAN1  
JFK Federal Building  
Boston, Massachusetts 02203-2211  
(617) 573-5799
- ▶ Ms. D. Lynne Welsh  
Massachusetts Department of  
Environmental Protection  
Central Region  
75 Grove Street  
Worcester, Massachusetts 01605  
(508) 792-7653

## **APPENDIX C**

### **SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE**

#### Fort Devens, Massachusetts Community Interview Questions

- ▶ How long have you been a member of this community? In which town do you reside?
- ▶ What do you know about Fort Devens' operations and closure?
- ▶ Are you aware of environmental investigations that are ongoing? If so, how did you hear of them and when?
- ▶ What issues/concerns/activities related to the environmental work are of interest or concern to you?
- ▶ Please describe the community's perception and quality of interaction with the base and regulatory agencies?
- ▶ In your opinion, how sensitive is the community to environmental issues in general (Very sensitive, average, not sensitive, do not know)?
- ▶ Which issues associated with Fort Devens have attracted the most public interest or media coverage?
- ▶ Outside of environmental issues, what are other significant factors impacting the community right now?
- ▶ What is the best way to inform you about environmental activities and updates (mail, newsletter, meetings, newspaper, radio/TV, others)?
- ▶ Have you attended any Restoration Advisory Board meetings? Would you be interested in attending or hearing more about these meetings?
- ▶ Do you have any interest in reviewing information at the public information repositories? Are they conveniently located for you? Where is the most convenient location for public meetings (public library, elementary school, municipal building)?
- ▶ Do you know of other persons, community organizations, or special interest groups whom you would suggest that we contact?
- ▶ Would you be interested in being placed on a mailing list to receive Fort Devens' environmental newsletter and other general information on the Army's restoration efforts? What information would you like in the newsletter?
- ▶ Is there anything else you would like to mention or receive information about?



## **APPENDIX D**

### **RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS**

- ▶ Mr. James C. Chambers  
Army Co-Chair  
HQ, Fort Devens  
BRAC Environmental Office  
Building P-12, Room 222  
Fort Devens, MA 01433-5010
- ▶ Mr. James P. Byrne  
Remedial Project Manager  
USEPA (HAN-CAN1)  
JFK Federal Building  
Boston, MA 02203
- ▶ Ms. Trudy Coxé  
Office of Environmental Affairs  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
100 Cambridge Street  
Boston, MA 02202
- ▶ Mr. Richard DeBoalt  
79 Shaker Road  
Harvard, MA 01451
- ▶ Mr. Robert Ebersole  
Office of Communities & Development  
100 Cambridge Street  
Room 1804  
Boston, MA 02202
- ▶ Mr. Lee Farnsworth  
Conservation Commission  
35 Pin Hill Road  
Lancaster, MA 01523
- ▶ Mr. Chris Gaffney  
Town Administrator  
Town Hall  
Shirley, MA 01464
- ▶ Rev. Philip Goff  
Federated Church  
19 Highland Avenue  
Ayer, MA 01432
- ▶ Mr. William Marshall  
Community Co-Chair  
North Middlesex Savings Bank  
7 Main Street  
P.O. Box 469  
Ayer, MA 01432
- ▶ Ms. D. Lynne Welsh  
Massachusetts Department of  
Environmental Protection  
75 Grove Street  
Worcester, MA 01605
- ▶ Mr. Ira Grossman  
Environmental Health Division  
Nashoba Associated Boards of Health  
74 West Main Street  
Ayer, MA 01432
- ▶ Mr. James Hashem  
Diagnostic Instrument Corp.  
4 Copeland Drive  
Ayer, MA 01432
- ▶ Mr. Harvard Isakson  
Worcester/Fitchburg Building Trades  
47 Hoosatic Street  
Worcester, MA 01604
- ▶ Mr. Eric Knapp  
Massachusetts Land Bank  
1 Court Street  
Boston, MA 02108
- ▶ Mr. Michael Lanava  
718 Main Street  
Fitchburg, MA 01420
- ▶ Mr. Donald MacIver  
43 Foster Street  
Littleton, MA 01460

- ▶ Ms. Laila Michaud  
Assistant Director  
Montachusett Regional  
Planning Commission  
R1427 Water Street  
Fitchburg, MA 01420
- ▶ Mr. Steven Mierzykowski  
US Fish and Wildlife Service  
1033 South Main Street  
Old Town, ME 04468
- ▶ Mr. Bob Murray  
14 Manning Ave, Suite 202  
Leominster, MA 01453
- ▶ Mr. Ned Murray  
Leominster City Hall  
25 West Street  
Leominster, MA 01453
- ▶ Mr. William Thurston  
P.O. Box 299  
Harvard, MA 01451-299
- ▶ Mr. John Petrin  
Town Administrator  
Town Hall  
Harvard, MA 01451
- ▶ Honorable Mary Padula  
Office of Communities & Development  
100 Cambridge Street  
Room 1804  
Boston, MA 02202
- ▶ Ms. Nancy Reed  
66 Randal Road  
Bolton, MA 01740
- ▶ Ms. E. Heidi Roddis  
32 Brown Road  
Shirley, MA 01464
- ▶ Ms. Carolyn Sellars  
Nashua River Watershed Association  
609 Massachusetts Avenue  
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