

Radford Army Ammunition Plant Community Relations Plan

FINAL

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ACRONYMS

AOC	area of concern
ARMS	Armament Retooling and Manufacturing Support program
CERCLA	Conservation Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CRP	Community Relations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ER,A	Environmental Restoration, Army
FLFA	Former Lead Furnace Area
IAP	Installation Action Plan
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
MMA	Main Manufacturing Area
NPL	National Priorities List
NRU	New River Unit
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFAAP	Radford Army Ammunition Plant
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
VADEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
VI	Verification Investigation

1.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

This document outlines the community relations approach to be used by the Radford Army Ammunition Plant (RFAAP) for activities related to its Installation Restoration Program (IRP), an environmental cleanup program at the plant that evaluates and addresses former disposal activities and releases. This is a revision of the original RFAAP IRP Community Relations Plan (CRP), finalized in September 1995. The CRP is designed to be revised periodically to address changes in stakeholders' needs and concerns over time.

The CRP is used by RFAAP as a guide for IRP outreach and communications activities. It was developed using information obtained through interviews with a representative sample of community leaders, residents, and other stakeholders. In this document, the term "stakeholder" is broadly defined as anyone who has a "stake" in a decision and generally refers to local residents, community leaders, government representatives, local businesses, and environmental organizations.

The results of these interviews were used to identify community information needs and concerns relating to the restoration efforts. The CRP provides an overview of these results and outlines the public involvement opportunities that RFAAP will provide to interested stakeholders as environmental remediation efforts continue. The purposes of the community involvement efforts are as follows:

- Identify concerns the local community may have regarding ongoing environmental remediation efforts at the site.
- Determine the best methods for communicating with interested stakeholders.
- Establish effective and comprehensive mechanisms for involving and educating the community about the environmental remediation efforts.
- Set forth a strategy for ongoing, two-way communication between the RFAAP and the community.

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The Installation Restoration Program is a Department of Defense program implemented at U.S. military bases to identify, investigate, and clean up contamination resulting from past operations. The overall program goal of the IRP is to clean up previously contaminated lands to an acceptable level of risk on active Army installations as resources and mission requirements allow, with primary emphasis on those that impact human health and secondary emphasis on legal requirements.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Location

RFAAP is located in the mountains of southwest Virginia in Pulaski and Montgomery counties (Figure 1). RFAAP consists of two separate areas: the Main Manufacturing Area (MMA, Figure 2) and the New River Unit (NRU, Figure 3). The MMA is located approximately 5 miles northeast of the city of Radford, which is approximately 10 miles west of the town of Blacksburg and 47 miles southwest of the city of Roanoke. The NRU is located about 6 miles west of the MMA, near the town of Dublin.

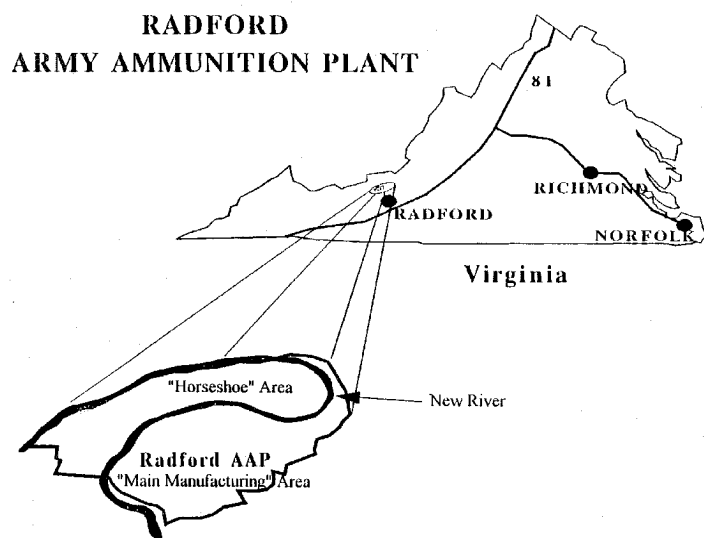


Figure 1. RFAAP location.

RFAAP lies along the New River in the relatively narrow northeastern corner of one of a series of narrow valleys typical of the eastern range of the Appalachian Mountains. Oriented in a northeast-southwest direction, the valley is approximately 25 miles long and 8 miles in wide at southeast end, narrowing to 2 miles in the northeast end. The New River divides the MMA into two sections. Land use surrounding RFAAP is primarily agricultural with some residential and industrial use.

2.2 Site History

Construction at the RFAAP site began in 1940 as the United States increased ammunition production facilities due to anticipated involvement in World War II (Figure 4). RFAAP initially consisted of two areas—a smokeless powder plant (the Radford Ordnance Works) and a bag-manufacturing and -loading plant for artillery, cannon, and mortar projectiles (the New River Ordnance Works). The areas operated separately until 1945, when the Radford Ordnance Works was renamed “Radford Arsenal” and assumed the New River Ordnance Works as a subpost known as the “New River Unit.” In 1950, NRU became an integral part of the Radford Arsenal and remained so as the arsenal was renamed “Radford Ordnance Plant” in 1961 and “Radford Army Ammunition Plant” in 1963.

RFAAP is owned by the U.S. Department of the Army and operated by contractor Alliant Ammunition and Powder Company, LLC, a division of Alliant Techsystems, Inc. The primary mission of RFAAP is manufacturing propellants and explosives for use by the U.S. military. The plant has also produced TNT on an intermittent basis since 1968. RFAAP’s TNT facilities have been on standby since the mid-1980s; however, there are plans to redesign and reopen the facility in the near future. The working population at RFAAP varies greatly with mission requirements.

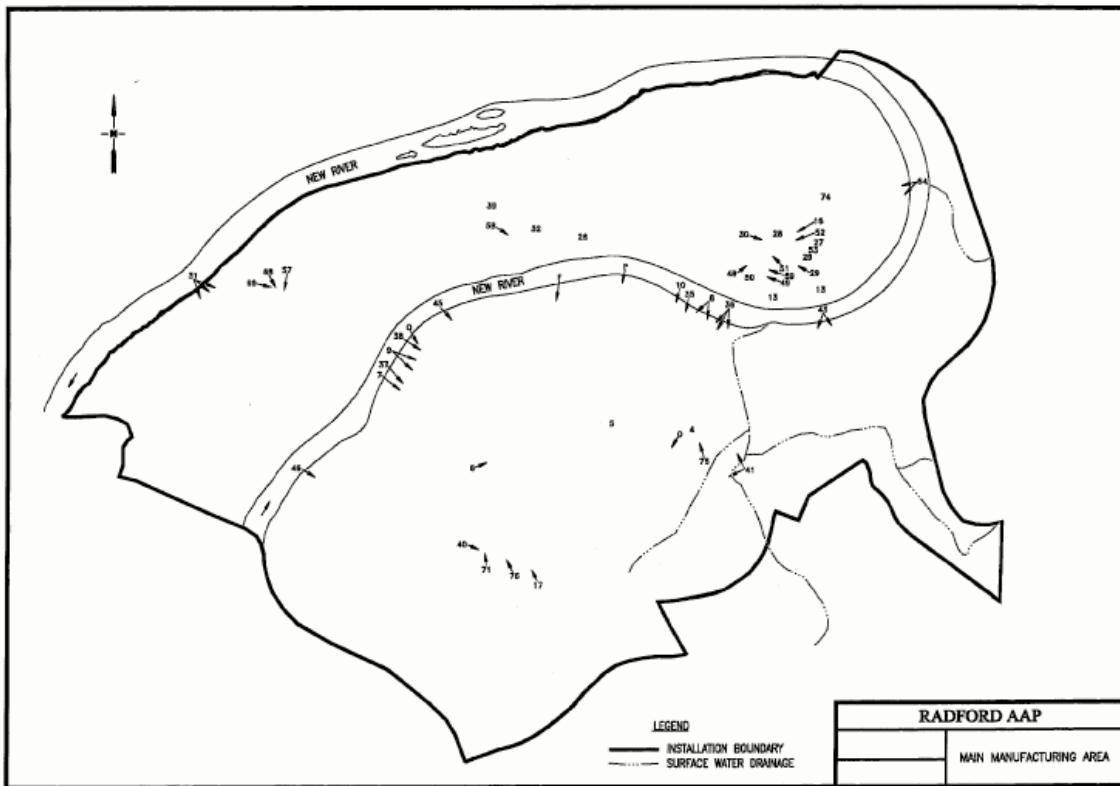


Figure 2. Map of the Main Manufacturing Area.

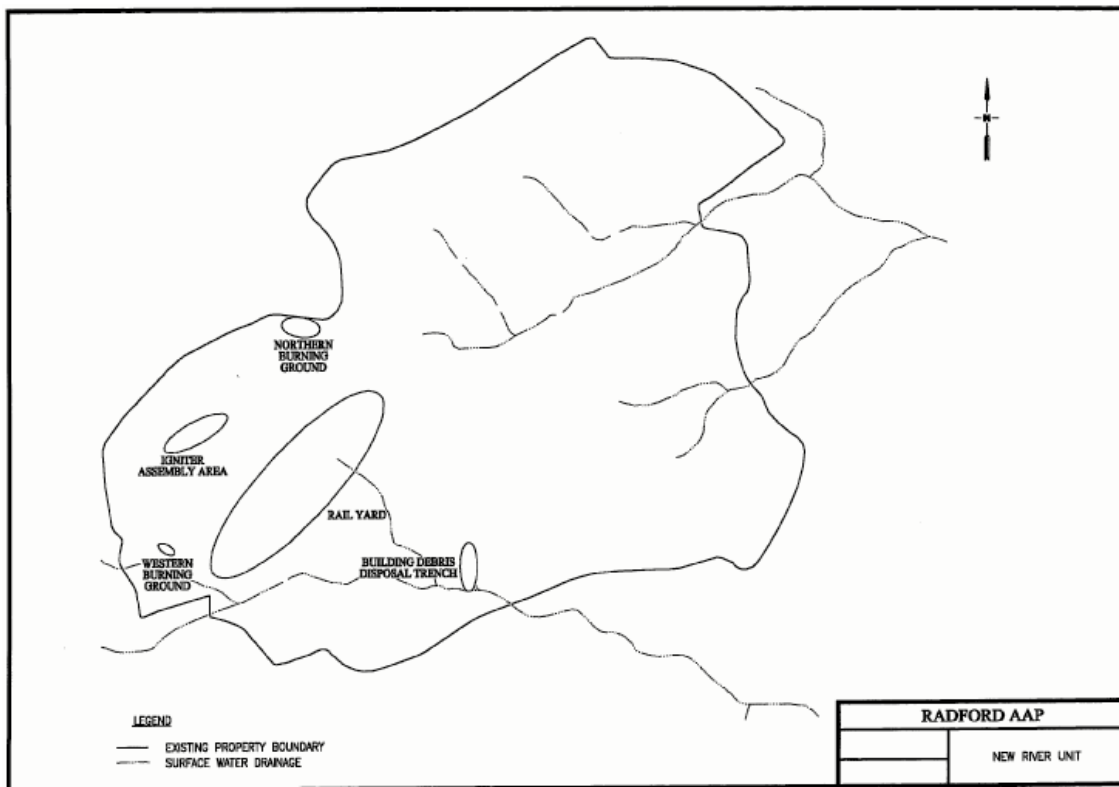


Figure 3. Map of the New River Unit.



Figure 4. Photograph from 1941.

RFAAP leases portions of the installation property and facilities for civilian use through the Armament Retooling and Manufacturing Support (ARMS) program, which encourages facility contractors to use and market idle facilities on the plant for other work, both government and commercial. There were more than 20 tenants at RFAAP as of October 2003.

2.3 Summary of Environmental Investigations and Actions

Water and soil contamination resulting from past operation at the RFAAP are currently being identified and investigated. The extent of the contamination remains uncertain in

many areas. Consequently, current research in and around RFAAP focuses on gaining a clearer understanding of the problem—the source of pollution, the natural setting (soil, geology, and groundwater characteristics), and other details that might affect cleanup decisions. This research will ultimately result in the best use of resources for remediation activities. Oversight of RFAAP’s investigation and remediation activities is provided by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality’s (VADEQ) Federal Facilities Program, and from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The primary contaminants of concern at RFAAP include metals and explosives. Groundwater within the RFAAP boundaries may be impacted by these contaminants. Groundwater is believed to eventually discharge into the New River. Current data does not suggest that groundwater flowing off the plant site has been impacted. Efforts are under way to delineate the occurrence and flow of groundwater; however, these efforts are complicated due to the presence of karst geology (highly fractured and channelized limestone).

The need for cleanup at RFAAP was identified in 1984 when the U.S. Army Environmental Center conducted an installation assessment. That study confirmed or identified suspected contamination (explosives, propellants, or other wastes) at several sites. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facility assessment, completed by EPA in 1987, identified 98 solid waste management units (SWMUs).

In 1989, EPA issued a RCRA corrective action permit to guide investigative and cleanup efforts at RFAAP. RCRA corrective action is just one of the many tools EPA and states use to address the cleanup and revitalization of hazardous waste sites. The permit directs that owners or operators of such sites are responsible for investigating and, as necessary, cleaning up releases at or from their facilities, regardless of when the releases occurred. The RCRA corrective action permit was reissued in October 2000. It is EPA’s enforceable document to manage the RFAAP IRP and specific sites eligible for Environmental Restoration, Army (ER,A) funding. The first phase of investigations at the SWMUs was completed in October 1992 under the 1989 permit. Since then, various investigations and actions have been completed and submitted to EPA and the Commonwealth of Virginia for review.

RFAAP is investigating and, as necessary, cleaning up IRP sites at the NRU using guidance from the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, commonly referred to as “Superfund”), though neither of the RFAAP properties is on the National Priorities List (NPL). CERCLA provides for long-term remedial response actions that permanently and significantly

reduce the dangers associated with releases, or threats of releases, of hazardous substances that are serious, but not immediately life-threatening.

2.3.1 Previous Studies

See Appendix A for a list of SWMUs and a chronology of select investigative and remediation activities conducted since 1992.

2.3.2 Future Investigation/Remediation Plans

Tentative schedules for future investigations and cleanup at RFAAP are presented in the Installation Action Plan (IAP), the key document in the management and execution of the IRP. The IAP outlines the multiyear approach to achieving the installation's restoration goals. Its objective is to ensure compliance with RFAAP's RCRA corrective action permit. For each site, the IAP documents restoration requirements, the rationale for the technical approach, and corresponding financial requirements. The plan also contains information about contaminants of concern, response actions taken, and past milestones, as well as possible future response actions. The IAP is updated annually in coordination with EPA and VADEQ. These documents are available on the Internet at www.radfordaapirp.org and in the RFAAP information repository at the Christiansburg public library branch.

2.4 Outline of the CERCLA and RCRA Processes

Investigative and cleanup activities conducted under RFAAP's IRP are guided by both RCRA and CERCLA. Both RCRA and CERCLA consist of several phases leading to the ultimate goal of cleaning up the site and providing a safe environment for the community. There are opportunities for community involvement throughout.

Key Elements of the CERCLA Process:

- Site discovery
- Preliminary assessment/site investigation
- Hazard ranking system/National Priorities List
- Remedial investigation/feasibility study
- Decision document or record of decision
- Remedial design/remedial action
- Site completion
- Close out

(Note: Removal actions can be conducted at any time.)

Key Elements of RCRA Corrective Actions:

- Initial site assessment
- Site characterization
- Interim actions
- Evaluation of remedial alternatives
- Remedy selection
- Remedy implementation
- Completion of the remedy

For more information on RCRA corrective actions, visit the EPA's Corrective Action Web site <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/index.htm>. For more information on CERCLA, visit EPA's Superfund Web site <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/>.

2.5 Lead Offices

RFAAP is the lead federal organization responsible for environmental cleanup decisions for RFAAP. RFAAP's IRP office is responsible for execution of this CRP. EPA and VADEQ provide oversight for the cleanup and monitor compliance with the RCRA corrective action permit.

Investigation Phase Executing Agency:

Radford Army Ammunition Plant and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Baltimore District

Remedial Design/Remedial Action Phase Executing Agency:

USACE, Baltimore District, as well as some interim remedial actions conducted through Radford Army Ammunition Plant

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office:

Region III (RCRA and Office of Superfund), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality Office:

Federal Facilities Restoration Program, Richmond, Virginia

3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 Community Profile

3.1.1 Local Infrastructure and Land Uses

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

The transportation infrastructure in the New River Valley includes a well-developed highway system. Interstate 81 travels through the counties of Pulaski and Montgomery and is centrally located within the valley. Norfolk Southern Railway provides rail service for most of the New River Valley.

Three airports also serve the New River Valley; two are located in the New River Valley. The New River Valley Airport is located two miles north of Dublin in Pulaski County. The Virginia Tech/Montgomery Executive Airport is located in Blacksburg, in Montgomery County. The third airport is the Roanoke Regional Airport in Roanoke, which is serviced by several commercial airlines.

3.1.2 Demographics

Since 1980, the New River Valley has experienced steady population growth. Total population increased from 141,343 in 1980 to 152,680 in 1990 to 165,146 in 2000, a steady growth rate of 8% every 10 years over the 20-year period. Tables 1–5 provide and demographic data for the New River Valley.

The New River Valley has many educational opportunities for its residents. There are five separate public school systems. Within these systems are 30 elementary schools, six middle schools, and nine high schools (most of which provide vocational-technical training). All schools in the New River Valley are fully accredited by the State Department of Education. Table 4 includes data for the average educational attainment levels in the region.

Table 1. New River Valley population by county

Jurisdiction	1980	1990	% Change 1980–90	2000	% Change 1990–2000
Floyd County	11,563	11,965	3.5	13,874	16.0
Giles County	17,810	16,366	-8.1	16,657	1.8
Montgomery County	63,516	73,913	16.4	83,629	13.1
Pulaski County	35,229	34,496	-2.1	35,127	1.8
City of Radford	13,225	15,940	20.5	15,859	-0.5
New River Valley	141,343	152,680	8.0	165,146	8.2
Virginia	5,346,818	6,189,197	15.8	7,078,515	14.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.

Table 2. New River Valley population by race

Jurisdiction	2000 Census population	White	African American	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic/Latino	Others
Floyd County	13,874	13,416	277	14	14	0	180	55
Giles County	16,657	16,244	267	17	33	0	100	33
Montgomery County	83,629	74,513	3,094	167	3,345	0	1,338	501
Pulaski County	35,127	32,351	1,967	70	105	0	351	140
City of Radford	15,859	13,892	1,284	31	222	0	190	79
New River Valley	165,146	150,416	6,889	299	3,719	0	2,159	808
Virginia	7,078,515	4,969,117	1,387,388	21,235	261,905	7,078	332,690	141,570

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.

Table 3. New River Valley population by age group

Jurisdiction	2000 Census population	18 and under	%	18–64	%	65 and over	%
Floyd County	13,874	3,080	22.2	8,588	61.9	2,206	15.9
Giles County	16,657	3,665	22.0	10,210	61.3	2,782	16.7
Montgomery County	83,629	14,301	17.1	62,136	74.3	7,192	8.6
Pulaski County	35,127	7,236	20.6	22,552	64.2	5,339	15.2
City of Radford	15,859	2,046	12.9	12,354	77.9	1,459	9.2
New River Valley	165,146	30,328	18.4	115,840	70.1	18,978	11.5
Virginia	7,078,515	1,741,315	24.6	4,544,406	64.2	792,794	11.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.

Table 4. Educational attainment in the New River Valley

Population 25 years and over	Percentage
Less than 9 th grade	10.78
9 th –12 th grade, no diploma	11.98
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31.24
Some college, no degree	18.26
Associate degree	6.3
Bachelor's degree	11.88
Graduate or professional degree	9.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.

Table 5. Median family income in the New River Valley

Jurisdiction	1980	1990	% Change 1980–90	Projected 2000	% Change 1990–2000
Floyd County	\$14,585	\$27,439	88.1	\$37,800	91.5
Giles County	\$15,274	\$29,416	92.6	\$43,300	80.9
Montgomery County	\$17,084	\$32,128	88.1	\$45,500	75.0
Pulaski County	\$16,247	\$28,057	72.7	\$38,500	91.5
City of Radford	\$18,680	\$31,318	67.7	*	*
New River Valley	\$16,444	\$30,163	83.4	*	*
Virginia	\$20,018	\$38,213	90.9	\$56,900	83.6

* Data not available.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990; Virginia Statistical Abstract, 1996–97 ed., Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2000.

3.1.3 Government Structure

Virginia counties are unincorporated administrative subdivisions of the Commonwealth created by law and governed by an elected board of supervisors. Floyd, Giles, and Pulaski counties each have a five-member board of supervisors; Montgomery County has a seven-member board. Supervisors are elected from each magisterial district within each county and serve terms of four years. A county administrator oversees the general administration of the county.

Virginia cities are primarily political subdivisions, governmentally independent of the county or counties surrounding them. Radford is an independent city with a council-manager form of government and is the only city in the New River Valley. The major towns in the New River Valley—Blacksburg, Christiansburg, and Dublin—also have elected mayors and town councils.

3.2 Chronology of Community Involvement

Community involvement is a proactive tool for addressing issues related to RFAAP's cleanup program and its potential impact on surrounding communities and natural resources. Effective community involvement efforts, including identification of stakeholder concerns and tailored communication strategies, can prevent future community relations problems.

In February 1995, RFAAP conducted 29 interviews with residents of the surrounding counties and city to assess their needs and concerns related to the plant's cleanup program. In early 1998, RFAAP placed two newspaper advertisements to determine whether enough community interest existed to sustain a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). RABs are advisory boards created to facilitate two-way communication between the facility owners/operators and the stakeholders. RAB participants can make suggestions, recommendations, and comments on issues concerning investigation and remediation activities. RFAAP held a public meeting in June 1998 to share information about the RFAAP cleanup program and about forming a RAB.

The RFAAP RAB was established in August 1998. The RAB is co-chaired by a RFAAP representative and a community representative. RAB membership is open to the public, and selection is based on applicants' representation of diverse interests in the local community, with preference given to those who are most impacted by the restoration process. RAB members, past and present, include neighbors, environmentally concerned individuals, and people interested in the natural resources in and around RFAAP. Most members are interested or concerned about public health, groundwater, drinking water wells, and surface water impacts that could be related to the RFAAP IRP.

In November 2001, RAB members were surveyed to assess their perceptions related to the effectiveness of the board and to solicit ideas for improving attendance at board meetings. All felt that RAB meetings had been helpful in addressing their concerns and/or needs for information and thought the RAB structure was adequate. Other survey results were as follows:

- Most were happy with RAB meeting frequency, length, and presentation.
- Most RAB members felt they received enough information about the IRP.
- Members felt that meetings were fairly productive and that content was occasionally interesting and met their needs.
- Some asked that more graphics and photos be used during meeting presentations.
- One member said seeing the interagency cooperation was a valuable aspect of the RAB.

The result of this survey was the addition of one new RAB member and better attendance at RAB meetings. During these meetings, RAB members have received updates from IRP staff and Alliant representatives, toured the facility, and observed investigative sampling demonstrations. They have also been given project and program status briefings. Decreasing attendance at RAB meetings in 2003 prompted a modification in RAB meeting frequency from bimonthly to quarterly, which was approved by the RAB September 2003.

To provide RAB members and other stakeholders with current IRP information, an e-mail distribution list was created and used to distribute meeting minutes and other IRP information. During the interview process for the updated CRP, additional names were collected for the e-mail distribution list. In addition, local elected representatives' contact information was updated.

In September 1999, an information repository was established at the Christiansburg library branch consistent with the RAB's recommendation. An information repository is a collection of documents relating to a cleanup site and relevant regulatory permits. It includes documents and information about site activities as well as general information about environmental regulations such as RCRA and CERCLA. The purposes of an information repository are to ensure open and convenient public access to site-related documents and to better inform the public of the restoration process.

An IRP Web site was developed in the spring of 2000 to enable broader access to information about the cleanup. The site (www.radfordaapirp.org) includes background and history descriptions, technical documents, fact sheets, IRP plans, and numerous photos.

3.3 Community Interview Process

Interviews with stakeholders form the foundation of the CRP. Community involvement and communication strategies in the CRP are based on compiled interview responses. Interviews help to identify what stakeholders know and don't know about the cleanup efforts, identify their concerns, and identify their information needs, including how they would like to receive information. Representatives from major stakeholder groups with potential interest in the environmental cleanup efforts at RFAAP were interviewed using a prepared set of questions formulated to gauge the communities' knowledge and level of interest in the cleanup activities at RFAAP. Questions also identified local preferences for receiving information through various means of communication. Interviews were conducted during the months of October and November 2003. Thirty-seven community members were interviewed, including representatives of local businesses, public agencies, and environmental groups, as well as local residents and elected officials. A list of these questions and summarized responses can be located in Appendix B of this document.

Through these interviews it was learned that only a few respondents were familiar with the environmental cleanup effort at RFAAP despite coverage of the program in series of *Roanoke Times* articles during the summer of 2003. Because most respondents were unaware of the cleanup program, they did not express specific concerns. Similarly, most had no knowledge of the IRP Web site, although many expressed interest by asking for the Internet address. Only a few interviewees were aware of the RAB, but about half asked to receive notification of RAB meetings and related information, preferably by e-mail.

Less than half of the community respondents felt that they had received sufficient information about the cleanup program at RFAAP. However, respondents generally did not want to become involved in activities related to the cleanup project other than by receiving program-related information via e-mail or other sources. Many said they would likely attend public meetings on specific topics, depending on the issue and urgency.

4.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Active community involvement is essential to the success of any public project. An effective community involvement program, using an open and honest process, typically reduces, and in many cases eliminates, costly and time-consuming criticism and project interruptions and delays. Consistent two-way exchanges of information and interaction between project personnel and the public at regular intervals enhance mutual understanding and are critical in obtaining optimal and acceptable outcomes for all involved in environmental restoration programs. Active solicitation of comments and information from the community also enhances the technical and procedural effectiveness of the environmental cleanup decision processes and enables agencies to formulate responses that more effectively address the community's needs.

The community interviews associated with the development of this CRP did not indicate a high degree of concern regarding the cleanup efforts at RFAAP. However, they did indicate a low level of awareness of the cleanup program. The communication techniques recommended in this section will help to establish effective and comprehensive mechanisms for communicating with all interested stakeholders. Establishing communication with stakeholders now can help to avoid controversy regarding cleanup decisions at RFAAP in the future. These communication methods will be used to meet the following objectives of the community involvement program:

- Inform community/stakeholders of issues relating to environmental restoration investigations and actions.
- Maintain the RAB as a forum for discussion and information exchange regarding the cleanup.

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- Provide a single point of contact for disseminating information relative to environmental cleanup activities and decisions and for addressing citizens' inquiries.

4.1 Community Involvement/Communication Techniques and Activities

This section provides recommended approaches to help facilitate active public involvement and communication among all interested stakeholders with respect to the RFAAP IRP. These techniques and activities evolved primarily from the community interview program. The first four strategies are consistent with public participation activities contained in CERCLA and RCRA. The required and optional activities provide a framework for conducting a comprehensive and effective community involvement and information exchange program. The framework is flexible and allows for modifications based on future suggestions from community members, as well as changes in the IRP.

Based on the interview results, RFAAP has identified the need for improved outreach and communication related to the IRP. Of thirty-seven people interviewed, nine respondents were aware of the cleanup program, and another five had only a vague recollection of some cleanup information. Eight respondents were aware of the RAB.

While awareness of the IRP and RAB was low among those interviewed, over half indicated that they would like to receive more information on the cleanup and nearly half (18 respondents) said they would like to be notified by mail or e-mail of future RAB meetings. The following community relations techniques and activities are designed to increase awareness about the cleanup efforts.

4.1.1 Maintain the Information Repository

To ensure program-specific information is available to interested community members, RFAAP should continue to maintain the information repository at the Christiansburg branch of the regional public library (see Appendix C). References to the information repository contents, location, and hours will be included in various communication tools, as appropriate.

4.1.2 Hold a Public Comment Period and Meeting to Explain Restoration Decision Documents

Federal law (i.e., CERCLA) requires public comment periods for particular key decision documents during stages of environmental restoration removal or remedial actions. The public comment period provides citizens with the opportunity to express opinions on certain RFAAP environmental restoration documents/plans, which include cleanup alternatives. RFAAP should continue to consider stakeholder opinions prior to making final decisions.

Comment periods usually last for a minimum of 30 days. Notification of these review periods is provided to local newspapers, including the *Roanoke Times*, *Montgomery News Messenger*, *Radford News Journal*, and *Southwest Times*, special mailings and, when possible, fact sheets. During the public comment period, RFAAP will provide an opportunity for the community to meet with the decision makers to discuss their comments. RFAAP will provide a transcript of the meeting for public review. Public comment periods will be held as decision documents become available.

4.1.3 Prepare Responsiveness Summaries

Following the required public comment period for any document, a responsiveness summary is prepared to document public concerns and issues raised during the comment period. It contains RFAAP's responses to those comments and records how comments have been considered in the decision-making process. The responsiveness summary becomes a part of the decision document and will be made available for public review at the information repository before a remedial or removal action begins.

Providing responses to citizens' concerns and comments will help to continue a productive, two-way flow of information.

4.1.4 Publish Public Notices

CERCLA requires that public notices be issued to inform the community of the release of documents requiring public review and comment, the timing of the public comment period for the document, the signing of the decision document, and any changes to a decision document. These notices ensure the community has an opportunity to voice opinions and concerns. RFAAP will provide such notices to the local newspapers.

4.1.5 Revise the Community Relations Plan

The CRP is a working document. Suggestions from the public are welcome. Activities should be added or removed and modifications to the plan should be made as needed. The CRP should be revised to reflect significant changes in the level and nature of community concerns and appendices updated as necessary. The next CRP update should be conducted in three years to determine whether stakeholder awareness of the IRP has improved and to document any related concerns.

4.1.6 Enhance the Restoration Advisory Board

RFAAP will continue its efforts to improve the effectiveness of the RAB. While participation on the RAB has decreased since its establishment in 1998, it has the potential to be a useful forum for the community to be involved in the environmental cleanup at the facility. RAB meeting records, reports, minutes, appendices, working papers, drafts, studies, agenda, or other documents will continue to be added to the information repository.

To improve participation on the RAB, RFAAP should take the following steps:

- Support RAB members' efforts to share what they have learned with their communities.
- Provide refresher information about the role of the RAB.
- Increase e-mailed information between RAB meetings to update members and interested stakeholders when needed.

4.1.7 Publicize IRP Central Point of Contact

Ms. Joy Case, Public Affairs Officer, is the point of contact for any external/public inquiries at RFAAP. Ms. Case's mailing address, phone number, and e-mail address should be listed in newsletters, fact sheets, news releases, and other publicity material.

4.1.8 Hold Community Meetings

Community meetings should be held when necessary to inform local community members about RFAAP environmental actions and/or site condition changes. The purpose would be to convey information about the environmental efforts in a clear and comprehensive manner and provide opportunities for members of the community to interact with RFAAP personnel and other involved agencies. The format of the meeting can range from informal availability/open house sessions to a more formal presentation/question-and-answer sessions. Informational tools used at these meetings may include posters, fact sheets, and other site-specific displays or demonstrations. RFAAP should provide the public with at least two weeks' notice of a scheduled meeting.

4.1.9 Update E-Mail Distribution List

The e-mail distribution list should be updated as needed. The e-mail list can be used to direct recipients to newsletters, fact sheets, media releases, notices of public meetings, and other types of communication materials posted on the IRP Web site. This communication medium helps ensure that all relevant, as well as potentially relevant, individuals/groups are kept informed of cleanup activities.

4.1.10 Project Updates and Fact Sheets

Select project updates and fact sheets are available on the RFAAP Web site and should be updated. Their availability should continue to be disseminated through e-mail to the RAB distribution list.

4.1.11 Publicize RFAAP Web Site

Internet use was popular among most interviewees, especially for e-mail. However, only a few of the respondents had visited the RFAAP Web site. RFAAP should publicize the IRP Web site using a variety of communication methods and monitor the changes in visitation. One means of publicity, for example, is to include the Internet address on all outgoing IRP correspondence to local stakeholders so that the community will learn where it is and frequent the site more often. In addition, the current RFAAP Web site should continue to be updated to include the most current IRP information.

4.1.12 Conduct On-Site Tours

The use of on-site tours can be an effective mechanism for improving communications and credibility with the surrounding community. Some respondents who had toured the MMA were positively impressed with RFAAP's openness. As security permits, tours should continue to be offered to community members.

4.2 Local Media Representatives

Local media representatives are presented in Appendix D.

4.3 Community Facilities Available

Local facilities identified for public meetings are listed in Appendix E.

4.4 Key Individuals and Organizations

A list of suggested key individuals and organizations is presented in Appendix F.

Appendix A

Solid Waste Management Units and Chronology of Previous Studies

SWMU Names

Acid Wastewater Lagoon
Calcium Sulfate Treatment Disposal Area
Bioplant Basin
Waste Propellant Burning Ground
Air Curtain Destructor and Open Burning Ground
Fly Ash Landfill #1
Calcium Sulfate Treatment Disposal Area
Closed Sanitary Landfill
Fly Ash Landfill #2
Coal Ash Settling Lagoons
Inert Landfill #1
Wastewater Ponds from Propellant Incinerator
Landfill Nitro Area
Red Water Ash Burial Ground
Sanitary Landfill #2
Landfill No. 3
Propellant Burial
Oily Water Burial Area
Red Water Ash Burial 2
Calcium Sulfate Treatment/Disposal Area
TNT Waste Acid Neutralization Pits
Closed Sanitary Landfill
Activated Carbon Disposal Area
Propellant Burning Ash Disposal Area
Pond by Building 4931/4932
Rubble Pile
Bottom Ash Pile
Chromic Acid Treatment Tanks
Pond by Chromic Acid Treatment Tanks
Flash Burn Parts Area
Inert Landfill No. 3
Mobile Used Oil Tanks
Former Drum Storage Area
Underground Fuel Oil Spill
Battery Storage Area
Calcium Sulfate Treatment Disposal Area
Building 4343
Former Lead Furnace Area

SWMU Numbers

SWMU 6
SWMUs 8, 9, 35, 36, 37, 38, & Area A
SWMU 10
SWMU 13
SWMU 17
SWMU 26
SWMU 27
SWMU 28
SWMU 29
SWMU 31
SWMU 32
SWMU 39
SWMU 40
SWMU 41
SWMU 43
SWMU 45
SWMU 46
SWMU 48
SWMU 49
SWMU 50
SWMU 51
SWMU 52
SWMU 53
SWMU 54
SWMU 57
SWMU 58
SWMU 59
SWMU 68
SWMU 69
SWMU 71
SWMU 74
SWMU 76
Area F
Area O
Area P
Area Q
Building 4343
FLFA

Previous Studies**1992**

- Verification Investigation (VI) Report, Dames and Moore (contractor), October 29, 1992, Draft Final
- RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) Report, Dames and Moore, October 29, 1992, Draft Final

1994

- SWMU 69 Closure Report, Dames & Moore, Draft. August 1994
- Draft Section 8.0, SWMU O, Dames and Moore, September 16, 1994 of the 1992 RFI Report
- The following sections of the 1992 VI Report were revised by the indicated parties: Draft Section 7.0 SWMUs 10 and 35, Dames and Moore, September 8, 1994; Draft Section 9.0 SWMUs 27, 29 and 53, Dames and Moore, August 19, 1994; Draft Section 11.0 SWMU 39, Dames and Moore August 31, 1994; Draft Section 24.0 SWMU 71, Dames and Moore, August 19, 1994.

1995

- Final Community Relations Plan, September 5, 1995.

1996

- RFI Report for SWMUs 17, 31, 48, 54, Parsons Engineering and Science, Inc., Draft. January 1996.

1997

- New River and Tributaries Study, Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. (contractor), December 1997.

1998

- Site Management Plan, ICF Kaiser Engineers, Inc. (contractor), May 1997 and May 1998.
- RFAAP Master Work Plan, Draft Final, April 1998.
- SWMU 68 Closure Report, Draft Final. April, 1998.
- Ecological Risk Assessment Approach, Main Manufacturing Area and New River Unit, October 1998.
- Closure Documentation for Solid Waste Management Unit 10, Biological Treatment Plant Equalization Basin, Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Radford, VA, Final. December 8, 1998.
- Closure Report for the Eastern Lagoon of SWMU 8. Final December 1998.
- Supplemental RFI for SWMU 54, Draft, December 1998.

1999

- RFI Report for SWMUs 31, 39, 48, 49, & 58, Draft, ICF Kaiser, January 1999.
- Work Plan Addendum for SWMU 54 Interim Stabilization Measure, Alliant Techsystems, Draft Final, January 1999.
- Work Plan Addendum 8: Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for the Northern and Western Burning Grounds (at the NRU) and RFI for Building 4343, ICF Kaiser, June 1999.
- Draft Screening Ecological Risk Assessment Report, The IT Group (contractor), September 1999.
- Work Plan Addendum 009: RFI Activities at SWMUs 31, 48, and 49 and Horseshoe Area Groundwater Study, The IT Group, November 1999.

2000

- Work Plan Addendum 010: Background Study, August 2000.
- Final Work Plan Addendum 11: Soil Sampling and Reporting SWMU 6, November 2000.

2001

- Draft Facility-Wide Background Study Report, January 2001.
- Draft Work Plan Addendum 12: SWMUs 39, 48, 49, 50, 58, 59, Area of Concern (AOC)-FLFA, AOC-Building 4343, New River Unit, April 2001.
- Draft Work Plan Addendum 009: SWMU 31 and Horseshoe Area Groundwater Study, April 2001.
- Final SWMU 6 Sampling Results Report, May 2001.
- Draft Current Conditions Report Horseshoe Area, May 2001.
- Site Screening Process, October 2001.
- Final Facility-Wide Background Study Report, December 2001.

2002

- Draft Work Plan Addendum 009: SWMU 31 and Horseshoe Area Groundwater Study, February 2002.

-
- Draft Work Plan Addendum 12: SWMUs 39, 48, 49, 50, 58, 59, AOC-FLFA, AOC-Building 4343, New River Unit, February 2002.
 - Draft Master Work Plan, Master Quality Assurance Plan, Master Health and Safety Plan, February 2002.
 - Draft Work Plan Addendum 13 RFI at SWMU 54, April 2002.
 - Draft Work Plan Addendum 14 RFI at SWMU 40/71, April 2002.
 - Draft SWMU 6 Decision Document, May 2002.
 - Final Work Plan Addendum 009: SWMU 31 and Horseshoe Area Groundwater Study, September 2002.
 - Final Work Plan Addendum 012: SWMUs 39, 48, 49, 50, 58, 59, AOC-FLFA, AOC-Building 4343, New River Unit, September 2002.
 - Final Master Work Plan, September 2002.
 - Final Work Plan Addendum 13 RFI at SWMU 54, September 2002
 - Final Work Plan Addendum 14 RFI at SWMU 40/71, September 2002
 - Final SWMU 6 Decision Document, October 2002
 - Draft Work Plan Addendum 15: Soil Sampling Investigation for SWMUs 8 and 36, December 2002 (non-ER,A funded)

2003

- Draft Building 4343 RCRA Facility Investigation Report, February 2003
- Draft Work Plan Addendum 16, Site Screening Process for SWMUs 13, 37, 38, 46, 57, 68, 69, 75, 76, and AOCs A, F, Q, March 2003
- Draft Field Investigation Report and Risk Assessment for Hazardous Waste Management Units 5 and 7, March 2003
- Final Work Plan Addendum 15, Soil Sampling Investigation for SWMUs 8 and 36, March 2003 (non-ER,A funded)
- Draft SWMU 58 RFI Report, March 2003
- Draft Work Plan Addendum 17, SWMU 51 RCRA Facility Investigation, July 2003
- Final Work Plan Addendum 16 Site Screening Process for SWMUs 13, 37, 38, 46, 57, 68, 69, 75, 76, and AOCs A, F, Q, Aug 2003
- Draft Soil Screening Report, SWMUs 8 and 36, Aug 2003
- Work Plan Addendum 18, RFI at SWMU 41, Sep 2003
- Draft Building 4343 RFI/Corrective Measures Study Report, Oct 2003

APPENDIX B

Community Interview Questions and Summarized Responses

Note: Thirty-seven people were interviewed. Some respondents did not answer all 23 questions. Some questions allowed for multiple answers.

1. How long have you lived or worked in this area? How long at your current residence?

Thirty-three respondents lived in the area for more than five years, including 17 who have lived in the area for all or most of their lives. Three interviewees did not respond to this question. Only one of the respondents has lived in the New River Valley for less than five years.

2. What do you know about environmental cleanup efforts at the Radford Army Ammunition Plant?

Twenty-two respondents were not aware of the cleanup program. Nine respondents were aware of the cleanup program. Five had only a vague recollection of some cleanup information. One interviewee did not respond to this question.

3. What is the source of your knowledge?

Seventeen respondents said they heard about other environmental issues, such as talk about perchlorate in the New River. Eleven did not answer the question, most because they were unaware of cleanup efforts. Nine recalled receiving information specifically about the cleanup program. Very few of those interviewed remembered details from these sources. For those who received some environmental information, the main sources included:

- conversations with RFAAP staff/contractors – 13
- news media – 12
- word of mouth – 3
- e-mails – 2

4. What do you think about the Radford Army Ammunition Plant in general? Why?

Twenty-seven respondents had positive comments about RFAAP in general. Their comments reflected a belief that RFAAP is an important local employer. Many said the facility is good for the United States and is a good neighbor. Five people were neutral or had no opinion of RFAAP. Three people had negative or mixed impressions. Two interviewees did not respond to this question.

5. What sources of information have you used to form this opinion?

Fifteen respondents developed their opinions through contact with RFAAP employees and/or contractors. Eight respondents formed their opinions through information received by word of mouth and/or observation. Eight interviewees did not respond to this question. Six people interviewed worked at RFAAP in some capacity.

6. What concerns do you have regarding the environmental cleanup activities at the plant?

Thirteen respondents had no concerns about the cleanup program. Others' concerns were general because they were previously unaware of the program. For example, nine people expressed concerns related to oversight and management of the cleanup; eight were concerned about the health of the New River; and six had comments related to communicating cleanup information. The general theme was that people hope RFAAP keeps the public informed, protects the New River, and does a responsible job with the cleanup. One interviewee did not respond to this question.

7. Do you believe the community is concerned about the environmental cleanup at the Radford Army Ammunition Plant? Why?

Fourteen respondents thought the broader community or those in their immediate communities were concerned about the cleanup at RFAAP. Thirteen thought the public is not concerned with the cleanup program. Some said this may be because they were not likely aware of the cleanup program and had not heard anyone voice concerns related to cleanup efforts. Nine people were not aware of the level of concern in their communities. One interviewee did not respond to this question.

8. Have any relatives, friends or neighbors living in this area discussed their concerns about the facility and/or cleanup effort with you?

Thirty-two respondents had not heard anyone express concerns related to cleanup efforts. Four had discussions with neighbors, friends or coworkers about the cleanup at the facility. One interviewee did not respond to this question.

9. Do you feel that the environmental program personnel at Radford Army Ammunition Plant and the regulatory agencies have given you information (in a timely manner)? Have they been responsive to your concerns and/or the community's concerns and questions about cleanup activities?

Eighteen respondents were not aware of RFAAP or any regulatory agency's responsiveness related to cleanup issues. Ten people had positive comments, including some who had contact with RFAAP related to possibly closing the New River and other noncleanup issues and felt the personnel involved were responsive and forthcoming with information. Five of those interviewed felt RFAAP was not responsive with information. Four interviewees did not respond to this question.

10. Do you know of any local groups or people who are concerned about environmental issues? Would you happen to know if they are actively involved with Radford Army Ammunition Plant cleanup activities?

Nineteen respondents were not aware of local individuals or groups interested in environmental issues. Fifteen respondents identified local environmental groups but were not aware of any involvement in RFAAP's cleanup program and of these, only one person interviewed knew of an organization that was specifically interested in cleanup issues at RFAAP. Three interviewees did not respond to this question.

11. Are you aware that RFAAP has a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), made up of interested local citizens, and local, state and federal officials, that meets several times a year? It is a forum for public involvement and information exchange on the Radford Army Ammunition Plant's environmental cleanup efforts. The meetings are open to the public. Would you like to receive notification of the RAB meetings so you can attend?

Twenty-seven respondents were not aware of the Restoration Advisory Board, but 18 of them said they would like to be notified by mail or e-mail of future RAB meetings. Nine of those interviewed had heard something about the RAB. One interviewee did not respond to this question.

12. Have you been involved in any Radford Army Ammunition Plant community involvement activities, such as attending a public meeting or RAB meetings? If you have been involved, how did you find out about this meeting?

None of the thirty-seven community members interviewed had been involved in any cleanup program community involvement activity. Many had attended meetings unrelated to the cleanup program, such as: emergency preparedness, the New River closing, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), or perchlorate investigations. One interviewee did not respond to this question.

13. Would you like to be involved in activities related to the cleanup project, such as public meetings, or receive information in the mail about the project?

Twenty-one respondents said they would like to receive information about cleanup activities and/or would like to be involved in cleanup activities. Fifteen of those interviewed do not want to be involved. One interviewee did not respond to this question.

14. How would you describe the media's coverage of the cleanup program?

Eighteen respondents were not aware of media coverage of the cleanup program. Of the 16 who were aware of media coverage, seven had positive comments, six had negative comments, and three had no comment. Three interviewees did not respond to this question.

15. Are you aware of facility's Web site? If yes, what do you think of the information that is available on the Web site?

Thirty respondents were not aware of the RFAAP cleanup program Web site. Many were interested to know there is a Web site and wanted the Internet address. Of the 6 respondents who were aware of the site, three had positive comments, two had no comments, and one had a negative comment. One interviewee did not respond to this question.

16. How do you currently receive information about Radford Army Ammunition Plant? How do you usually hear about plant issues or events?

The primary source of general RFAAP information for those interviewed is the local media and employees at the facility. The following is a tally of the responses (some of those interviewed had more than one response):

- contact with people who work at RFAAP – 17
- media sources – 16
- word of mouth – 4
- does not receive information/no response – 4

17. What newspapers, TV stations, and/or radio stations do you read, watch or listen to?

Thirty-four of those interviewed identified at least one local media entity. The *Roanoke Times*, Channel 10, and Channel 7 television news were the most popular news sources among those interviewed. Two of the 37 respondents said they did not use local media. One interviewee did not respond to this question. The following is a tally of the most common responses (many of those interviewed had more than one response):

- *Roanoke Times* newspaper – 28
- Channel 7 television – 20
- Channel 10 television – 19
- *Southwest Times* newspaper – 11

18. Do you feel you receive enough information about the cleanup program?

Nineteen respondents said they do not receive enough information about RFAAP's cleanup program. Eighteen said they did receive enough information about the cleanup program.

19. What other types of communication methods would be useful to you? (For example: public meetings, fact sheets, public speakers bureau, poster displays in public places, newsletters, Web site.)

E-mail was a preferred communication method for 16 respondents. The following is a tally of other responses (many of those interviewed had more than one response):

- Web site – 12
- Newspaper – 10
- Fact sheet/newsletter – 9
- Meetings – 9 (three said only for urgent issues)
- Posters – 8
- Public Speaker – 7
- Television – 3
- Radio – 1
- Press Release – 1

20. In your opinion, are the representatives of the Radford Army Ammunition Plant viewed as a credible, trustworthy source of information?

Twenty-five respondents said RFAAP representatives were credible and trustworthy. Five had neutral or no opinions. Four interviewees did not respond to this question. Three said RFAAP representatives are not credible and trustworthy.

21. Who do you see as leaders in the community? In other words, those who you feel are respected and trusted in the community?

Thirty-two of the respondents suggested various names, including local government representatives, school systems leaders, ministers, and people active in community issues. Some of those identified were already on or were added to the target interviewee list. Some of the suggested names are also included in the list of suggested key individuals and organizations in this CRP (Appendix F). Five of those interviewed offered no suggestions.

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

Ten people had additional questions or comments, including seven related to the CRP and communicating cleanup information, and one regarding the RFAAP IRP Web site. Twenty-seven had nothing additional.

23. Can you recommend someone else who we can interview?

Twenty-three of the thirty-seven people interviewed suggested various names. Many of the names were already on, or were added to, the target interviewee list. Fourteen of those interviewed offered no suggestions.

RFAAP COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN INTERVIEWEES

Note: This list is available only in RFAAP's copy of the CRP.

RFAAP's Administrative Contracting Officer's staff

- Doug Day

RFAAP/Alliant Ammunition and Powder Company employees

- Barry Nichols
- Linda Ramsey

Giles County

- Chris McKlarney, Giles County Administrator (acting)

Montgomery County

- Robert Parker, Public Information Officer
- Chuck Shorter, Montgomery County Board of Supervisors

Pulaski County

- Peter Huber, Pulaski County Administration
- Joe Sheffey, Pulaski County Board of Supervisors

Town of Blacksburg

- Kelly Mattingly, Director of Public Works

City of Radford

- Basil Edwards, Director of Economic Development

New River Valley

- Dave Rundgren, New River Planning District Commission

Radford University

- Rick Roth, Radford University professor

Virginia Tech

- Alan Raflo, Virginia Water Resources Research Institute

Elementary Schools

- Brad Bizzell, Principal, Belview Elementary
- Dolly Cottrill, Principal, Prices Fork Elementary
- Glenda Patton, Principal, Dublin Elementary School

Residents

- Karen Cecil, Dublin resident
- Buford McCoy, McCoy resident
- David Moye, Dublin resident
- Rhonda Ramsey, Bellspring resident
- Sharon Sayers, Dublin resident
- Leo Scott, McCoy resident
- Clint Treadway, Dublin resident

Businesses

- Terry Albert, Longshop Service Station
- Lorene Eanes, D&E Garage
- Jeff McCoy, Snuffy's General Store
- E. Morris, Dublin Electrical Contractors
- Randy Sumner, Pyrotechnics by Grucci, Inc.
- John Tresse, Mar-Bal, Inc.

Churches

- Dave Hoagland, Dublin Baptist Church
- Ira Weeks, Fairlawn Presbyterian Church

New River Fishermen/Enthusiasts

- Tim McCoy, Dublin resident
- Ronnie Powers, Chair, New River Roundtable
- Shawn Hash, Tangent Outfitters

State/Federal Regulatory Agencies

- Mark Leeper and Durwood Willis, VADEQ Richmond*

Local Environmental Organizations

- Bruce Mahin, Pathways for Radford

Local Media

- Heather Bell, *News Messenger*

** VADEQ staff members were interviewed simultaneously via phone; their interview responses were counted as one interview in this assessment.*

APPENDIX C

**Information Repository at the Christiansburg Branch of the
Montgomery-Floyd Regional Public Library**

GENERAL INFORMATION

RFAAP maintains an Information Repository at the Christiansburg branch of the Montgomery-Floyd Regional Library. The repository helps to ensure program-specific information is available to interested community members.

Montgomery-Floyd Regional Library
Christiansburg Branch
125 Sheltman Road
Christiansburg, VA 24073
Phone: (540) 382-6965
Hours:

Monday – Thursday	9 a.m. – 8 p.m.
Friday	1 p.m. – 5 p.m.
Saturday	9 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Sunday	1 p.m. – 5 p.m.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY INDEX

Updated November 2003

General Information

- RFAAP Environmental Policy (January 1998)
- *Community Relations Plan* (Final, September 5, 1995) – includes an overview of the site history and community background, description of the community relations program including communication activities, and points of contact.
- Fact sheets
 - *U.S. Army Industrial Operations Command* (Sept 1997)
 - *Restoration Advisory Board* (Revised 2001)
 - *Information Repository* (July 1999) (Filed with July 1999 RAB minutes/handouts)
 - *IRP Status Report Update* (Updated May 2000) (Filed with May 2000 RAB minutes/handouts)
 - *IRP Status Report Update* (Updated July 2000) (Filed with July 2000 RAB minutes/handouts)
 - *IRP Status Report Update* (Updated November 2000) (Filed with November 2000 RAB minutes/handouts)
 - *Geophysical Survey Methods Used...* (September 2002) (Filed with September 2002 RAB minutes/handouts)
 - *Cleanup Program at the Radford Army Ammunition Plant* (January 2002)
 - *Frequently Asked Questions* (May 2002)
 - *IRP Status Report Update* (November 2002)
- News clippings and news releases
 - RAAP wants citizen involvement: Membership on advisory board would give insight into cleanup efforts (*New River Newspapers*)
 - Arsenal seeking citizen input on cleanup (*The Roanoke Times*, February 27, 1998)
 - Arsenal seeking input: RAAP considers Restoration Advisory Board (*New River Newspapers*, March 4, 1998)
 - Radford plant is ‘one of kind:’ Army will close ammo facilities; RAAP is not on closure list (*New River Newspapers*, June 20, 1998)

- RAAP starts restoration effort: Partnership with community emphasized for environmental cleanup (*New River Newspapers*, September 12, 1998)
- News Release: Restoration Advisory Board (February 1998)
- News Release: Radford Army Ammunition Plant announces its new web site for the Installation Restoration Program (April 2000)
- Local plant announces new web site (*The Southwest Times*, April 12, 2000)
- News Release: Radford Army Ammunition Plant invites community members to join its Restoration Advisory Board (June 2000)
- Ammunition plant seeks board members (*The Southwest Times*, June 29, 2000)
- Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) mission statement and charter
- RAB meeting agendas, minutes, and handouts

June 16, 1998	August 12, 1998
November 12, 1998	January 21, 1999
March 18, 1999	May 20, 1999
July 22, 1999	September 16, 1999
November 4, 1999	March 16, 2000
May 18, 2000	July 20, 2000
November 16, 2000	January 18, 2001
March 15, 2001	May 17, 2001
July 19, 2001	November 29, 2001
January 24, 2002	March 21, 2002
May 16, 2002	July 18, 2002
September 19, 2002	November, 2002
March 21, 2003	May 28, 2003
September 25, 2003	

- *Verification Investigation*: Volumes I, II and III (Final Draft, October 29, 1992). The object of a Verification Investigation (VI) is to evaluate whether toxic or hazardous contaminants are present and are, or have the potential of, migrating beyond the boundaries of the identified sites (Solid Waste Management Units, SWMUs) by investigating the nature and extent of hazardous constituents in surface water, ground water, soil, and sediment.
- *Verification Investigation*
 - *Revised Section 7.0, SWMUs 10 and 35* (Draft, September 8, 1994)
 - *Revised Section 9.0, SWMUs 27, 29, and 53* (Draft, August 19, 1994)
 - *Revised Section 11.0, SWMU 39, Incinerator Wastewater Ponds* (Draft August 31, 1994)
 - *Revised Section 24.0, SWMU 71, Flash Burn Parts Area* (Draft, August 19, 1994)
- *RCRA Facility Investigation*: Volumes I, II, and III (Final Draft, October 29, 1992). The general purpose of a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) is to characterize the nature, extent, direction, rate, movement, and concentration of contaminant releases, determine the potential need for corrective measures, and aid in selection and implementation of those measures.
- *RCRA Facility Investigation Revised Section 8.0, SWMU O, Underground Fuel Oil Spill* (Draft, September 16, 1994)
- *Supplemental RFI Report for SWMU 54* (Draft, January 20, 1999) & U.S. Environmental Protection Agency comments dated March 16, 1999
- *Closure Report, SWMU 69, Pond by Chromic Acid Treatment Tanks* (Draft, August 30, 1994) – outlines the measures taken to remove the impacted sediment and soil at SWMU 69 and subsequently close the site upon agency approval.

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- *Closure Report for the Eastern Lagoon of SWMU 8* – summarizes the activities undertaken during the Interim Remedial Action at SWMU 8 Eastern Basin and presents the results of these activities in support of final closure of the Eastern Basin.
 - *Closure Documentation for Solid Waste Management Unit 10 Biological Treatment Plant Equalization Basin: Volumes 1 and 2*
 - *Screening Ecological Risk Assessment* (Draft, September 1999) – assesses the potential for adverse effects to non-human receptors resulting from exposure to chemicals at the Main Section of the RFAAP.
 - *Master Work Plan, Quality Assurance Plan, Health and Safety Plan, Addendum 010: Facility-Wide Background Study* (Final Document, September 2000)
 - *Master Work Plan, Quality Assurance Plan, Health and Safety Plan, Addendum 011: Soil Sampling and Reporting at SWMU 6* (Final Document, November 2000)
 - *RCRA Permit for Corrective Action and Waste Minimization* (October 2000) - includes terms and conditions for the management of described hazardous waste, investigation of Site Screening Areas, and other related requirements.
 - *RCRA Facility Assessment of Radford Army Ammunition Plant* (USATHAMA, 1987) - identifies information on solid waste management units and other areas of concern, evaluates the potential for release to the environment, and determines the need for further investigation.
 - *SWMU 6 Decision Document, Final October 2002* – provides information on soil sampling at SWMU 6, as a part of managing excavated soils that will be generated as part of the Production Base Support (PBS) project to construct nitrocellulose (NC) settling tanks at SWMU 6.
 - *Work Plan Addendum No. 13, RCRA Facility Investigation at Solid Waste Management Unit 54 Final Document*, September 2002
 - *Installation Action Plan for Radford Army Ammunition Plant* (Fiscal Year 2004) – provides RFAAP site descriptions, overview of past actions and cleanups, restoration schedule, and program funding.
 - *Building 4343 RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study Report, Draft Document October 2003 contains data, assessments and recommendations.*



APPENDIX D

Local Media Representatives

NEWSPAPERS

Mr. Michael Stowe, New River Valley Bureau Editor
Roanoke Times & World News
P O. Box 540
Christiansburg, VA 24073
(800) 346-1234, ext. 600
fax (540) 381-1656
www.newrivervalley.com

Mr. Jon Alverson, Editor
The News Messenger
20 W. Main Street
Christiansburg, VA 24073
(540) 382-6171
fax (540) 382-3009
news@newsmessenger.net
<http://www.mainstreetnewspapers.com/montgomery/>

Mr. Jon Alverson, Editor
The Radford News Journal
20 W. Main Street
Christiansburg, VA 24073
(540) 382-6171
fax (540) 382-3009
news@newsmessenger.net
<http://www.mainstreetnewspapers.com/radford/>

Mr. Mike Williams, Editor
The Southwest Times
34 Fifth Street N.E.
P.O. Box 391
Pulaski, VA 24301
(540) 980-5220
fax (540) 980-3618
<http://www.southwesttimes.com/>

TELEVISION

Mr. Shane Moreland
News Director
WSLS-TV (Channel 10)
P.O. Box 10
Roanoke, VA 24022
(540) 981-9127
fax (540) 343-2059
news@wsls.com
www.wsls.com

Mr. Jim Kent
News Director
WDBJ-TV (Channel 7)
2601 Holiday Lane
Blacksburg, VA 24060
(540) 985-3600
fax (540) 343-7269
news@wdbj7.com
www.wdbj7.com

Mr. Bruce Kirk
News Director
WSET-TV (Channel 13)
2320 Langhorne Rd,
Lynchburg, VA 24501
800-639-7847
fax (434) 847-8800
www.wset.com

RADIO

WVTF Radio (FM)
3529 Kingsbury Lane
Roanoke, VA 24014
(540) 231-8900
fax (540) 776-2727
mattioni@vt.edu
www.wvtf.org

WPSK Radio (FM)
7080 Lee Highway
Radford, VA
(540) 633-5330
fax (540) 633-2998
ssummer@valleybroadcasting.com

WFNR (FM/AM)
7080 Lee Highway
Radford, VA 24141
(540) 633-5330
fax (540) 633-2998
sstevens@valleybroadcasting.com

K92 (FM)
P.O. Box 92
Roanoke, VA 24022
(550) 774-9200
fax (540) 774-5667
cyndi.landiers@cox.com
www.k92.com

APPENDIX E

Local Facilities Identified for Public Meetings

SUGGESTED LOCATIONS

New River Valley Competitiveness Center
6580 Valley Center Drive
Radford, VA 24141
(540) 633-6730

Dublin Elementary School
600 Dunlap Street
Dublin, VA 24084
(540) 674-4613

APPENDIX F

Suggested Key Individuals and Organizations

FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

U.S. Senator George Allen
204 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Office: (202) 224-4024
Fax: (202) 224-5432

U.S. Senator John W. Warner
225 Russell Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
Office: (202) 224-2023
Fax: (202) 224-6295

Congressman Rick Boucher
112 North Washington Avenue
Pulaski, VA 24301
Office: (540) 980-4310
Fax: (202) 225-0442

STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor Mark R. Warner
State Capitol, 3rd Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
Office: (804) 786-2211
Fax: (804) 371-6351

The Office of Lieutenant Governor
Mr. Tim Kaine
900 E. Main St.
Suite 1400
Richmond, VA 23219
Office: (804) 786-2078
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