

**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
PICATINNY ARSENAL
REVISION 2**

**INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
AND MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM**

February 2013

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Introduction

This Picatinny Arsenal (Picatinny) **Community Involvement Plan** (Picatinny CIP) outlines community relations and public participation activities for the environmental restoration process at Picatinny, located in Morris County, New Jersey. The environmental restoration process encompasses both **Installation Restoration Program** and **Military Munitions Response Program** activities, which are described in greater detail in Section 1.1. As a result of the start-up of Military Munitions Response Program activities, this Picatinny CIP updates the previous one, *Community Involvement Plan, Picatinny Arsenal, Revision 1, Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program*, May 2009. The Picatinny CIP is implemented by the United States (U.S.) Army, the lead agency for the environmental restoration program, in coordination with the **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency** (EPA), Region 2 and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). The Picatinny CIP is organized as follows:

Section 1.0 presents the purpose of the Picatinny CIP and summarizes the community involvement activities that are required by law and regulation.

Section 2.0 provides the setting and history of Picatinny and an overview of the Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program.

Section 3.0 provides profiles of the communities surrounding Picatinny, as well as feedback on public involvement provided by stakeholders during interviews.

Section 4.0 identifies community involvement objectives and specific activities to be conducted for continued public involvement.

Appendices to the Picatinny CIP include the following:

- Appendix A – Listing of Installation Restoration Program Areas
- Appendix B – Listing of Military Munitions Response Program Sites
- Appendix C – Picatinny and Regulatory Contact List
- Appendix D – Federal, State and Local Elected Officials
- Appendix E – Media Contact List
- Appendix F – Picatinny Environmental Restoration Advisory Board Members and Charter
- Appendix G – Summary of Stakeholder Interview Results From 2009 Community Involvement Plan Update
- Appendix H – Glossary (includes words bolded in the CIP)

The Picatinny CIP will be revised every three to five years or whenever Picatinny undergoes a major change in its environmental restoration programs and as community concerns and needs change.

1.0 Purpose of the Community Involvement Plan

The Picatinny CIP, which meets the regulatory requirements under federal **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)**, also known as **Superfund**, regulations, as described in Section 1.1, maps a recommended course of action that Picatinny environmental planning staff will implement to facilitate public involvement during the Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program processes. The Picatinny CIP is also consistent with the level of community interest determined through the course of the ongoing public involvement and through interviews conducted with select community members in September 2008 and in spring and summer 2012 to guide this update of the Picatinny CIP.

Interviews with stakeholders, including **Restoration Advisory Board** members, consistently indicate a moderate level of interest in environmental issues at Picatinny. To that end, the Picatinny CIP provides a description of community involvement activities to be undertaken on the basis of that level of interest. Additionally, the Picatinny CIP includes sufficient flexibility to adjust to changes either in community attitudes or in the schedule for technical activities at the site.

1.1 Community Involvement Requirements

In 1980, Congress passed the CERCLA, also known as Superfund, requiring identification, investigation, and cleanup of sites contaminated by past releases of **hazardous substances**. In 1986, Congress amended CERCLA to create the **Defense Environmental Restoration Program** and its corresponding funding component, the **Defense Environmental Restoration Account**. This program is managed by the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment) within the Department of Defense (DoD).

Within the Defense Environmental Restoration Account, DoD created two program categories to reduce risks to human health and the environment: the Installation Restoration Program and the Military Munitions Response Program.

1. **Installation Restoration Program** – This program was established by Congress in 1985 to address the release of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants from past practices on installations and former properties owned by the DoD. The program, which follows the Superfund process, has three major phases: discovery, **remedial investigation/feasibility study**, and **remedial design/remedial action**.

The Installation Restoration Program at Picatinny was initiated in 1987 with a facility-wide site investigation. Since that time, numerous Installation Restoration Program investigations and remedial designs have been conducted at Picatinny.

2. **Military Munitions Response Program** - DoD established the Military Munitions Response Program in 2001 to address safety, health and environmental

issues with **munitions and explosives of concern** (which include **unexploded ordnance** and **discarded military munitions**) and **munitions constituents** on defense sites. The Military Munitions Response Program at Picatinny began in 2002 with an inventory of closed, transferring and transferred military ranges and sites eligible for action under the program. Since that time, both a historical records review and **site inspection** were completed at Picatinny, and in 2010 a remedial investigation was started.

In completing studies and cleanup actions at Picatinny under the two programs, the U.S. Army has enlisted the help of EPA, the **Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry**, the U.S. Army Environmental Command, NJDEP, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Geological Survey.

Both the Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program follow a process of study and cleanup prescribed in CERCLA regulations. At any stage of the process, **removal actions**¹ can be performed to quickly clean up an area believed to present an immediate risk to human health or the environment. The CERCLA process is detailed below:

1. **Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection** – When a site is discovered, the first step in the Superfund process is the preliminary assessment/site inspection, which is an investigation of site conditions and the surrounding area. The purpose of the preliminary assessment is to determine whether or not a site poses a threat to human health and the environment. The purpose of the site inspection is to obtain the data required to determine what hazardous substances are present at a site and to determine whether they have been released to the environment.
2. **Remedial Investigation** - For sites where contamination may be present, a detailed remedial investigation is performed to define the nature and extent of the contamination. If the remedial investigation results indicate no contamination is present, the site may be recommended for no further action since the lack of contamination indicates there is no hazard to human health and the environment.
3. **Feasibility Study** – The purpose of the feasibility study is to evaluate cleanup alternatives and identify a preferred remedy for a site.
4. **Proposed Plan and Record of Decision** – After the feasibility study is completed, the preferred cleanup alternative is presented to the public in a proposed plan. At this point, the public can comment on the alternatives during a formal 30-day comment period, and a **public meeting** is typically held. After receipt of all comments on the proposed plan, the cleanup remedy is selected and documented in the record of decision.

¹ There are three types of removal actions: emergency responses, time-critical removal actions, and non-time-critical removal actions. These differ based on the urgency of the response and the amount of time that is available to plan the action.

5. **Remedial Design/Remedial Action** – During the remedial design/remedial action phase, the cleanup is engineered and put in place.

Each stage of the CERCLA process has specific requirements for public involvement, beginning with community interviews and the creation of a CIP. **Public notices** are required during key milestones in the process, such as when the feasibility study is completed and when a record of decision becomes available. An opportunity for a public meeting must be provided following completion of the feasibility study and proposed plan. DoD regulations supplement public involvement requirements under CERCLA by providing specific guidance for the creation and management of Restoration Advisory Boards and the use of **Technical Assistance for Public Participation** grants (reference 32 Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 202 and 203 respectively). A summary of the CERCLA process showing public involvement requirements is presented in Table 1.

Table 1
Public Involvement Requirements – CERCLA (Superfund) Process

CERCLA Phase	Required Community Involvement
Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community interviews. • Inform public of availability of technical assistance grants. • Prepare a CIP. • Create an information repository.
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study/Proposed Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an administrative record. • Publish notice of availability of the final remedial investigation/feasibility study and proposed plan. • Hold public comment period and provide an opportunity for public meeting. • Respond to significant comments.
Record of Decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish notice of availability of the record of decision. If significant changes are made to the record of decision, issue a revised proposed plan and public notice. • Revise CIP if necessary.
Remedial Design/Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue a fact sheet. • Provide a public briefing as appropriate.
Removal Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a planning period less than six months, in addition to the administrative record, provide opportunity for public comment and respond to significant comments.

CERLCA Phase	Required Community Involvement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a planning period greater than six months, in addition to the above, provide community interviews, a CIP, and information repository. Publish notice of engineering evaluation and cost analysis² and provide a public comment and responsiveness summary.

1.2 Community Involvement Contacts

Picatunny and regulatory contacts for additional information concerning community involvement and restoration activities at Picatunny are listed in Appendix C.

² An engineering evaluation/cost analysis is similar to a feasibility study but is used for removal actions.

2.0 Site Information

2.1 Site Location and Description

Picatinny, which covers approximately 5,800 acres and contains more than 800 buildings, is located in Morris County, N.J., approximately 45 miles west of New York City, N.Y., (Figure 1). Picatinny is bordered by numerous major highways including State Route 15, Interstate 80, and U.S. Route 46. Picatinny is rectangular in shape, and approximately 8.5 miles long by 1.5 miles wide. It is situated in an elongated northeast-southeast trending valley bounded by Green Pond Mountain on the west, Green Pond and Copperas Mountains near the northwestern border, and an unnamed ridge to the southeast. The valley is drained to the southwest primarily by Green Pond Brook. It has two man-made lakes, Lake Denmark and Picatinny Lake.

2.2 Site History

Picatinny officially dates from 1879 when Congress authorized the purchase of 1,875 acres of land in Morris County, N.J., for the establishment of a powder depot. Unofficially, the history dates from the days of the Revolutionary War when Picatinny, under private ownership, smelted iron that was further refined at the Mount Hope furnace to produce solid shot for the troops of General Washington's Continental Army. The first production activity, assembly of powder charges for cannons, began in the 1890s, several years before the Spanish-American War. During the early 1900s, Picatinny also began filling projectiles with explosives and began to manufacture small arms, smokeless powder, and trinitrotoluene (TNT).

During World War I, Picatinny expanded its storage capacity for powder, explosives, and other components, and by the end of the war Picatinny had begun new operations, including the melt-loading of projectiles and the manufacturing of pyrotechnic signals and flares. They also had become involved in the experimental manufacture of modern propellants, high explosives, fuzes, and metal components.

In 1926, lightning caused the explosion of nine ammunition bunkers, which nearly leveled 1,000 acres of Picatinny. It also sent unexploded ordnance across the landscape. Reportedly, nearly everything within a 3,000-foot radius of the explosion center was burned or otherwise destroyed; shell fragments were found up to one mile away.

Picatinny was rebuilt after the explosion, and during World War II produced artillery ammunition, bombs, high explosives, pyrotechnics, and other ordnance. After World War II, the primary role of Picatinny became the research and engineering of new ordnance. However, during the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, Picatinny resumed the production and development of explosives, ammunition, and mine systems.

Currently, Picatinny is a joint-service armament research and development center that provides virtually all of the lethal mechanisms used in Army weapon systems and those of the other military services. Picatinny is also a DoD Joint Center of Excellence for Guns and Ammunition, providing life-cycle research and development and acquisition support to each of our nation's military services. This includes production; field

engineering support; and demilitarization of munitions, weapons, fire control, and assigned items.

Picatinny is home to a number of tenant organizations, including the Program Executive Office for Ammunition; U.S. Army Armament Research, Development, and Engineering Center; Joint Munitions and Lethality Life Cycle Management Command; Installation Management Command (Garrison); and a number of smaller organizations, most of which are involved in the materiel acquisition field.

Currently, approximately 4,000 civilian and military workers are employed at Picatinny. More than 2,000 of these personnel are of professional education level, possessing bachelor's, master's or doctorate degrees. Approximately 750 military personnel and immediate family members reside at Picatinny in on-site housing.

2.3 Environmental Restoration Programs

Picatinny has a long history in manufacturing and research and development. Recognizing the potential for environmental contamination from past handling and disposal practices, the Army has conducted numerous environmental studies since 1976. Picatinny was placed on the **National Priorities List** (NPL) in March 1990. In 1992, the Army and Picatinny signed a Federal Facilities Agreement, which is an Interagency Agreement and Administrative Consent Order that documented the legal basis for the direction of cleanup at Picatinny, and provided for a timeline agreed to by all parties.

Both the Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program are described in more detail below. Complete descriptions and updates for each Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program site are included in the Picatinny Installation Action Plan, which is updated annually and is available in the information repositories (see Section 4.2.2 for repository locations).

2.3.1 Installation Restoration Program

In 1991, the U.S. Army developed a comprehensive *Remedial Investigation Concept Plan* to address historical environmental impacts at Picatinny. It identified 156 potentially contaminated sites within Picatinny, set priorities for investigation, and established a plan of action for an installation-wide study. During subsequent investigations, additional potentially contaminated sites at Picatinny were identified, bringing to 176 the total number of sites to be addressed under the Installation Restoration Program. To ensure the investigation and cleanup of the sites was conducted in an organized manner and that the sites with the greatest potential for environmental contamination were addressed first, the Army categorized the sites into 16 areas named A through P. The Army anticipated that Area A had the greatest chance for environmental contamination and Area P the least. The Army further categorized the areas into three phases. The first phase of investigation included Areas A through G; the second phase, H through K; and the third and last phase, L through P.

Areas A through P include, but are not limited to, disposal pits, dry wells, burn areas, waste lines, ordnance disposal areas, landfills, surface impoundments, lakes, streams, and buildings. The most widely spread contaminants identified in the affected areas were

volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), explosives, and metals.

A list of all Installation Restoration Program sites is given in Appendix A. Figure 2A shows the location of the Installation Restoration Program site areas. Figure 2B shows the location of the Installation Restoration Program sites in relation to the on-Post Military Munitions Response Program sites. The *FY2011 Picatinny Arsenal Army Defense Environmental Restoration Program Installation Action Plan*, July 22, 2011, lists 121 of the 176 Installation Restoration Program sites as closed out, with remedial actions being completed at 31 of the sites.

It is expected that all sites will have cleanup remedies in place by the end of 2014. Depending on the actions taken, **long-term monitoring** of some sites may be required for 30 or more years. Removal actions or interim cleanup actions will continue to be taken when Picatinny determines that a site poses a potential immediate threat to public health or the environment.

2.3.2 Military Munitions Response Program

Following the development of the Military Munitions Response Program in 2001, Picatinny began a formal study to identify sites that may have been affected by historical activities involving munitions and explosives of concern. Like the Installation Restoration Program, the Military Munitions Response Program follows the CERCLA process to study and restore sites affected by historical activities, in most cases using the procedures for non-time-critical removal actions.

During the initial 2003 inventory conducted at Picatinny, 11 Military Munitions Response Program sites were identified. During subsequent investigations, several additional sites were identified, and many of the identified sites were consolidated.

One of the original sites is currently ineligible for the Military Munitions Response Program because it is now part of an operational range. Therefore, a total of nine Military Munitions Response Program sites are currently identified for Picatinny. Of the nine sites, the study areas for three sites extend slightly beyond the border of Picatinny: Lake Denmark – Off Post, 1926 Explosion Site – Off-Post, and Inactive Munitions Waste Pit – Off-Post. A list of all Military Munitions Response Program sites is presented in Appendix B and the locations of the sites are shown in Figure 3. Complete descriptions and updates for each Military Munitions Response Program site are included in the *Picatinny Installation Action Plan*.

Military Munitions Response Program studies completed to date include the U.S. Army Closed, Transferred and Transferring Range/Site Inventory and the Historical Records Review, which are similar to a preliminary assessment, and the site inspection. The remedial investigation began in 2011 and completion is expected in 2014. Removal actions performed to date include three separate actions removing munitions and explosives of concern from Mt. Hope Quarry, which is located along the eastern boundary of the installation within the off-post portion of the 1926-Explosion-Radius

Military Munitions Response Program site. In addition, investigations and removals were conducted at on-post areas undergoing development: the Residential Communities Initiative Housing Project; the Child Development Center; the Packaging, Handling, Storage and Transportation Center; and the Electromagnetic Research Facility. A time-critical removal action was conducted during capping activities at the Former Defense Reutilization Management Office Yard.

Continuing projects and activities under the Military Munitions Response Program include unexploded ordnance construction support for projects throughout Picatinny.

3.0 Community Profile

Picatinny is situated in Morris County, N.J., near the communities of Rockaway Township, Jefferson Township, Wharton and Dover. Information on neighboring communities to Picatinny, a history of community involvement with the Picatinny restoration programs, and a summary of public interests and concerns are provided below.

3.1 Neighboring Communities

Once rural areas, the communities surrounding Picatinny have grown in population as a consequence of westward urban expansion along the Interstate 80 corridor from New York City, N.Y. Neighboring communities include, to the south, Mount Hope, Rockaway Borough, Rockaway Township, Wharton, Dover, and Denville; to the east, Lake Telmark and Hibernia; to the north, Jefferson Township; and to the west, Hurdstown, Lake Hopatcong, and Mount Arlington. Morris County is a bedroom community of greater New York City, with a sizeable number of Morris County residents commuting to New York City. Morristown, the county seat, is located approximately 20 miles to the southeast.

Although populations of each town and borough are moderate, Morris County has a current population of over 490,000 residents. The Morris County economy is well diversified and includes large employers in the pharmaceutical, healthcare, and financial services industries. Approximately 50 of the nation's Fortune 500 companies are either headquartered, or have major facilities in the county. The area work force exceeds 250,000, with the largest employer being Novartis (6,200 employees), followed by Picatinny. Morris County maintains a long running AAA Bond rating from both Moody's and Standard & Poors; employment at Picatinny continues to be a factor in this rating.

Educational needs are served by 38 public school districts with 145 schools, seven parochial schools, and 21 private schools. Morris County is the home of three universities and two less than four-year institutions.

Because they are located near the urban centers of New York City, N.Y., and Newark, N.J., Picatinny and Morris County residents have access to professional sports and major recreational and entertainment facilities. In addition, 27 county parks, 19 golf courses, and several of New Jersey's winter ski facilities are located in Morris County. Numerous natural lakes in the area provide fishing and water sports. Hopatcong State Park, located on Lake Hopatcong, is a major regional outdoor recreational center and is located approximately six miles west of Picatinny.

Morris County is governed by seven elected members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders led by a Director and Deputy Director. Communities surrounding Picatinny have mayor-council or mayor-alderman systems of government. A list of federal, state, county, and city officials is presented in Appendix D. Web site addresses are included to facilitate access to the most current community information.

Numerous daily and weekly newspapers serve the Picatinny area, including the *New York Times*, *Newark Star Ledger*, and the *Daily Record, Parsippany*. Regional residents have access to all major television networks through New York City television stations WABC, WCBS, WNBC, and WNET. Local radio stations include WRNJ and WDHA in Dover and WMTR in Morristown. Appendix E, Media Contact List, presents a detailed listing of media outlets that is used by the Picatinny **Public Affairs Office** to reach stakeholders on a regular basis.

3.2 Community Involvement Background

In accordance with Superfund and DoD requirements, Picatinny established a Technical Review Committee in 1989. Its purpose was to increase awareness of environmental activities at Picatinny, to provide a forum for addressing community members' concerns, and to facilitate communication among the Army, EPA, NJDEP, and the general public. The Technical Review Committee was chaired by the Army and met every other month at Picatinny Arsenal.

Today, the Technical Review Committee has evolved into the Restoration Advisory Board. This change represents more than a name change as the Board allows for more diverse community representation and an elected community co-chair. A list of Board members and a copy of the Board's charter is provided in Appendix F.

With representatives from local municipalities (in some cases, appointed by mayors), the Board serves as the main vehicle of involvement with the neighboring communities. Board meetings are held approximately every three months and are open to members of the public. Largely through the volunteer efforts of a community member, the Board hosts a website (www.paerab.us) that is used to share information with the broader community about the environmental cleanup and the Board and to invite participation in Board activities.

In addition to Restoration Advisory Board meetings, Picatinny typically holds public meetings at the beginning of public comment periods for proposed environmental cleanup plans under the Installation Restoration Program. Both the Board and public meetings are advertised in the *Star Ledger* and *Daily Record*, and when possible, in the on-post newspaper, *The Voice*. For proposed plans issued in the 2000 to 2012 timeframe, outside the Board, few members of the public have attended public meetings or submitted comments.

Public involvement related to the Military Munitions Response Program sites has included personal meetings and correspondence with on- and off-post individuals who use or reside on properties within study areas. Presentations have also been made at Restoration Advisory Board meetings. An initial fact sheet was prepared, and another fact sheet is planned when the remedial investigation is completed. As with Installation Restoration Program sites, public meetings will be held at the beginning of public comment periods for proposed restoration plans.

3.3 Public Interests and Concerns

Information from the Restoration Advisory Board and public meetings, telephone conversations, and face-to-face contact between the Picatinny restoration team and public stakeholders continues to build solid community profiles. This feedback provides the foundation and structure for a successful CIP.

To help supplement this feedback and evaluate the ongoing public involvement program, the following steps were taken during spring and summer 2012 to obtain input from stakeholders as part of the Picatinny CIP update:

1. Federal, state, and local elected officials were sent letters offering them the opportunity to provide input.
2. All community members of the Restoration Advisory Board were invited to participate in the interview process.
3. A number of on-post employees were interviewed during the April 2012 Earth Day celebration at Picatinny.

Information gathered during the update generally was consistent with information provided by stakeholders during interviews conducted during the Picatinny CIP update in 2008 (summary attached as Appendix G). Community interviews indicated that the level of concern for environmental issues related to Picatinny had not changed to any great degree from the previous round of interviews.

There is still concern about the quality of water coming from Picatinny; however, there is general consensus that the Army is doing a good job of cleaning up the past environmental problems and will be a good steward concerning future environmental issues. In general, there is a high level of confidence and trust in the environmental managers at Picatinny. Some key issues specific to the environmental cleanup and munitions recovery programs are highlighted below.

3.3.1 Environmental Conditions

Although the majority of stakeholders interviewed did not express concerns regarding environmental conditions at Picatinny, the following concerns were voiced:

1. Drinking water quality for **groundwater** on Picatinny – this was the major concern expressed by stakeholders living or working on-post.
2. Potential for contamination to migrate off-post – this was the major concern expressed by stakeholders living or working off-post.
3. Contamination associated with open burning on Picatinny – this concern was expressed slightly less as a result of the building of an **incinerator** at Picatinny, which recently began operating.

4. Pursuit of more active cleanups – the opinion was expressed by some Board members that although they understand that there are limitations in cleanup funding and resources, they would like to see the Army pursue more active cleanups in certain areas of Picatinny instead of relying on land-use restrictions and long-term monitoring. Community leaders have also expressed concerns regarding land-use restrictions and would like to see more active cleanups during the Base Realignment and Closure selection process.
5. Resolution of the applicability of land-use controls in meeting environmental regulations – the opinion was expressed by some Board members that they would like to see the Army, EPA and NJDEP resolve this issue as quickly as possible so the projects can move forward.

Unexploded ordnance was not mentioned as a concern by those interviewed. However, only those stakeholders who had been informed about, or had been directly involved in early Military Munitions Response Program activities (e.g., the surveys conducted on off-post properties and the Residential Community Initiatives surveys on-post), along with Board members, would most likely be aware of the program.

3.3.2 Communication

The results of the community interviews continue to show a high level of trust in the Army environmental staff. It is apparent that the efforts to communicate with the surrounding community and with those persons living on Picatinny have been successful. The Board members and local officials show a high level of confidence in the information they receive from the Army. Board members want to see more awareness on the part of the general public.

Community officials expressed interest in receiving brief highlights from Picatinny, either annually or semi-annually. Possible options for presenting the updates included providing briefings during existing community forums, such as annual Freeholder work sessions, or during events held at Picatinny. The need to maintain simple, easy-to-read information about cleanup at the facility also was mentioned, in part because of the turnover of officials in municipal government.

Board community members cited interest in more information about Picatinny Geographical Information System and the tracking of data. They also expressed interest in additional education about unexploded ordnance and munitions, including cleanup and detection methods for munitions and explosives of concern.

Picatinny employees generally were unaware of the Board activities and public involvement opportunities, and many expressed interest in receiving information about the cleanup and recovery activities.

4.0 Community Involvement Objectives and Activities

Based on the Picatinny community profile, which reflects the needs and concerns of local citizens, the community involvement objectives outlined in this CIP will be accomplished using the following approaches:

1. **Promote two-way communication between Picatinny and the community.** Ideas and feedback from the community are used to guide outreach and involvement initiatives.
2. **Encourage participation of local officials in community involvement activities.** These visible and trusted leaders of the community are regularly and fully informed of site activities, plans, findings, and developments. Various town administrators and directors are included as well as elected officials. A cooperative effort means that information of mutual interest should be shared and surprises avoided.
3. **Provide ongoing information updates to the public, Picatinny staff and residents, and the media on the restoration progress.** Picatinny maintains a mailing list to keep the community apprised of Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program activities, such as Restoration Advisory Board meetings, newsletters, and fact sheets. E-mail and website updates are used where possible. News releases and features are also published in the local newspaper.
4. **Keep the media up-to-date with accurate program information.** The media is used as a major resource for information dissemination.
5. **Monitor and respond to community inquiries in a timely, professional manner.** The staff give each community inquiry quick attention and give credence to the concerns being expressed to ensure that inquiries are handled efficiently and consistently.
6. **Maintain a proactive stance.** Ideally, pertinent information will be disseminated and public outreach activities will be organized (i.e., Board meetings and site tours) before the public requests these activities to foster trust and credibility within the community.

4.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Picatinny CIP are as follows:

1. Identify concerns that the local community may have regarding the Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program activities at Picatinny and their impact on the community.

2. Establish effective and comprehensive methods for sharing information with the community about the Picatinny activities.
3. Set forth a strategy for ongoing, two-way communication between the program team, the community and other stakeholders.

4.1.1 Objective 1: Identify Local Concerns

The Picatinny Public Affairs Office is the point of contact who responds to public concerns and questions related to the Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program. The Public Affairs Office is also available to address concerns and answer questions from community members and the media.

Open dialogue among Picatinny, Restoration Advisory Board members, local officials, and other stakeholders is important to ensure community understanding of the project and the awareness of the Picatinny staff regarding local issues.

Ongoing dialogue between Picatinny and local communities and interested residents can be achieved through attendance at regularly scheduled information sessions that afford members of the public the opportunity to talk directly with program staff about any concerns or issues they have and possibly through the use of the web site to facilitate sharing information and receiving comments. Additionally, Picatinny leaders and staff, as well as agency staff, are encouraged to share both formal and informal feedback with the Picatinny Public Affairs Office. Should community concerns and/or needs change substantially; the Picatinny CIP may be updated.

4.1.2 Objective 2: Establish Methods for Sharing Information

Picatinny, in cooperation with program team members, will disseminate information for planned restoration and recovery activities to community members and stakeholders in proximity to, and interested in, the affected areas. The regular distribution of program-related information to local communities and other interested groups through a variety of methods will increase the likelihood that people will receive the information and stay informed about the progress of the project. The primary recipients of this information will be those on the project mailing list. People will be provided with opportunities to be added to the mailing list at public meetings, through fact sheets or other program-related mailings, or possibly through the website.

Additionally, various recreational, outdoor, and other special-interest groups may be willing to distribute program-related information through their respective communication channels, which would increase the number of people who will receive information.

The importance of regular and broad information distribution is to keep people informed about areas of work, progress in identifying special areas of interest, and advances toward the eventual completion of the work. By sharing this type of information in a standard format on a regular timetable, interested people know approximately when to expect an update from the program about the work. This regularity aids in ensuring that

information is issued from the program team in a timely manner and is shared among interested parties.

In addition to routine communications, Picatinny environmental representatives may participate in community events, local civic group meetings, or provide briefings during local governmental forums, such as annual Freeholder meetings or County League of Municipality meetings.

4.1.3 Objective 3: Establish Two-Way Communication Among the Program Team, the Community, and Stakeholders

Regular communication among the community and other stakeholders and the program team provides opportunities for understanding different perspectives with regard to the restoration activities and for educating community members about military munitions. This includes providing a timely awareness of and notification of community involvement opportunities, as well as provision for and participation in various methods through which the community can share their questions and concerns with program staff.

The primary reasons for establishing two-way communication opportunities between the program team and local communities are as follows: (1) to alert land-users of work areas, (2) to provide approximate response activity schedules, (3) to provide information about munitions and work results, and (4) to provide methods by which members of the public can inform program staff about any potential areas of interest or suspicious items they have encountered. These opportunities can be provided by holding regular information sessions, conducting small group presentations, and possibly through a potential web site comment form. Additionally, the Board provides a forum for regular community and program team interactions and information exchange.

4.2 Community Involvement Activities

The activities described below are components of an overall community involvement strategy that addresses the goals and objectives of the Picatinny CIP.

4.2.1 Website and Social Media

A website dedicated to the Picatinny restoration programs would provide a dynamic environment within which information on the Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program activities could be provided more often than through a regular mailing. The website should include clear contact information and a contact form for the public to submit questions or concerns about the program. The URL for the website should be included on fact sheets and other published information to guide stakeholders to the site for more information. The website should be updated as often as is necessary to reflect the status of program activities. Picatinny has begun developing an environmental affairs website at: <http://www.pica.army.mil/ead>.

In addition, an ftp site (<http://clientftp.arcadis-us.com/thinclient>), maintained under the Installation Restoration Program, is available for document sharing. This site, which will be available until December 31, 2014, requires a username and password for access. The login information can be provided by the Restoration Advisory Board.

Picatinny will also utilize social media, such as its Facebook page, as a means to communicate information.

4.2.2 Administrative Record File and Information Repository

In accordance with CERCLA Section II 3(k) an **Administrative Record**, which is a compilation of documents that have contributed to remediation decisions made at a site, must be maintained. The administrative record must be kept at least 50 years after remediation is completed to serve as a legal and public information resource. The administrative record and information repositories for Picatinny are updated on a periodic basis, as needed, and prior to public comment periods. To enable the public to access the Picatinny administrative record, the following three information repositories have been established:

1. The complete administrative record is maintained at Building 319 at Picatinny.
2. Partial repositories, which do not have all documents, are located at the following facilities:
 - a. The Rockaway Public Library, 61 Mount Hope Road, Rockaway, New Jersey 07866.
 - b. The Morris County Library, Reference Section, 30 East Hanover Avenue, Whippany, New Jersey 07981.

4.2.3 Meetings, Notices, and Fact Sheets

A variety of meetings, fact sheets, frequently asked question (FAQ) sheets, public notices, and news releases are used to promote public awareness of environmental activities at Picatinny. News releases are typically sent to the *Star Ledger*, *Daily Record*, and, as appropriate, *The Voice*, the Picatinny newspaper. Public mailings are sent to the mailing list of local residents; local, state, and federal regulatory agencies; government offices; the news media; and other interested parties. The mailing list is kept by Picatinny and is updated as needed.

4.2.3.1 Fact Sheets and Frequently Asked Questions

Fact sheets and FAQs focus on a single area or issue and augment other information sources. At Picatinny, fact sheets are prepared for proposed cleanup plans at Installation Restoration Program sites and for removal actions taken under the Military Munitions Response Program.

Fact sheets will continue to be used as the CERCLA programs progress. These and FAQs also may be prepared to provide overviews on the Installation Restoration Program, the Military Munitions Response Program, the Restoration Advisory Board, and the quality of on-site groundwater and drinking water. In accordance with CERCLA requirements, a fact sheet will be prepared and distributed, as appropriate, after the remedial design is complete and before remedial action begins.

4.2.3.2 Informational Meetings

Informational meetings and briefings are effective ways to communicate with local officials, employees, groups/associations, and residents regarding site restoration status and as a means to identify emerging community concerns and needs. Meetings may be planned whenever it is deemed necessary during the lengthy restoration process or in response to a request from a specific group request. Information sessions at Picatinny have included meetings with landowners and on-post town hall meetings to brief affected land owners and residents on Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program investigations and removal actions. Additional information sessions may be used to help affected landowners and users understand their role in the Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program and to provide Picatinny representatives with an opportunity to listen to stakeholder concerns and suggestions.

4.2.3.3 Public Meetings

Public meetings for Picatinny environmental activities have been, and will continue to be, scheduled at key points of the CERCLA process, such as after the completion of a feasibility study and proposed plan, to provide additional information to citizens as well as an official forum for public comment. To inform the local community about upcoming public involvement opportunities and the availability of documents for review at Picatinny, the Army prepares public notices that are published in newspapers and, as appropriate, are distributed to the mailing list.

Because public notices reach a limited audience, fact sheets and other communication vehicles are used in conjunction with the notices and distributed on a similar schedule to notify the community of upcoming program activities.

4.2.3.4 News Releases

News releases are used as vehicles to announce public meetings and the start of public comment periods. In addition to news releases, feature articles are periodically released to the Picatinny newspaper, *The Voice*, and to local media on topics such as site cleanup status, project milestones, and features of interest.

4.2.4 Restoration Advisory Board

The Restoration Advisory Board, which is an advisory body designed to act as a focal point for the exchange of information between Picatinny and the local community concerning restoration activities, is in place to enhance community outreach efforts. It brings together a diverse coalition of community members who reflect the interests within the local community, enabling the early and continued two-way flow of information, concerns, values, and needs between the affected community and Picatinny. Board meetings occur approximately every three months and are advertised and open to the public to help extend the reach of shared information. Board meetings are held either off-post, for example at a local hotel, or on-post at a venue such as the Cannon Gate Conference Center. The public are welcome at all meetings and can attend on-post meetings by calling the published phone number in the meeting notice in advance or by

having security contact the appropriate Army staff person upon arrival at Picatinny on the night of the meeting.

4.2.5 Technical Assistance

CERCLA requires the public to be informed of the availability of technical assistance grants. Technical assistance is available to the Restoration Advisory Board through the DoD Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) program. This program can be used to equip the Board with the additional skills they may need by providing them with financial assistance to procure a technical expert or technical training to help them better understand the scientific and engineering issues underlying complex environmental restoration activities. These additional skills enable the Restoration Advisory Board to provide more effective input into decisions. The program has funding limits and is subject to certain regulations. The Board has applied for and received TAPP grants.

Technical assistance is also available from EPA through the Technical Assistance Grant program, which was established under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and promotes community involvement by providing qualified community groups with funds to help the community participate in the decision-making process at NPL sites. The Technical Assistance Grant program allows community groups to obtain objective, independent scientific and engineering support by hiring a technical advisor who can assist the community in interpreting and commenting on the CERCLA cleanup process. The program has funding limits and is subject to certain regulations. Specific information is available by contacting EPA and at the following web site: www.epa.gov/superfund/community/tag.

4.2.6 News Media Coordination

Press conferences, media inquiries, news releases and answers to queries are coordinated through the Army Public Affairs Office at Picatinny. Media site visits are provided routinely and arranged through Public Affairs. A listing of media contacts is provided in Appendix E.

4.2.7 Contact with Public Officials and Community Members

The Environmental Affairs Office and the Public Affairs Office maintain contact with key community members and public officials and these individuals are kept apprised of Picatinny environmental activities and site cleanup progress so that they relay this information to their constituents.

In addition, when munitions and explosives of concern are discovered during restoration activities occurring outside of Picatinny's boundaries, immediate notification takes place to local law enforcement and emergency response staff, property owners, and the local Mayor or municipal administrator.

4.2.8 Public Comment Periods and Responsiveness Summaries

Under CERCLA regulations, a public comment period must be provided at specific benchmarks in the restoration process. At CERCLA sites, a 30-day public comment period is required after a proposed plan is released, when a record of decision is signed,

and before initiation of remedial action or a removal action that has more than 30 days planning. Comments received are processed within the comment window by the Picatinny Office of Environmental Management for consideration by the Army, EPA, and state agencies before any decision making takes place on proposed actions. Comments obtained from the public after a proposed plan is released are responded to within the responsiveness summary of the record of decision.

4.2.9 Special Events

Various events such as Arbor Day celebrations, Earth Day observances, open houses, and tours can be used as a way to elevate the public's knowledge and understanding of the Picatinny environmental programs. Picatinny may also consider outreach for outside events, such as participation at community-sponsored events and speakers' bureaus.

4.2.10 Community Involvement Plan Update

The Picatinny CIP will be revised every three to five years or whenever Picatinny undergoes a major change in its environmental restoration programs and as community concerns and needs change.

FIGURES



Figure 1
Site Location Map

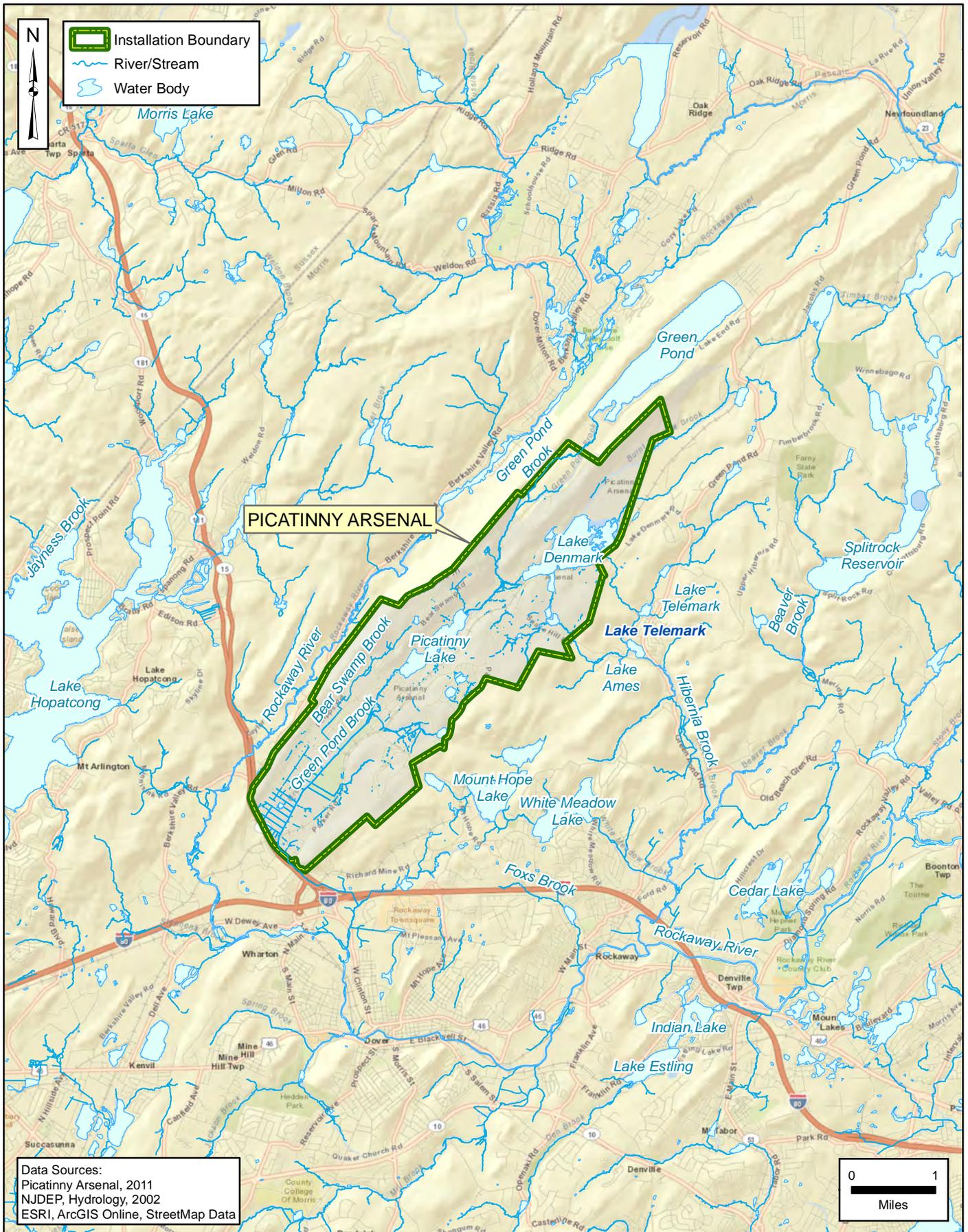




Figure 2a
IRP Site Areas

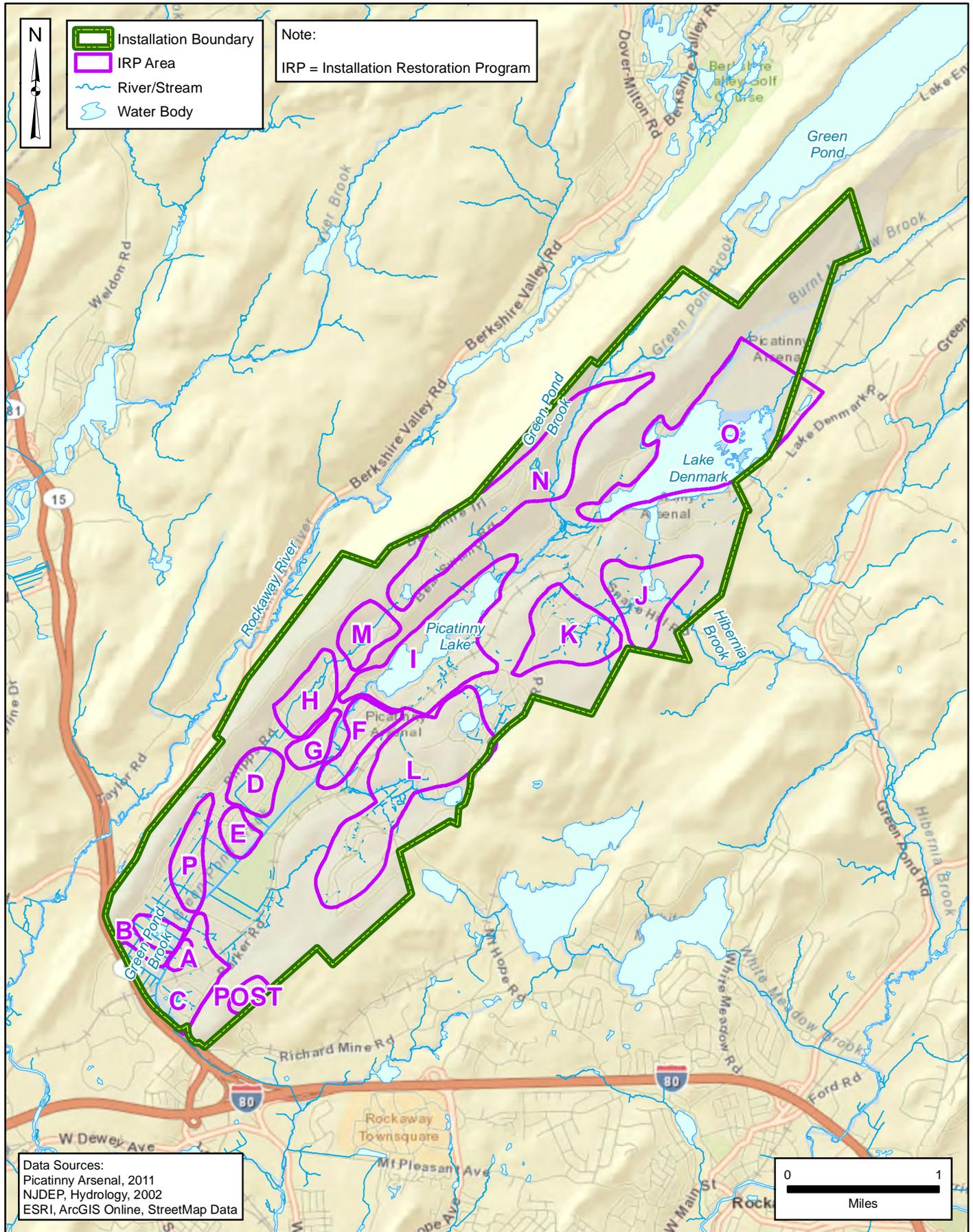




Figure 2b
IRP Site Locations

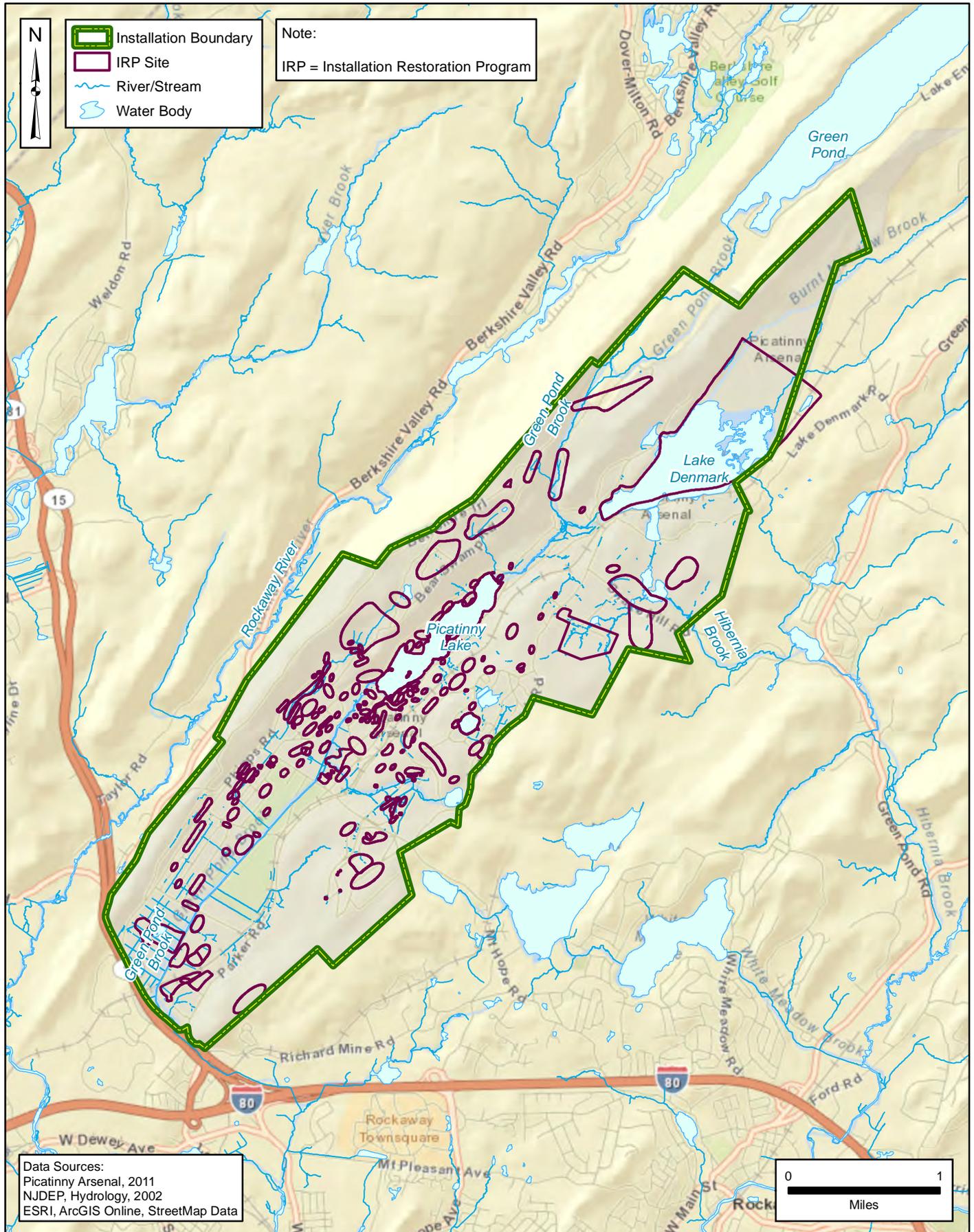
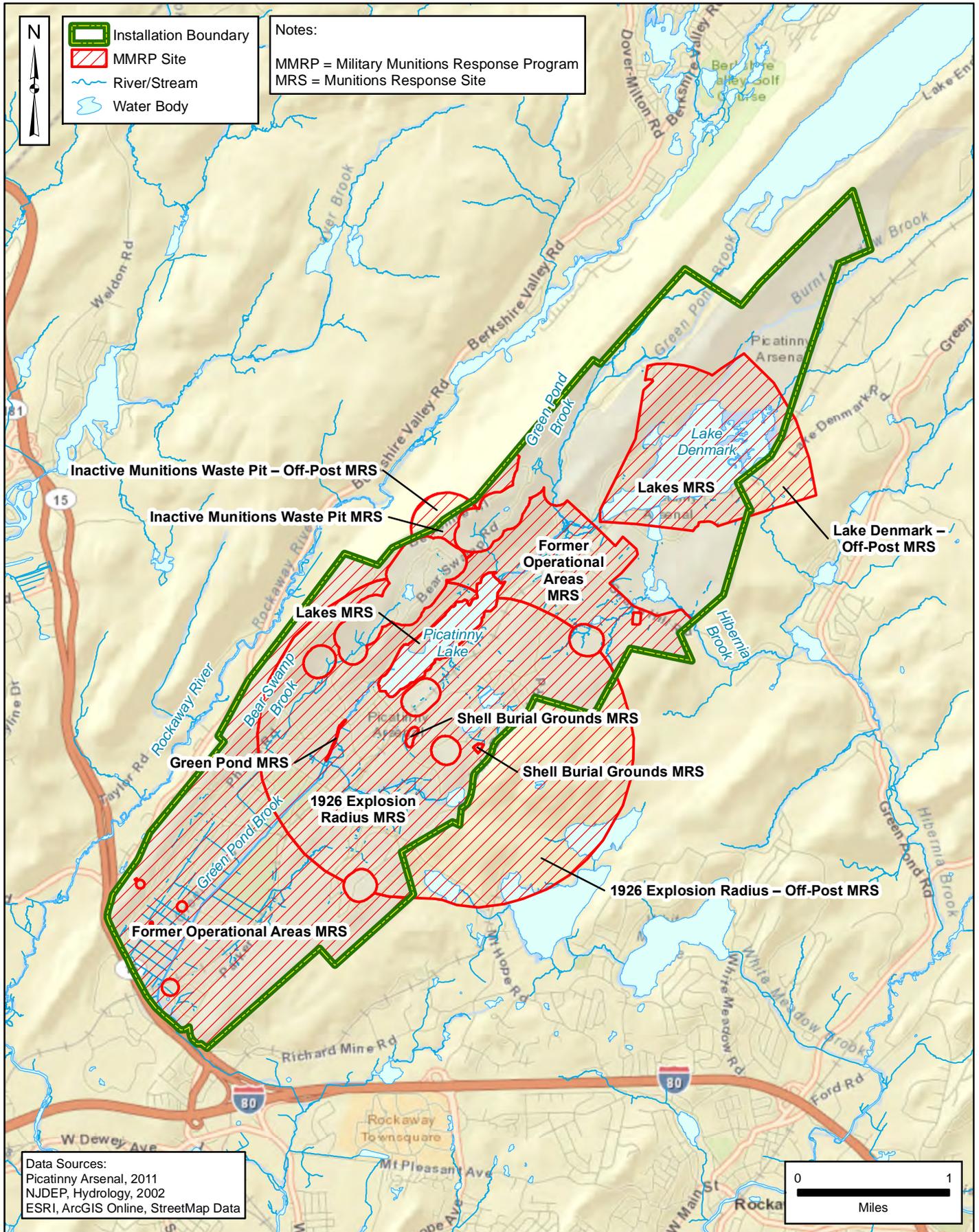




Figure 3
MMRP Site Locations



APPENDIX A

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM SITE AREAS

Installation Restoration Program Site Areas

It should be noted that these areas are at various phase in the Superfund process; refer to Table 1 in the Community Involvement Plan. Additional information regarding risk assessments, feasibility studies and/or proposed remedial actions for these areas can be found in the administrative record for Picatinny Arsenal.

- Area A:** was a burning ground for disposal of a wide variety of manufacturing wastes and consists of one site. The contaminants of concern include explosives, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and metals.
- Area B:** contains two sites - a test range and a former landfill. The contaminants of concern include explosives, propellants, metals, VOCs, and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC) in both soil and groundwater. The potential exists for migration of contaminants off-site.
- Area C:** contains six sites - a pyrotechnic demonstration area, two landfills, a dredge pile, baseball fields, and a waste burial area. Contaminants of concern include VOCs, SVOCs, explosives, propellants, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), pesticides, and radiological material. The potential for migration of contaminants off-site exists. Unexploded ordnance are also present. An Interim Removal Action was completed at Site 23, Post Farm Landfill.
- Area D:** consists of 14 manufacturing sites. The contaminants of concern include VOCs, SVOCs, explosives, propellants, metals, and PCBs. Groundwater contamination in this area is the main reason Picatinny Arsenal was originally placed on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Priorities List. There is documented contamination of groundwater at Buildings 24 and 31. An Interim Action to complete a groundwater treatment facility was undertaken and the facility is treating a trichloroethylene plume at Building 24.
- Area E:** consists of four sites including Building 95, the sewage treatment plant, and the golf course maintenance shop. Contaminants of concern include VOCs, SVOCs, metals, pesticides, and explosives. Groundwater and soil contamination in this area contributed to the listing on the National Priorities List.
- Area F:** contains 17 sites where propellant manufacturing, mixing, and testing activities were conducted. Metals, explosives, VOCs, SVOCs, and propellants are the contaminants of concern. Drinking water wells located in this area were found to be contaminated. The water from these wells is treated and tested to ensure that the water is safe to drink.
- Area G:** consists of the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office Yard and surroundings and contains eight sites. Soil contamination from petroleum hydrocarbons is likely in this area, along with contamination with metals, explosives, VOCs, SVOCs, explosives and PCBs.
- Area H:** contains 12 munitions assembly sites. The contaminants of concern include explosives and metals.
- Area I:** consists of 36 sites, including Picatinny Lake, associated with explosives manufacturing and storage, shell washout and other munitions related activities. Contaminants of concern include VOCs, SVOCs, metals explosives, and PCBs. Picatinny Lake is used for recreation and serves as an alternate water supply for Picatinny Arsenal. Water used as a source of drinking water is treated and tested to ensure that it water is safe to drink.

- Area J:** contains four sites associated with reaction motors/rocket fuel test areas and a helicopter maintenance building. Rocket fuel components, petroleum products, metals, VOCs, SVOCs, and explosives are the contaminants of concern. The headwaters of Ames Creek are located in this area.
- Area K:** contains five sites including reaction motors/rocket fuel test sites and an old sewage treatment. Rocket fuel components, PCBs, metals, used oil, VOCs, SVOCs and explosives are the contaminants of concern. Unexploded ordnance may also be present.
- Area L:** consists of 25 sites with activities related to explosives manufacturing, shell burial and pesticide storage. The contaminants of concern include explosives, pesticides, VOCs, SVOCs, and metals.
- Area M:** contains six munitions testing sites. VOCs, including solvents, explosives, and metals are the contaminants of concern.
- Area N:** consists of eight sites associated with the test firing of munitions. Contaminants of concern include explosives, propellants, metals, cyanide, phenols, and pickling liquor residues. Unexploded ordnance may also be present.
- Area O:** contains dumping areas for unexploded ordnance and explosives debris and includes Lake Denmark. Explosives and propellants are the contaminants of concern.
- Area P:** contains six miscellaneous storage sites. Solvents, explosives, propellants, metals, and radionuclides are the contaminants of concern.
- Green Pond Brook and Bear Swamp Brook:** The impact of past disposal activities on Green Pond Brook and Bear Swamp Brook has been investigated. Based on these investigations, some contaminated sediments have been removed from these two brooks and monitoring activities are ongoing.

APPENDIX B

MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM SITE LIST



Military Munitions Response Program Sites

1926 Explosion Radius – On Post – 1,544 acres:

This site includes all property on-post within a one-mile radius of the center of the 1926 explosion of the Lake Denmark Naval Ammunition Depot.

1926 Explosion Site - Off Post – 838 acres:

This site includes all properties off-post that fall within a one-mile radius of the center of the 1926 explosion. These properties include vacant land and commercial property. Mt. Hope Quarry is the largest property within this site.

Former Operational Areas – 1,880 acres:

This area consists of all portions of the Installation south of Shinkle Road excluding operational ranges and areas already identified as a Munitions Response Site.

Green Pond Munitions Response Site – 1.1 acres:

This site consists of the portion of Green Pond Brook located south of the 9th Street bridge and east of and adjacent to the former DRMO Yard. The site was included for study because munitions and explosives of concern were reported found in and near the banks of the Brook.

Inactive Munitions Waste Pit – On Post – 21 acres:

This site is located northwest of the northernmost end of Picatinny Lake, near Picatinny Arsenal's (PTA) boundary. The site reportedly was used from 1955 to the mid 1980s for the testing and storage of munitions and explosives.

Inactive Munitions Waste Pit – Off Post – 39 acres:

This site consists of a 1,250-foot surface danger zone implemented around the on-post Inactive Munitions Waste Pit.

Lakes Munitions Response Site – 741 acres:

This site includes PTA's two lakes, Lake Denmark and Picatinny Lake. A 3-inch Barbette gun firing range was located on the eastern shore of Picatinny Lake, with a sand butt located across the lake to the west. Lake Denmark was used for the experimental testing of mortars, with the firing point on the southern end of the lake and the impact areas to the north and northwest. In addition to the waterbodies, this site includes on-post land within the surface danger zone associated with the former ranges.

Lake Denmark – Off Post – 113 acres:

This site consists of all off-post properties that fall within the safety fan of the Lake Denmark ranges. Properties within the area of concern include commercial and light industries and vacant land. The largest property associated with the site is Radiation Technologies, Inc.

Shell Burial Grounds – 5.7 acres:

This site consists of three craters formed from the 1926 explosion. Two of the three craters are directly adjacent to one another, coalescing as a single site. The craters were subsequently used as two burial grounds to dispose of approximately 25 tons of explosives released during the 1926 explosion and used for disposal of materials by the Navy until 1945. One burial ground covers approximately 1.5 acres near the southeastern Installation boundary; the other covers approximately four acres near the southern half of the Installation.

APPENDIX C

Picatinny and Regulatory Contact List



U.S. Army Picatinny Arsenal

Mr. Ted Gabel, Picatinny's Site Restoration Project Manager
U.S. Army Garrison
IMPI-PWE, Building 319
Picatinny Arsenal, NJ 07806-5000
Phone: 973-724-6748
Fax: 973-724-5398
Email: ted.gabel@us.army.mil

Mr. Peter Rowland, Director, Public Affairs
U.S. Army Garrison
Picatinny Arsenal, NJ 07806-5000
Phone: 973-724-6364
Fax: 973-724-6582
email: Rowland@us.army.mil

U.S. Army Environmental Protection Agency

Mr. William Roach, Remedial Project Manager
United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2
290 Broadway, 18th Floor
New York, New York 10007-1866
Phone: 212-637-4335
Fax: 212-637-3256
Email: roach.bill@epa.gov

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Ms. Anne Pavelka, Case Manager
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Remedial Management and Response/Bureau of Case Management
401 East State Street
Trenton, NJ 08608
Phone: 609-292-3007
Fax: 609-633-1439
Email: Anne.Pavelka@dep.state.nj.us

APPENDIX D
ELECTED OFFICIALS

Web Site Information for Elected Officials August 2012

FEDERAL LEVEL

www.house.gov

www.senate.gov

STATE LEVEL

Governor – www.state.nj.us/governor

NJ Legislature – www.njleg.state.nj.us

LOCAL LEVEL

Borough of Wharton – www.whartonnj.com

Denville Township – www.denvillenj.org

Morris County – www.co.morris.nj.us

Rockaway Borough – www.rockawayborough.com

Rockaway Township – www.rockawaytownship.org

Town of Dover – www.dover.nj.us

Township of Jefferson – www.jeffersontownship.net

**Contact Information for Elected Officials
April 2012**

FEDERAL LEVEL

U.S. SENATE

<i>U.S. Senator Frank R. Lautenberg</i>	
Washington, D.C.	Newark Office
Hart Senate Office Building Suite 324 Washington, D.C. 20510 (202) 224-3224 Phone (202) 224-2087 TTY (202) 228-4054 Fax	One Gateway Center Twenty-Third Floor Newark, NJ 07012 (973) 639-8700 Phone 1-888-398-1642 Toll Free (973) 639-8723 Fax
<i>U.S. Senator Robert Menendez</i>	
Washington, D.C.	Newark Office
Hart Senate Office Building Suite 528 Washington, D.C. 20510 (202) 224-4744 Phone (202) 228-2197 Fax	One Gateway Center Suite 1100 Newark, NJ 07102 (973) 645-3030 Phone (973) 645-0502 Fax

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

11th District	
<i>Congressman Rodney Frelinghuysen</i>	
Washington, D.C.	District Office
2369 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515-3011 (202) 225-5034 Phone	30 Schuyler Place Second Floor Morristown, NJ 07960 (973) 984-0711 Phone (973) 292-1569 Fax
7th District	
<i>Congressman Leonard Lance</i>	
Washington, D.C.	District Office
426 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-5361 Phone (202) 225-9460 Fax	425 North Avenue East Westfield, NJ 07090 (908) 518-7733 Phone (908) 518-7751 Fax
5th District	
<i>Congressman Scott Garrett</i>	
Washington, D.C.	District Office
2244 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-4465 Phone (202) 225-9048 Fax	83 Spring Street, Suite 302A Newton, NJ 07860 (973) 300-2000 Phone (973) 300-1051 Fax

STATE LEVEL

<i>Governor Chris Christie</i>
Office of Governor PO Box 001 Trenton, NJ 08625 (609) 292-6000

NEW JERSEY SENATE

25 th District	26 th District
<i>Senator Anthony R. Bucco</i> 75 Bloomfield Avenue 3 rd Floor, Suite 302 Denville, NJ 07834 (973) 627-9700	<i>Senator Joe Pennacchio</i> 330 Changebridge Road Suite 102 Pine Brook, NJ 07058 (973) 227-4012

NEW JERSEY STATE ASSEMBLY

25 th District	
<i>Assemblyman Michael Patrick Carroll</i> 146 Speedwell Avenue Morris Plains, NJ 07950 (973) 539-8113	<i>Assemblyman Anthony M. Bucco</i> 1040 Route 10 West 1 st Floor Randolph, NJ 07869 (973) 927-2526
26 th District	
<i>Assemblywoman BettyLou DeCroce</i> 760 Route 10 West Suite 101 Whippany, NJ 07981 (973) 884-6190	<i>Assemblyman Jay Weber</i> 760 Route 10 West Suite 101 Whippany, NJ 07981 (973) 884-6190

LOCAL LEVEL

MORRIS COUNTY

Administration and Records Building P.O. Box 900 Morristown, New Jersey 07963-0900 (973) 285-6010	William Chegwidde, Freeholder Director
	Douglas Cabana, Deputy Freeholder Director
	Gene Feyl, Freeholder
	Thomas Mastrangelo, Freeholder
	John Murphy, Freeholder
	Hank Lyon, Freeholder
	Ann Grossi, Freeholder
	John Bonanni, County Administrator
Deena Cybulski, Director, Planning, Development and Technology	

TOWNSHIP OF DENVILLE

Township of Denville Municipal Building 1 St. Mary's Place Denville, NJ 07834 (973) 625-8300	Council At-Large Members	Ward Council Members
	Kevin Scollans	Douglas Gabel, 1 st Ward
	Stephanie Lyden	Christopher Golinski, 2 nd Ward
Mayor: Thomas Andes	Deborah Smith	Gene Fitzpatrick, 3 rd Ward
		Donald Kuser, 4 th Ward, Council President

TOWN OF DOVER

Town of Dover 37 North Sussex Street Dover, NJ 07801 (973) 366-2200	Board of Alderman
	Michael Picciallo, Alderman – 1 st Ward
	Christine Noriega, Alderman – 1 st Ward
	Cindy Romaine, Alderman – 2 nd Ward
	Paul Downs, Alderman – 2 nd Ward
	James Visioli, Alderman 3 rd Ward
	Carolyn Blackman, Alderman – 3 rd Ward
Mayor: James Dodd	Robert Rutan, Alderman – 4 th Ward
	Dominic Timpani, Alderman – 4 th Ward

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

Jefferson Township Municipal Building Weldon Road Lake Hopatcong, NJ 07849 (973) 697-1500	Town Council
	Richard Yocum, Council President
	Debi Merz, Council Vice-President
	Robert Birmingham
	Jay Dunham
Mayor: Russell Felter	Michael Sanchelli

ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP

65 Mt. Hope Road Rockaway, NJ 07866 (973) 983-2800	Council Members	
	Max Rogers, <i>Council-at-large</i> (201) 919-8002	Frank Berman, <i>Ward 3</i> (973) 625-5354
	Paul Minenna, <i>Council-at-large</i> (973) 659-9655	Alexander Gellman, <i>Ward 4</i> (973) 586-0172
Mayor: Michael Dachisen	John DiMaria, Jr., <i>Council-at-large</i> (973) 627-8335	Daniel Anello, <i>Ward 5</i> (973) 627-3807
	Don Reddin, <i>Ward 1</i> (973) 989-1390	Stephen Antonelli, <i>Ward 6</i> (973) 983-9085
	John J. Quinn, <i>Ward 2</i> (973) 328-0690	

BOROUGH OF ROCKAWAY

Municipal Building 1 East Main Street Rockaway, NJ 07866 (973) 627-8035	Borough Council Members	
	Melissa Burnside, Council President	
	Thomas Donofrio	
	Joyce Kanigel	
	Thomas Mulligan	
Mayor: Russell Greuter	Joseph A. Vicente	
	John "Jay" Willer	

BOROUGH OF WHARTON

10 Robert Street Wharton, NJ 07885 (973) 361-8444	Council Members	
	Tom Yeager, Council President	
	Brian Gillen	
	Vincent Binkoski	
	Scott Hutchins	
	Glen Corbett	
Mayor: William J. Chegwidden	Sandra Hayes	

APPENDIX E
MEDIA CONTACT LIST

Picatinny Arsenal's Public Affairs Office maintains an extensive e-mail list of media contacts. The current list is shown below.

Newspapers and Online Media

AP: rsantana@ap.org
AIM Action News: aimactionnews@aimactionnews.com
AIM Jefferson: aimjefferson@northjersey.com
AIM Sussex: aimsussex@northjersey.com
Bergen Record: newsroom@bergenrecord.com
Daily Record: akoloff@gannett.com; robjennings@njpressmedia.com; dsommers@gannett.com; gnamiotk@gannett.com; gremaly1@gannett.com; newsroom@dailyrecord.com
Denville Rockaway This Week: mvandyk@njpressmedia.com
Florham Park Eagle: kbrex@recordernewspapers.com
Madison Eagle: gherzog@recordernewspapers.com
Morris NewsBee: jlent@recordernewspapers.com
NJ Biz: editorial@njbiz.com
New Jersey Herald: kstevens@njherald.com; newsroom@njherald.com; saugenstein@njherald.com
NorthJersey.com: forrestc@northjersey.com; foxE@northjersey.com; neighbor@northjersey.com
Parsippany Patch: nateschweber@gmail.com
Randolph Reporter: probinson@recordernewspapers.com
Recorder Community: adavie@recordernewspapers.com
Roxbury Register: mcondon@recordernewspapers.com
Sparta Independent: editor.wmm@strausnews.com
Star Ledger: dgoldberg@njlns.com; gwashingt@starledger.com; jcasiano@starledger.com; morris@starledger.com; rglover@starledger.com; rwilliams@starledger.com; editor@starledger.com; tdinges@starledger.com
The Citizen: audreydavie@gmail.com
The Neighbor News: jimenez105@msn.com
The Times: ashaffer@njtimes.com; news@njtimes.com
The Trentonian: editor@trentonian.com

Television & Radio Stations

Cablevision: tlupo@cablevision.com
Fox 9: 9newsdesk@foxtv.com
NJN: asupino@njn.org; kasmuth@njn.org; njnnews@njn.org; pmicucc@njn.org
News 12: news12nj@news12.com
WDHA: ckay@greatermedianj.com
WRNJ Radio: jestey@wrnj.com

APPENDIX F

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD INFORMATION



**CHARTER OF THE U.S. ARMY PICATINNY ARSENAL
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD**

I. NAME

This organization shall be known as the Picatinny Arsenal Environmental Restoration Advisory Board (PAERAB). The PAERAB will fulfill all requirements of 10 USC Section 2705 for the Technical Review Committee at Department of Defense Installations.

II. PURPOSE

- A. Provide an opportunity for the community affected by the environmental cleanup at Picatinny Arsenal to participate in the decision-making process for the cleanup. This Board shall help identify environmental issues at Picatinny Arsenal and help resolve those issues in an expeditious manner that is satisfactory to the community.
- B. Provide a direct line of communication between the community, regulators who are involved in oversight of the environmental cleanup program, and the environmental managers at Picatinny Arsenal.
- C. Provide input to the Army from the community on issues concerning the environmental cleanup; such as prioritization of cleanup projects, recommended technologies for use at Picatinny Arsenal and cleanup levels.

III. AUTHORITY

The basis and authority for this charter is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), particularly Sections 120(a), 120(f), and 121(f) and 10 USC 2705, enacted by Section 211 of CERCLA.

IV. MEMBERSHIP AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBERS

- A. The voting members of the PAERAB shall consist of the following: The appointed representatives (one each) from Dover, Denville, Jefferson, Morris County, Rockaway Borough, Rockaway Township and Wharton. One representative of residents on Picatinny Arsenal and two representatives of employees of Picatinny Arsenal should be represented on the Board. The New Jersey Institute of Technology should have one representative and local environmental groups two representatives. The rest of the membership should be made up of community representatives with an interest in the cleanup process at the Arsenal. The following shall serve as ex-officio members and shall not have voting privileges:
 - Picatinny Arsenal Representative for the U.S. Army
 - US EPA Project Manager
 - NJDEP Project Manager
- B. Members shall serve without compensation. All expenses incident to travel shall be borne by the respective member's organization, if appropriate.
- C. PAERAB membership shall be periodically reviewed by the PAERAB. The RAB may vote to include new members, remove inactive members, or solicit new members to

represent groups not currently represented on the PAERAB. Nominations shall be reviewed and approved by a majority of the voting members of the RAB present at the meeting.

- D. Voting membership shall not exceed 20 in number. Members shall agree to serve a minimum of a one year term, and may remain as a member of the PAERAB indefinitely. Members who become unable to fully participate shall submit their resignation in writing to either of the PAERAB cochair. Resigning members may nominate new members to replace them.
- E. Members must be willing to communicate with local community members and interest groups concerning specific cleanup issues and bring local concerns to the attention of the PAERAB. Members shall serve as a direct and reliable conduit for communication between the public and agencies responsible for cleanup activities. RAB members' names and telephone numbers will be made available to the public.

V. STRUCTURE AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

- A. The U.S. Army Picatinny Arsenal Representative shall serve as the Government Cochairperson of the PAERAB. A voting member, to be chosen by majority vote of the PAERAB members present at the meeting when the election is held, shall serve as the Community Cochairperson. The Community Cochair shall serve a term of one year, commencing from the date of election. The Community Cochair may serve more than one term if so elected by the PAERAB. The PAERAB membership is responsible for terminating a cochair who is ineffective or detrimental to progress of the RAB. Cochair removal is determined by a majority vote of PAERAB voting membership at the meeting where removal is addressed.
- B. The community cochair shall be responsible for presiding at each meeting; if unavailable, the government cochair shall preside. The PAERAB cochairpersons shall be responsible for coordinating an agenda for each meeting. Picatinny Arsenal will provide administrative support to disseminate meeting minutes and agendas for each meeting to the membership at least one week prior to each scheduled meeting. Agenda items for the next meeting will be decided on at the conclusion of each meeting and/or submitted to the cochairs at least two weeks prior to a scheduled meeting. Picatinny Arsenal shall take minutes at each meeting and distribute them to all members and other interested parties who may request the minutes. Appropriate background materials for meeting topics shall be provided by the U.S. Army as appropriate.
- C. The PAERAB shall meet quarterly. More frequent meetings may be held if deemed necessary by the PAERAB. The PAERAB meetings will be held at a convenient time and location for community members.
- D. All meetings shall be open to the public and announced by a press release to the local newspapers. This shall be accomplished by Picatinny Arsenal.
- E. Each meeting shall follow the agenda as determined by the cochairs and submitted to the members prior to the meeting. Meetings shall be conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order. Observers at the meetings may ask questions related to the agenda item under discussion, but other questions and comments shall be held until the Open Discussion part of the meeting that will be included on each agenda.

- F. A quorum shall consist of the PAERAB members present. General business conducted during meetings that warrant voting shall be determined by a simple majority vote (50%+1) of the PAERAB members present. The PAERAB, in attempting to resolve issues and problems that may arise during the course of the cleanup process activities, shall use consensus whenever possible. When dissenting opinions exist, they will be noted in the meeting minutes.

VI. EFFECTIVE DATE AND MODIFICATION

- A. The effective date of this charter is the date of the first signature. (August 15, 1996)
- B. This charter may be amended by a 2/3 vote of the voting members present at the meeting where the amendment is presented for vote. All amendments must be in writing and placed on the meeting agenda for one meeting prior to voting on the amendment.

VII. DISSOLUTION OF THE PAERAB

The provisions of the Charter shall be satisfied and considered complete when 2/3 of the members agree in writing to terminate the PAERAB.

PAERAB MEMBERSHIP
(June 2012)

Community Members

Mr. Tom Brackin, Community Member, Green Pond resident
Mr. Chris Dour, Official Representative of Denville Township
Mr. Joseph Fiorilla/Mr. Peter Tabbott, Official Representative of Rockaway Township
Mr. David Forti, PE, Community Representative, Rockaway Township resident
Mr. Michael Glaab, Official Representative of Jefferson Township
Mr. Mark Hiler, RAB Community Co-Chair, Community Representative, Rockaway Township
Environmental Commission
Dr. Peter B. Lederman, Official Representative of New Jersey Institute of Technology (ret.)
Mr. Pat Matarazzo, Township of Verona, NJ Clean Water Council
Mr. Paul McGinley, Official Representative of Wharton Borough
Ms. Virginia Michelin, Official Representative, Morris County Planning & Development
Mr. Cliff Morris, Plant Manager, Tilcon
Mr. Lisa Voyce, Community Member, Mine Hill resident
Dr. Raymond Westerdahl, Ph.D., Official Union Representative

Ex-Officio Members

Mr. Ted Gable, RAB DoD Co-chairman, Project Manager for Environmental Restoration
Mr. William Roach, Official USEPA Representative
Mr. Gregory Zalaskus, Official NJDEP MMRP Representative
Ms. Anne Pavelka, Official NJDEP IRP Representative

APPENDIX G

Summary of Stakeholder Interview Results from 2009 Community Involvement Plan Update



September 26, 2008

Mr. Ted Gabel
Project Manager
Environmental Restoration
INCOM-NERO-PIC-PWE
B319
Picatinny Arsenal, NJ 07806-5000

RE: **Summary of Stakeholder Interview Results**
Update to the Picatinny Community Involvement Plan

Dear Mr. Gabel:

The following information summarizes the results from stakeholder interviews conducted on behalf of the Environmental and Public Affairs Offices at Picatinny. The interviews were conducted specifically to help guide the update of the Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for Installation restoration, which includes activities under the Military Munitions Response Program. Included in the summary is information specific to the updating of the CIP, as well as information shared by stakeholders for the benefit of Picatinny public affairs in general.

Scope of the Interviews

More than 30 stakeholders from Picatinny and the communities surrounding the Installation were contacted with requests for interviews. At least one individual was selected to represent each group expected to have an interest in the Installation restoration and munitions response programs. As the Picatinny Arsenal Environmental Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) provides broad representation from the surrounding communities, each RAB member was invited to participate. Each individual interviewed also was asked if he or she was aware of other individuals or groups that should be interviewed. Of all individuals contacted, 24 were able to participate in interviews. A list of the individuals interviewed is included as Attachment 1.

All individuals were asked specifically about their state of knowledge and involvement experience, as well as their desired involvement, with respect to Installation restoration and munitions response activities. They also were invited to provide comments and suggestions about Picatinny in general, with the knowledge that their feedback would be passed on to the Public Affairs Office. A copy of the questionnaire used to guide the interviews is included as Attachment 2; it should be noted, however, that not all questions applied to each stakeholder, depending on their roles and level of involvement.

All stakeholders were informed that their feedback will be shared with all parties without attributing names to individual comments.

Comments Specific to Installation Restoration and Munitions Response Activities

Commenters were unanimous in their opinions that there are no significant concerns they had or that they were aware of in the local communities. Commenters also were unanimous in their opinions that

individuals in the surrounding communities who are aware of the Installation appear to trust the U.S. Army to manage legacy issues. All RAB members and all local officials who were familiar with the Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) contractor's work, including the RAB newsletter, overwhelmingly expressed that the TAPP contract is extremely valuable for stakeholders, and that the TAPP contractor has been providing excellent support.

A number of RAB members and more than one local official indicated that they would like to see the Army pursue more active cleanups in some areas of the Installation rather than rely on land-use restrictions and long-term monitoring. A number of commenters expressed interest in groundwater quality and either were aware that contamination exists in some areas or were aware of the possibility because of historical activities. For those individuals employed at Picatinny, their interest in groundwater quality was related to the on-site drinking water system.

Nearly all non-RAB members were unaware of advertisements for public meetings, the existence of Web sites for Picatinny and the RAB, and the existence of information repositories. A number of commenters felt that residents in the surrounding communities are largely unaware of Picatinny in general. A local business owner noted that, while the company has neighbored the Installation for many years, little is known about the Installation and the environmental cleanup program.

Stakeholder comments are summarized in Attachment 3 according to subject area.

Comments Applicable to Public Affairs in General

Commenters as a whole expressed satisfaction with the manner in which Picatinny officials communicate with neighboring municipalities. All local officials stressed the importance of the sound relationship with Picatinny leaders and appreciated outreach efforts by the Installation commanders. Many felt that there would be value in receiving updates in the form of very brief highlights once or twice per year, either in a public forum or by other means. Specific comments shared by one or more stakeholders are included in Attachment 4.

Conclusions and Recommendations to be Considered

Based on comments shared by stakeholders, it appears that there are no significant concerns about environmental restoration or unexploded ordnance recovery at Picatinny. It also appears that the current level of involvement generally is appropriate for the interest level of the stakeholders interviewed. Should the community interest level change, the involvement approach may be adjusted accordingly. As stakeholders outside the RAB largely were unaware of opportunities to comment on proposed plans or attend public meetings and RAB meetings, actions should be taken to improve the reach of announcements and invitations. These recommendations, as well as other suggestions identified in the interviews, are outlined below. Picatinny's ability to implement some of the recommendations may depend in part on the availability of personnel and resources.

Outreach

- As Picatinny does not maintain a single mailing list for the Installation environmental restoration program, it is suggested that the individual mailing lists used for the TAPP newsletter, public announcements, and other notices required by the Environmental Affairs Office be combined into one list. The list could be maintained by the Environmental Affairs Office and updated regularly. On-site union representatives should be added to the list (for e-mail distribution).
 - It is recommended that staff involved in the continued off-Post MMRP work meet with landowners and mayors presiding over affected areas to inform them of the program, provide safety information, and request their advice on how to involve and communicate with individuals who may come into contact with the areas. As with the on-Post work, the affected land owners and users should be routinely updated on findings and progress. Where land-use restrictions are
-

recommended, follow-up with land owners and users should be conducted to ensure that any instructions are understandable and effective.

- Invitations for public meetings and RAB meetings should be forwarded to municipal clerks or administrators and clearly marked for public posting. (These contacts can be included on the mailing list.)
- Opportunities to present brief annual or semi-annual progress updates or highlights of the environmental restoration program should be explored. Such updates could be included with broader briefings about Picatinny and presented in existing public forums, such as County League of Municipality meetings or annual county freeholder meetings. Talking points from the progress reports and highlights could also be distributed to the mailing list and posted on the Web site.
- Opportunities to share information about the environmental restoration programs and/or remedial technologies of interest also should be explored. Such opportunities could include science projects with local schools, speaker bureaus, participation at local community events, open houses (special consideration needed for security) or presentations during Armed Forces Day. Participation by RAB members may reduce time demands on Picatinny staff and expand opportunities for outreach.

Informational Materials

- Fact sheets and frequently asked questions (FAQs) should be prepared for the Picatinny Installation Environmental Restoration Program and the Picatinny Military Munitions Response Program. A separate fact sheet can be prepared for the CERCLA process being used to conduct the program. A separate MMRP fact sheet may be required for work off the Installation. The fact sheets and FAQs can be posted on the Web sites, as well as be readily available in paper copy for interested individuals.
- FAQs should be developed about the RAB so that it can be available for new members and other interested stakeholders. The FAQs could cover general background about RABs, as well as the charter and operating principles of the Picatinny RAB (including reimbursable/non-reimbursable expenses, such as refreshments).
- FAQs should be developed for drinking water quality on the Installation. The FAQs can provide answers to common questions and identify points of contact and sources for more information. Consideration should be given to increasing the visibility and communication of annual test results (Consumer Confidence Reports), such as verbal and written updates to union representatives and other employee leaders.
- Consideration should be given to creating either a dedicated Web site or a highly visible link off the Picatinny Web page for the environmental restoration and munitions response program. The Web site could reside under the umbrella of the Environmental Affairs Office or stand alone. At a minimum, the Web site should prominently display program contact information, post newsletters and electronic documents (including the Community Involvement Plan), and provide links to resources, including the RAB Web site. Depending on the availability of resources to maintain the site, additional functions can be considered, such as a password protected portal for agency document review and comment.

Other

- If some uncertainty still exists regarding why technical meetings between the Army and agency staff are no longer open to RAB participation, consideration should be given to addressing questions in an open forum with the RAB members.
-

It was a pleasure working with you and the Picatinny stakeholders. If you have any questions regarding the interview results or would like additional information, please contact me at 412-858-3955 or susan.zummo.forney@shawgrp.com.

Sincerely

Shaw Environmental, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Susan Zummo Forney". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'S'.

Susan Forney

cc: Nancy Flaherty, ACE
Frank Misurelli, Picatinny PAO
Peter Rowland, Picatinny PAO
Douglas Schicho, Shaw Environmental

APPENDIX H
GLOSSARY

Glossary

Administrative Record (AR): Consists of all documents which have a legal bearing on the remedial action. It is required for every response action, is used for judicial review, and forms the basis for the selection of response actions at third-party sites.

Agency for Toxic-Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR): A branch of the Public Health Service with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Based in Atlanta, Georgia, this agency conducts health assessments of all facilities/sites listed on the NPL. (See NPL)

Community Involvement Plan (CIP): A plan required by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act at all NPL sites. The plan is a guide to assist in the implementation of public involvement activities as well as a mechanism for informing the community about cleanup progress under Picatinny's Installation Restoration Program (IRP), including responding to community concerns.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): This federal law (PL96-10), passed in 1980, provides a series of programs to address the cleanup of hazardous waste disposal sites and areas where spills have occurred. CERCLA is codified in 42 USC 9601 et. seq.; and 26 USC 4611, 4612, 4661, 4662, 4671, and 4672. It has been modified and amended several times, most significantly in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, known as SARA.

Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA): The DoD funding program for the Installation Restoration Program.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP): A DoD Program, mandated in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 21, which includes the Installation Restoration Program as a component.

Discarded Military Munitions: Unfired military munitions that have been abandoned, discarded, or improperly disposed of and are still capable of functioning, such as items found with their cartridges.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA): This is a technical and financial document that evaluates and compares different alternatives to cleanup a particular site.

Feasibility Study (FS): A description and analysis of the potential cleanup alternatives for a site or an NPL site. This restoration phase identifies the means for development, evaluation, selection and description of remedial action alternatives. It usually starts as soon as the RI is underway, together, they are commonly referred to as the RI/FS.

Groundwater: Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil and gravel. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation and other purposes.

Hazardous Substance: Any material that poses a threat to public health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive.

Incinerator: A furnace for destroying things by burning them, especially one used to burn waste.

Information Repository (IR): A file containing technical reports, information and reference documents regarding cleanup activities under the Installation Restoration Program, the Military Munitions Response Program, and/or Superfund. Repository is usually located in a public building such as a school, public library or city hall that is conveniently located for local residents.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP): A federal program established in 1985 designed to clean up contamination associated with DoD facilities. It includes identification, investigation, and cleanup of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined by the federal cleanup law CERCLA; DoD unique materials; and petroleum/oil/lubricants contamination at operating and closing/realigning installations (including off-installation areas to which contamination has migrated) and at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS).

Long Term Monitoring: A program of water, soil or sediment analysis intended to track the migration (or non-migration) of contaminants. Monitoring is implemented without concurrent implementation of remedial action.

Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP): An initiative carried out under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program to identify and cleanup sites that contain or are suspected of containing unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions or munitions constituents. The program does not apply to operational ranges.

Munitions Constituents: Any material that originates from unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or other military munitions, including explosive and non-explosive materials, as well as the emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of such ordnance or munitions.

Munitions and Explosives of Concern: Military munitions that pose an explosive safety risk.

Munitions Response Site (MRS): A discrete location within a range or training area that is known to require a munitions response.

National Priorities List (NPL): A compiled list of the most serious hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response. This list is based primarily on the score a site receives on the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). The EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

Preliminary Assessment (PA): Part of the IRP, the process collects and reviews available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. The Army, EPA or state uses the information to determine if the IRP site requires further study. A site inspection is undertaken should further study be needed.

Proposed Plan (PP): A document used for recommendation of the restoration alternative selected in the final Feasibility Study as part of the Installation Restoration Program and the Military Munitions Response Program.

Public Affairs Office: Installation personnel who are responsible for maintaining proper communication channels with the public regarding site restoration activities.

Public Comment Period: A designated time period usually coinciding with the release of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study draft report or revision of the Record of Decision when comments from citizens about environmental activities are invited.

Public Meetings: Meetings organized by the agency that are open to the public. Experts are available to present information and answer questions. Citizens are encouraged to ask questions and offer comments.

Public Notices: Advertisements published in major local newspapers, broadcast via local radio stations or mailed to community members. This medium announces Army decisions, major project milestones, public meetings or solicits public comment on Army actions.

Record of Decision (ROD): A legal public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at NPL sites. Under CERCLA, trust funds pay for the cleanup. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the RI/FS and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

Remedial Action (RA): The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design of the selected cleanup alternative at a site.

Remedial Design (RD): An engineering phase that follows the ROD when technical drawings and specifications are developed for remedial action at a site.

Remedial Investigation (RI): The Installation Restoration Program (IRP), Military Munitions Response Program, or CERCLA-related process to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a site. This phase of the IRP emphasizes data collection and site characterization of hazardous waste sites in an interactive fashion with the Feasibility Study phase.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS): The term indicating the interactive combination of the two related Installation Restoration Program studies.

Removal Action: Short-term immediate actions taken to address releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that required expedited response.

Responsiveness Summary: A required summary of oral and/or written public comments received by the installation during a comment period concerning key Installation Restoration Program documents, combined with the Army's responses to those comments.

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB): A board comprised of community members which functions as an advisory body and for the open exchange of information between Army installation and local residents concerning restoration activities.

Site Inspection (SI): An extensive technical phase that follows a Preliminary Assessment designed to collect more information on a hazardous waste site. The information is used to score the site with the Hazard Ranking System to determine whether a response action is needed.

Superfund: The common name used for the collective powers of CERCLA and SARA. Sometimes referred to as the trust fund.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG): A grant by the EPA that provides funding for citizen groups to monitor progress at a CERCLA site. Applications for TAGs are made to the appropriate EPA regional office.

Technical Assistance for Public Participation: A program that provides community members of Restoration Advisory Boards and Technical Review Committees access to independent technical support in interpreting scientific and engineering issues with regard to the nature of environmental hazards and restoration activities

Unexploded Ordnance: Military munitions that have been prepared for action and have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in a manner that is a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material, and that remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): Government agency charged with enforcing environmental laws.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): An organic (carbon-containing) compound that evaporates readily at room temperature. VOCs can be toxic and some are carcinogens.