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LIST OF APPENDICES

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- B Program-Specific Points of Contact
- C Community Points of Contact
- D Restoration Advisory Board Members

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DD	Decision Document
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
MDE	Maryland Department of Environment
NPL	National Priorities List
PP	Proposed Plan
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	Remedial Investigation
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TCE	Trichloroethene
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

1.0 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Army initiated assessment of environmental conditions at Fort Detrick in 1977. The assessments focused on historic material handling practices at Fort Detrick. As a result of these studies, it was determined that certain areas within the installation require restoration or cleanup. Since that time, further studies have been conducted to assess the extent and nature of the contamination. In 1992, at the formal commencement of the Fort Detrick Installation Restoration Program, the Army initiated community outreach activities to inform the community of program findings.

The objective of this Community Involvement Plan is to establish an effective community involvement and information program to inform the community of Fort Detrick's environmental activities and provide for continuous community involvement in the cleanup process. The Army is committed to completing the remediation in a safe and cost-effective manner and providing sufficient opportunities for the public to provide input into the restoration process.

This Community Involvement Plan presents a strategy to optimize communication and information exchange between the Army, local citizens and businesses, elected officials, and various organizations and agencies within the Frederick community. Effective communication and timely information exchange are essential for maintaining community understanding and support for the Fort Detrick Environmental Restoration Program and for implementing a successful Community Involvement Plan.

This Plan was developed using information obtained through community interviews, conducted to identify and address the community's needs and concerns. The Plan specifically provides community members and Fort Detrick with an overview of the current issues and concerns identified through the interviews. Additionally, this document outlines the public involvement opportunities that the Army will provide to interested stakeholders as the cleanup process continues.

The Community Involvement Plan is established to accomplish the following:

- Provide for the exchange of information regarding the Fort Detrick Environmental Restoration Program;
- Solicit input, comments, and active involvement from the Frederick community;
- Provide a centralized point of contact for the public to express questions and concerns; and
- Propose an effective communications network for distributing desired information regarding environmental restoration efforts at Fort Detrick.

The Plan meets the requirements of the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, commonly known as Superfund, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance; Department of the Army Public Affairs plan, as outlined in the Installations Restoration Program; Department of Defense Management Guidance; and applicable State of Maryland laws and regulations.

1.1 Organization of the Community Involvement Plan

This Community Involvement Plan consists of the following major sections:

- 1.0 Background and Introduction
- 2.0 Community Background
- 3.0 Community Involvement Program
- 4.0 References
- Appendix A: Information Repositories
- Appendix B: Program-Specific Points of Contact
- Appendix C: Community Points of Contact
- Appendix D: Restoration Advisory Board Members

1.2 The Restoration Process

Current cleanup activities are being conducted in accordance with environmental regulations which include the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA – commonly referred to as Superfund); the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); and Maryland State laws and regulations.

In 1980, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (also known as CERCLA) to respond to environmental conditions that may pose a threat to human health, welfare and the environment. CERCLA establishes law and a process for evaluation and restoration of contaminated sites. Fort Detrick is required to abide by the CERCLA. The CERCLA process phases applicable to Fort Detrick are described below.

1. **Site Discovery** - The site is initially listed in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) database as a possible source of contamination.
2. **Preliminary Assessment** - Existing data and records are reviewed to determine if contamination exists and may potentially affect soil or water.
3. **Site Investigation** - Samples are taken and research conducted to determine if the site has polluted soil or water.
4. **National Priorities List** - The site is ranked according to EPA's Hazard Ranking System and evaluated for eligibility for cleanup under the Federal Superfund program. This process assesses the relative threat from a release or potential release of hazardous substances to surrounding groundwater, surface water, air, and soil, and the impact that the release would have on public health and the environment. The National Priorities List (NPL) is the EPA published list of hazardous waste sites nationwide that have been identified as having the highest level of potential risk to human health and the environment. In 1992, Fort Detrick was evaluated to determine its NPL status. Based upon the evaluation Fort Detrick was not considered eligible for the NPL. At this time the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) assumed primary oversight of cleanup activities.

Subsequent to the NPL scoring, remedial investigation activities have revealed the presence of additional contamination that was not considered during the 1992 ranking. A brief summary of these findings is presented in Section 1.5.1.

5. **Remedial Investigation (RI)** - The full extent and sources of contamination are researched and pinpointed during the RI phase. The data from the RI serve as the basis for a risk assessment. That study is used to characterize current and potential threats to human health and the environment and helps establish acceptable exposure levels.
6. **Feasibility Study (FS)** - Options for cleanup are investigated and identified. The technology and costs of the alternatives are analyzed in detail.
7. **Proposed Plan (PP)** – The PP is prepared for public comment. It summarizes the remedial alternatives presented in the FS, identifies the preferred alternative, provides rationale for that alternative, identifies any proposed waivers to cleanup standards, and documents the support agency's comments.
8. **Public Comment Period** - Comments on the proposed cleanup alternatives are presented through formal public hearings and written input on the RI/FS Reports and PP.
9. **Record of Decision (Decision Document)** – At NPL sites, after careful consideration of all public comments and community concerns, the selected cleanup option is outlined in a public document called the Record of Decision. This document provides a responsiveness summary that specifically addresses comments from the public.

Fort Detrick is not an NPL site; therefore, the Army will issue an equivalent document known as a Decision Document (DD). The DD will include most elements normally provided in a Record of Decision..

10. **Remedial Design** - This is an engineering phase that follows the DD when detailed designs, technical drawings, and specifications are developed for the subsequent Remedial Action stage.
11. **Remedial Action** - This is the actual implementation phase that follows the Remedial Design of the selected cleanup alternative. A qualified contractor begins cleanup according to the approved remedial design. Interim cleanup actions may occur anytime during the initial phases, and the public is involved as much as possible throughout the process.

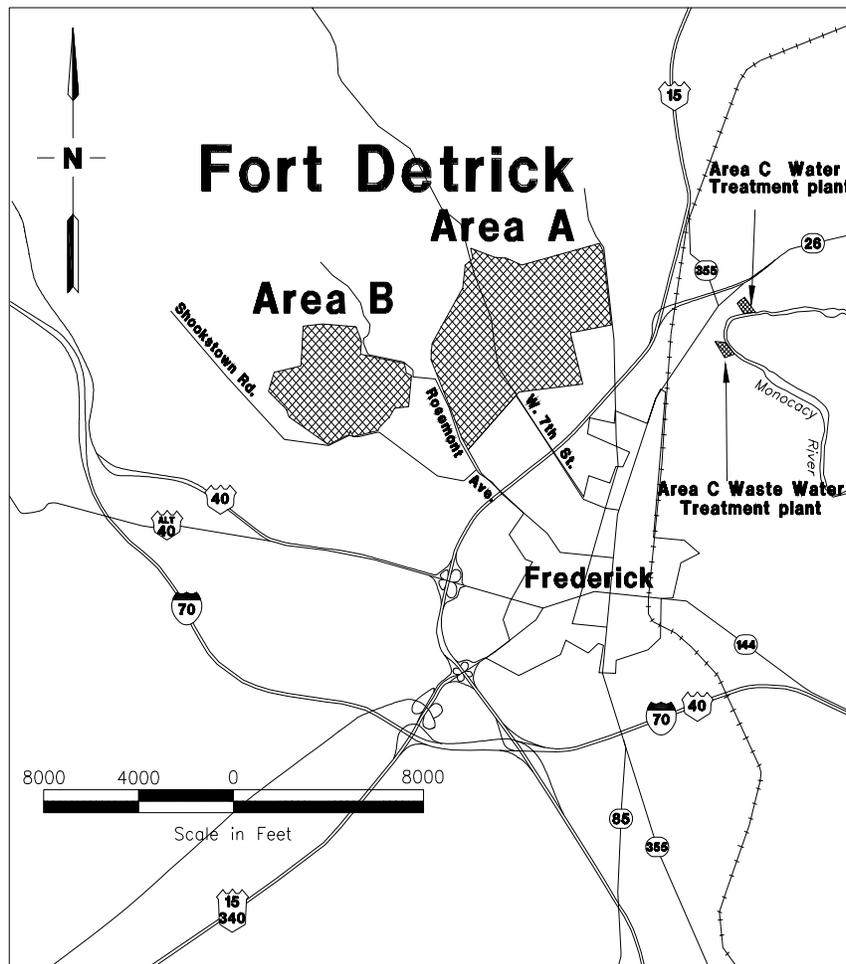
There is some flexibility in the process as presented above. For example, interim cleanup actions and associated documentation may be published in order to expedite site cleanup and limit potential risks to public health and the environment.

At Fort Detrick, the MDE has lead regulatory responsibility for overseeing the restoration process. Since Fort Detrick is not an NPL site, EPA does not have regulatory authority; however, EPA has committed to provide guidance in a partnership with the Army and the MDE.

1.3 Installation Location

Fort Detrick, located in Frederick County, Maryland, is an active United States Army installation operated under the Army Medical Command. Fort Detrick is located within the city limits of Frederick, approximately 47 miles west of Baltimore and 45 miles northwest of Washington, D.C., and is surrounded by residential areas, county-owned lands, and agricultural areas. Fort Detrick functions as an independent community, with its own resident and commuter populations, physical infrastructure, and community services. A site location map is presented in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1



Fort Detrick consists of three non-contiguous tracts of land designated Area A, Area B, and Area C. These areas cover a total of approximately 1,200 acres. Area A is the center of Fort Detrick activity and includes offices, laboratories, family housing, and recreational areas. Area A covers approximately 799 acres. Area B is the location of Fort Detrick's municipal landfill, animal farm, former skeet range, former explosives storage area, and waste disposal/test areas associated with former research activities. Area B is located 0.5 miles west of Area A and covers approximately 399 acres. Area C consists of 12 acres within which the water and sewage treatment plants for Fort Detrick are located.

1.4 Installation History

Fort Detrick houses over 30 tenant organizations, including some non-Department of Defense tenants. The installation is comprised of several tracts of land, which have been acquired from several sources over the years.

Frederick County purchased a 90-acre tract of land for a municipal airfield in 1929. The Maryland National Guard leased this property in 1930 for use as a summer training camp, and the U.S. Army Corps for Aviation leased the property in 1940 for student training purposes. The airfield was abandoned in 1941. The U.S. government purchased the 90-acre parcel in 1943 and established Camp Detrick, a Biological Warfare Research Center, under the operation of the U.S. Army Chemical Warfare Service. In 1944, an adjoining 53 acres was purchased. By that time, Camp Detrick was well established as an installation for research and development of offensive and defensive biological warfare techniques and agents. The Camp was expanded in 1946 when an additional 153 acres were purchased and again in 1952 when 503 acres were purchased. These purchases expanded Area A to its present size of approximately 799 acres.

Camp Detrick was designated a permanent installation after World War II. Seven and five-acre tracts of land were acquired in 1944 for the development of water and sewer treatment plants, now known collectively as Area C.

In 1946, 399 acres, now designated Area B, were acquired to provide an outdoor biological simulant testing area, commonly called the "grid test area." The Flair U.S. Army Reserve Center was constructed in 1955 and 1956 as a separate entity in the northeast corner of Area B. In 1958 the land was transferred to Fort Detrick and the facility became an on-post tenant. Permanent technical and installation support facilities were constructed during subsequent years, including major development projects such as the East Coast Telecommunications Center and the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases.

The demilitarization of Fort Detrick began after the U.S. outlawed biological research for offensive operations. A decontamination and certification program was completed during 1970 and 1971. Area B has been the primary location of waste management activities for Fort Detrick since that time and is the location of several landfills, which contain demolition and remodeling debris from Area A buildings, and several unlined trenches or pits. These pits were used for disposal of incinerated biological waste, decontamination sludge, lab chemicals, autoclaved animal carcasses, and residual pesticides and herbicides after demilitarization. Documentation indicates that the pits were not systematically numbered, their locations were not accurately documented, and that individual pits were used for a number of different purposes. Parts of Area B were also used to dispose of explosives by means of burning or detonation.

The current tenants are primarily involved in medical research and development, medical logistics and acquisitions, secure worldwide telecommunications, and reserve activities. There are 36 tenant units which include Military and other Government agencies.

1.5 Summary of Environmental Investigations and Actions

In response to the Army's Installation Restoration Program initiative, Fort Detrick has conducted numerous assessments and studies to determine the extent and nature of environmental contamination within Areas A, B, and C. Actions to mitigate and eliminate further soil and groundwater contamination are currently on-going.

1.5.1 Summary of Previous Investigations

Over 20 environmental investigations have been performed at Fort Detrick to date. These investigations primarily consisted of document reviews and audits, as well as field studies.

Key previous investigative efforts included:

- A geophysical investigation conducted by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Waterways Experiment Station (1993) identified 10 locations of anomalies interpreted as potential waste burial sites in Area B. This information was used during the implementation of the Phase I Remedial Investigation to refine sampling locations for Area B-11.
- Prior hydrogeologic investigations of the Building 568 Trichloroethene (TCE) Spill Site in Area A, including investigations by USACE (1988a, 1988b, and 1993). A total of eight groundwater-monitoring wells were installed in bedrock. Production wells and monitoring wells were sampled for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and a number of rounds of soil samples were collected and tested for Target Compound List VOCs, to delineate the extent of TCE contamination.
- Area A and B Remedial Investigations are currently on-going. These investigations have identified a large area of groundwater contamination in Area B as well as the location of at least one (1) chemical waste disposal pit in an area known as Area B-11.

1.5.2 Summary of Planned Investigations and Actions

Currently, planned remedial activities include:

- Completion of Remedial Investigations in Areas A, B and C
- Completion of Feasibility Studies for Areas A, B, and C
- The removal of chemical wastes in Area B, specifically in Area B-11.

Community members will have the opportunity to comment on all Proposed Plans for remedial activities prior to the Army making a final decision on the cleanup methods.

2.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

This section contains background information on the community and forms the basis for development of the community involvement program/strategy presented in Section 3.0. A brief description of the surrounding communities and a history of past community involvement at Fort Detrick is included. This section concludes with a discussion of the community issues and concerns that were defined as a result of interviews conducted in March and April 2000, as well as discussions with Fort Detrick personnel and agency representatives.

2.1 Community Profile

2.1.1 Local Infrastructure and Land Uses

Fort Detrick is located in Frederick County within the City limits of Frederick, approximately 47 miles west of Baltimore and 45 miles northwest of Washington, D.C., and is surrounded by residential areas, county-owned lands, and agricultural areas. Frederick County is Maryland's largest and fastest growing county in the Washington metro region. Frederick City is the second largest city in Maryland.

Because of Fort Detrick's location near Baltimore and Washington, major highways connect the metropolitan areas including U.S. 340, U.S. 71, U.S. 575, I-70, I-270, I-40, I-495, and I-695. Baltimore-Washington International Airport is located to the southeast and Dulles International Airport is located south of Frederick County.

Frederick County has a land area of approximately 665 square miles, comprised of flat terrain, rolling hills, and mountain ranges. The highest point of elevation is over 2,000 feet. The county is part of the Potomac River Basin and has two major drainage basins, Catocin Creek and the Monocacy River. There are a variety of land uses in the vicinity of Fort Detrick. These include residential areas, agriculture, commercial and light industrial.

2.1.2 Population and Government Structure

In recent years, Frederick County has seen significant growth. Between 1980 and 1990, there was a 31 percent increase in population, and from 1990 to January 2000, there was a 33 percent increase. Most of the change in population has been due to in-migration from surrounding counties. During 1999, the County experienced a 3.5 percent growth of 6,666 persons. In January 2000, Frederick County's population numbered 199,369.

The 2000 estimated Frederick County population by age is as follows:

Under 5	8%
5 - 19	21%
20 - 44	39%
45 - 64	22%
65 & over	10%

Based on U.S. Census information, the 1990 Frederick County population by race was as follows:

White	93%
Black	5%
Other	2%

Fort Detrick is located within Frederick City limits. The City is incorporated as a municipal corporation and is run by a democratic form of government where the Mayor serves as the Chief Executive Officer and the Board of Aldermen serves as the legislative body. All City officials are elected to four-year terms. Frederick County is governed by five County Commissioners, each elected at large to a four-year term. The Commissioners administer Maryland State laws and carry out functions specified by the Maryland General Assembly.

2.1.3 Education and Employment

Frederick County had over 35,000 students enrolled in the 1999-2000 school year. In 1996, the County had 1,968 graduates from high school, a 95.5 percent graduation rate. Residents are well-educated, with

approximately 80 percent having a high school degree and 22 percent having a bachelor's degree or higher.

In 1996, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, Frederick County's 4,585 businesses employ more than 61,000 workers. According to 1990 data, 15,106 people commuted from other counties and states into Frederick County to work. Conversely, 60 percent of the labor force residing in Frederick County commute outside of the county for work.

The County's major labor industries include agriculture, biotechnology, information technology, manufacturing, and medical services. Frederick County is Maryland's largest dairy producer, providing one-third of the State's milk production. Fort Detrick is the County's largest employer with approximately 5,600 workers. Other major employers include the Frederick County Board of Education, Frederick County Government, Frederick Memorial Hospital, Bechtel Power Corporation, First USA, First Nationwide Mortgage, MidAtlantic Medical Services, Inc., State Farm Insurance Company, and Alcoa-Eastalco Works.

The median household income for Frederick County in 1997 was \$50,700 according to U.S. Census projections, an 18 percent increase from 1990. Based on Census information, the 1990 Frederick County household income range breakdown was as follows:

\$0 - 9,999	7.4%
\$10,000 - 14,999	4.7%
\$15,000 - 24,999	12.0%
\$25,000 - 34,999	15.2%
\$35,000 - 49,999	23.5%
\$50,000 - 74,999	24.2%
\$75,000 - 99,999	8.1%
\$100,000 and over	4.8%

2.2 History of Community Involvement at Fort Detrick

In 1992 at the formal commencement of the Fort Detrick Installation Restoration Program, the Army initiated community outreach activities to inform the community of the findings of the various environmental assessments and studies. Fort Detrick started supplying several nearby residents with bottled water after discovering solvent contamination in their wells. Around that time, two community meetings were held to inform the community about the study results and to answer any questions. The first meeting was held in 1993 at a public school in Frederick. The second meeting was held approximately one year later in the Frederick City Hall Boardroom. For a period of time after the meetings, approximately eight (8) newsletters were also sent to local residents to keep them informed and updated on environmental activities. Since that time, the Fort Detrick Public Affairs Office has continued to keep the local media abreast of environmental activities and has been available to discuss the concerns of local community members.

In 1993, Fort Detrick established a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB Charter identifies the Board's purpose "as a means of keeping the public involved and informed of its environmental restoration program and activities, and its function "as a forum of timely exchange of cleanup information among the community, installation and regulatory agencies." Community members on the RAB have played an active role in assisting in the identification and clarification of technical issues thus far in the remedial process. As stakeholders in the community, input from these members is sought and encouraged. According to Fort Detrick, there was no predecessor organization prior to the establishment of the RAB in 1993.

In 1999, Fort Detrick began a formal partnering process with EPA and MDE, resulting in the formation of the Detrick Restoration Team. Other members of the Detrick Restoration Team include the U.S. Army Environmental Center, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Medical Command, and the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventative Medicine. Contractors, who are involved in Fort Detrick's Environmental Restoration Program, also participate in the monthly meetings. The team's mission is to complete the Environmental Restoration Program "in a safe, expeditious, and cost-effective manner. To achieve this, the Detrick Restoration Team will use its combined resources to make decisions based on

good science and engineering, meaningful stakeholder and community involvement, and regulatory agency requirements.” Various environmental restoration projects, schedules, and documents are discussed at the meetings. These facilitated meetings have increased communication among the participants and accelerated environmental projects. Monthly meeting summaries are prepared and made a part of the Environmental Restoration Program Administrative Record. The RAB is also provided copies of meeting summaries to keep them informed of the team’s discussions and progress.

2.3 Environmental Justice

The areas surrounding Fort Detrick consist of a variety of demographic groups. Activities at Fort Detrick have the potential to impact all of these groups. Since there are a variety of socioeconomic groups living in the vicinity of the installation, the impact of environmental actions would not be disproportionately higher for any one particular group. In addition, Fort Detrick has solicited RAB membership from all surrounding communities to encourage a diverse representation on the Board. Fort Detrick will continue to be sensitive to the needs of the diversity of stakeholders and will employ a range of communication techniques to ensure participation from all neighboring populations.

2.4 Community Interview Program

The first part of the interview process involved identifying major stakeholders in the Fort Detrick Restoration Program. Stakeholders are identified as individuals, and those individuals representing groups, that could be potentially affected by the environmental conditions or restoration program at Fort Detrick and those individuals who, for personal reasons, have a concerted interest in the program. Interviewees were selected from a list of individuals previously contacted about Fort Detrick’s environmental restoration activities, as well as a list of key contacts. Specific efforts were made to interview representatives from each major stakeholder group who are identified in the following discussion.

IT Corporation, contracted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, conducted interviews during the period of April 3 - April 7, 2000, in Frederick, Maryland, with the purpose of developing this Community Involvement Plan. A total of 31 community members were interviewed, 25 being local residents. Respondents included one elected official from City government, three representatives of County government, two representatives of the media, 21 local property owners within two miles of Fort Detrick, two representatives of local civic organizations, one environmental activist, one representative of a local college, and four representatives of the Fort Detrick Restoration Advisory Board. Public agency representatives interviewed included the Frederick City Mayor, Frederick County Public Information Officer, and representatives from the Frederick County Health Department and Office of Economic Development.

Respondents were interviewed using a semi-structured questionnaire consisting of twelve questions with space for additional comments. During the interviews, some respondents had specific site-related concerns and/or statements that were noted. Responses to these concerns/statements may be prepared specifically for these individuals, or addressed through fact sheets, newsletters, or press releases. All parties interviewed have been placed on Fort Detrick’s mailing list for the Installation Restoration Program.

Key information obtained during the interviews can be summarized as follows:

- The majority of respondents knew about Fort Detrick’s history and its environmental restoration program, with some involved as members of the RAB. Very few of the respondents have participated in prior site activities, received information about the cleanup program, or contacted government officials or program personnel. Many respondents did not know that the RAB exists.
- Respondents clearly indicated the need for greater interaction between site personnel and the local community to ensure better information dissemination. The majority of respondents want to be kept informed about site activities, cleanup progress, and cleanup-related public meetings and RAB meetings. Respondents are specifically interested in historical and new contamination information/findings, the cleanup schedule and goals, and future use plans.

- Most respondents would like to receive information via the mail in the form of newsletters and fact sheets, or through the local media.
- The primary concerns of respondents pertain to groundwater and soil contamination – both chemical and biological media, the unknown materials buried in Area B, and future use impacts. The respondents' overall perception of the community's sensitivity to environmental issues varied greatly.

2.4.1 Interview Questionnaire and Response Summary

This section provides the questions posed to the respondents and a summary of their responses. Note that "RAB:" prior to text indicates questions posed specifically to and responses from RAB members.

Question 1: How long have you lived in this area? How long at your current residence? RAB: How long have you been involved with the Fort Detrick RAB? What prompted you to join the RAB?

The majority of the respondents have lived in the Frederick area 10 years or longer, with 21 individuals living within approximately 2 miles of Fort Detrick. **RAB:** Two of the four RAB respondents have been members for more than 2 years, and the other two for more than 6 years. Three became members because of their related technical expertise and interest, and one because of his interest in environmental and community issues.

Question 2: What do you know about Fort Detrick's history? RAB: Before joining the RAB, how much did you know about Fort Detrick's history and environmental contamination issues?

The majority of respondents knew about Fort Detrick's history, with only four out of the 31 individuals interviewed not knowing much about historical activities. **RAB:** Two of the members did not know much prior to their RAB involvement and two were very familiar with the facility's history.

Question 3: Have you heard of Fort Detrick's environmental restoration/cleanup program? When did you first become aware of the program and the problems at the site? How did you learn this information? RAB: When did you become aware of and interested in the environmental restoration/cleanup program?

The majority of respondents knew about Fort Detrick's environmental restoration program, however, six individuals had not. Approximately one-third of the respondents heard about the program via the newspaper and another third through contact with individuals employed at Fort Detrick. Others became aware of the program through their work, having their well tested, meetings, or the Fort Detrick Internet web site. **RAB:** Three of the four members became aware and interested through their work or affiliations, while the fourth became interested when deciding to move to the Frederick area.

Question 4: What are your current environmental concerns about the base? Have any relatives, friends or neighbors living in this area discussed their concerns about Fort Detrick with you?

Responses regarding environmental concerns from community members included on and off-site groundwater and on-site soil contamination by both chemical and biological media; off-site well contamination; health effects of on-going work at Fort Detrick and historic contamination; buried chemicals and unknown media on-site; future land use of Area B including health and traffic impacts; decreasing local well water volume/pressure; contaminant emissions into the air; residential development issues including planning for public water, wells, and sewer systems; leakage of Area B landfill liner/cap; and sewage overflow problems. It should be noted that seven individuals had no environmental concerns. Very few individuals had ever discussed their concerns with friends, relatives, or neighbors.

Question 5: In your opinion, how sensitive is the community in general to environmental issues?

About one-third of the respondents were unsure of the community's sensitivity to environmental issues. In the opinion of the remaining interviewees, the Frederick community is split almost equally between being very sensitive, moderately sensitive, and not sensitive to environmental concerns.

Question 6: Have you had any contacts with government officials or program personnel about Fort Detrick's environmental issues? Do you feel these individuals were responsive to your concerns/questions? How can interactions between the local community and environmental

program personnel be improved? RAB: Do you feel that Fort Detrick Environmental Restoration program personnel and the regulatory agencies involved have been forthcoming with information (in a timely manner) and responsive to your/the RAB's concerns and questions?

Of the eight respondents that have contacted or have been contacted by Environmental Restoration program personnel, all thought Fort Detrick had been responsive to their particular issue. A little more than one-third of the interviewees had never contacted Fort Detrick regarding environmental issues. The main theme for improving interactions was that communication is key – keeping it honest and continuous; letting more people know up front what is going on before they become suspicious and so that there are no perceived “dark secrets”; and following through with oral and written commitments.

Communication mechanisms suggested included conducting town meetings; notifying the community of RAB meetings; running a television piece on a government access channel, Channel 10 or the City's Channel 99; using the County's Community Bulletin Board – Channel 19; making written reports available; using the local newspaper's web site; providing the community with key contact information; using the local radio for announcements; and providing information via newsletters, fact sheets, local newspapers, telephone, and e-mail.

RAB: All four members felt that Fort Detrick has been very accommodating of the RAB's requests, responsive to their questions, and forthcoming with information. One member thought the press should be provided more information to relay to the community, since the RAB only reaches a very small portion of the public. Another suggested using a monthly newsletter for community outreach.

Question 7: Have you participated in activities relative to the cleanup effort, such as public meetings, or received information in the mail about past activities? RAB: Prior to being on the RAB, have you participated in other (non-RAB) activities relative to the cleanup effort or received any information in the mail?

More than half of the interviewees had never participated in activities or received any information in the mail related to the cleanup effort. The remaining respondents had either attended a meeting or received a newsletter in years past. **RAB:** Two members had not been involved prior to being on the RAB, and two had.

Question 8: How would you like to be involved in future activities? Do you have any suggestions on how we can get your neighbors and friends interested and/or involved in future environmental restoration program activities? RAB: What has the RAB done to bring other community members into the discussions or inform the community about environmental issues/activities?

The majority of interviewees just want to be informed of future activities and updated on progress made during the environmental restoration effort. A few individuals expressed an interest in having access to the decision-makers, and several people do not care to be involved with the program at all. Suggestions on how to involve others within the community included publicizing events in the local newspaper and use of its web site; utilizing public service announcements on the local radio; mailing announcements and newsletters/information to the community; creating a informational program-specific videotape and making it available to the public; providing information to homeowners' associations to include in their newsletters; and utilizing existing events such as Earth Day to get the word out. **RAB:** The RAB has recently been discussing the need for more public outreach and is currently looking at ways to do so. In particular, it is considering approaching local community groups and homeowners' associations.

Question 9: What kind of information would you like to receive about environmental projects at Fort Detrick? How do you like to receive this information? How frequently? RAB: Is there any other cleanup-related information that you would like to receive that is not currently provided to the RAB? If so, what and in what form? How often?

With the exception of one individual, all respondents want to receive updates on environmental restoration program progress via some form of newsletter, fact sheet, or report. The majority would like to receive this information as new information becomes available, as site conditions change, or periodically. A few thought quarterly updates would be useful. A few respondents also mentioned the need to be updated and informed of Fort Detrick's plan for Area B's future use, as well as the cleanup schedule and goals. **RAB:** Three of the four RAB members stated that they are sufficiently informed, and no additional

information other than what is already provided is necessary. One RAB member asked to receive all new documents that Fort Detrick is releasing because of his citizen contact such that he can knowledgeably answer any questions that might arise.

Question 10: Would you like to be on a general mailing list to receive information associated with the cleanup effort and progress of the restoration program? RAB: Skip.

All respondents would like to be placed on the Fort Detrick Environmental Restoration Program mailing list.

Question 11: Did you know that a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), made up of interested local citizens, and local, state and federal officials, meets approximately every two months as a forum for public involvement and information exchange relative to Fort Detrick's environmental restoration program activities? The meetings are open to the public. Would you like to receive notification of the RAB meetings so you can attend? RAB: Skip.

About half of the interviewees knew about the RAB, and half did not. Several individuals are already notified of RAB meetings. Of those that are not, the majority want to be notified of the meetings.

Question 12: Do you have any suggestions on other individuals or groups within the community that we should talk with?

These responses were compiled; a few more individuals were contacted for interviews; and all will be incorporated into the Fort Detrick Environmental Restoration Program mailing list.

Question 13: Other comments?

Additional comments were received during the interviews. These comments generally reflected concern over issues unrelated to the Installation Restoration Program at Fort Detrick. However, it was apparent from the comments that there will be some perceived issues that will need to be addressed during public outreach activities.

3.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

Active community involvement is essential to the success of any public project. An effective public involvement program, utilizing an open and honest process, typically reduces or, in many cases, eliminates costly and time-consuming criticism and project interruptions and delays. This criticism typically results from a lack of early and active involvement of the community in the process, rather than objections to the project. Consistent two-way exchange of information and interaction between project personnel and the public at regular intervals enhances mutual understanding and is critical in obtaining optimum 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 communication techniques suggested in this section were developed to help facilitate this approach.

3.1 Goal and Objectives

The goal of the Fort Detrick Environmental Restoration Program Community Involvement Plan is to establish effective and comprehensive mechanisms for communication and exchange of information with all interested stakeholders. This Plan has been designed to fulfill the requirements of:

- The National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan of 1990.
- CERCLA of 1980 (Public Law 96-510), as amended, including Section 117 of SARA of 1986 (Public Law 96-499).
- Headquarters, Department of the Army Public Affairs Plan 10-01-87: Installation Restoration Program, October 1987.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance and publications, including Public Involvement in the Superfund Program (WH/FS-86-004) and CERCLA Compliance with Other Environmental Statutes (*Federal Register* 50(29): 5928-5923).
- EPA Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Directive Number 9230.0-3C, January 1992).
- Department of Defense, Management Guidance for Defense Environmental Restoration Programs, March 1998.
- Applicable Maryland State laws and regulations.
- Cutting Edge: The History of Fort Detrick, Third Edition, Norman A. Covert, Published January 1997, Public Affairs Office, Headquarters, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Detrick, MD

This Community Involvement Plan has the following objectives:

- Establish community credibility with Fort Detrick Environmental Restoration Program activities.
- Maximize community involvement in the cleanup activities by providing stakeholders every opportunity to have input into the remedial decision-making process and making sure the community is aware of these opportunities.
- Ensure that the public understands that personal and community health interests are of paramount concern to the U.S. Army.
- Inform and educate the community of the environmental restoration process and remedial plans and alternatives.
- Keep local residents, Federal and State regulatory agencies, local elected officials, the media, and other interested parties informed in a timely manner of major findings and results of and issues relating to environmental restoration investigations and actions.

- Ensure the Army is sensitive to and informed of changes in community concerns, attitudes, information needs, and activities regarding the Environmental Restoration Program and use their concerns as factors in evaluating modifications of the Community Involvement Plan as necessary to address these changes.
- Effectively serve the community's information needs and address citizen inquiries through prompt response and release of factual information through the media and other information dissemination techniques, as well as adequate follow-up.
- Effectively respond to the needs of the media by providing timely response to inquiries and requests for interviews and briefings, resulting in fair and accurate reporting of environmental restoration program activities/information.
- Create and maintain, through an active public affairs program, a climate of understanding and trust with the aim of providing information and opportunities for public comments and discussion.
- Provide a single point of contact for dissemination of information relative to Environmental Restoration Program activities and decisions to the community.
- Identify community issues and potential areas of concern and develop and implement objective means to avoid and resolve conflict.
- Maintain the RAB as a forum for discussion and information exchange regarding the Environmental Restoration Program and better utilize it to bring other members of the community into the discussions.

3.2 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 Fort Detrick Environmental Restoration Program. These techniques and activities evolved primarily from the community interview program. The first eight techniques and activities are required by CERCLA, as amended by SARA, and subsequent guidance. 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 Environmental Restoration Program. Additionally, based on the level of community interest, the amount, type, and frequency of activities can be adjusted as necessary. The techniques and activities to be utilized in meeting the program goal and objectives are presented in the following sections.

3.2.1 Establish and Maintain an Information Repository

To ensure program-specific information is available to interested community members, Fort Detrick has established and maintains two information repositories. The locations and business hours for the information repositories are listed in **Appendix A**. These repositories contain copies of the full Administrative Record for the Fort Detrick Environmental Restoration Program. The Administrative Record contains program-related documents including technical documents, informational fact sheets, public notices, and maps. This information is used by Fort Detrick to make decisions regarding its Environmental Restoration Program. Fort Detrick will continue to update the repositories with information. News releases and other communication methods will be used to periodically remind the community of the availability of information at these repositories.

3.2.2 Hold a Public Comment Period & Meeting for Restoration Documents

Public comment periods are required by Federal law for particular documents during stages of environmental restoration removal or remedial actions. Documents that require public comment periods include Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analyses, Proposed Plans, and Remedial Action Plans. The public comment period provides citizens with the opportunity to express opinions on certain Fort Detrick environmental restoration documents/plans, which include cleanup alternatives. Community input is encouraged, and citizens are made aware that Fort Detrick considers their opinions prior to making final decisions. The comment period lasts for a minimum of 30 days and can be extended by citizen request.

These review periods are announced in local newspapers, special mailings and, when possible, in fact sheets. During the public comment period, Fort Detrick will provide an opportunity for the community to meet with the decision-makers to discuss their comments. Fort Detrick will provide a transcript of the meeting for public review. Public comment periods will be held as documents become available.

3.2.3 Prepare Responsiveness Summaries

Following the required public comment period for any document, a Responsiveness Summary will be prepared. The Responsiveness Summary documents public concerns and issues raised during the comment period and contains Fort Detrick's responses to those comments, recording 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 repositories 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.

3.2.4 Publish Public Notices

CERCLA requires 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 their opinions and concerns. Public notices also announce meetings, such as bi-monthly RAB meetings. Fort Detrick typically publishes notices in the Frederick News Post and the Frederick Gazette.

3.2.5 Revise the Community Involvement Plan

The Community Involvement Plan is a working document. Suggestions from the public are welcome. Activities will be added or removed and modifications to the Plan will be made as needed. The Plan will be revised to reflect significant changes in the level and nature of community concerns and appendices updated as necessary. Fort Detrick will review the Plan every two years at a minimum.

3.2.6 Form a Restoration Advisory Board

Fort Detrick established a RAB in 1993. The Board meets bi-monthly and consists of 10 – 15 community members. The RAB is co-chaired by an Army representative and a community representative. RAB membership is open to the public, and selection is based on applicant representation of diverse interests in the local community with preference given to those who are most impacted by the restoration process. RAB members are selected to serve two-year terms. A list of current members is included as **Appendix D**. Participation by EPA and County representatives increases communication among all stakeholders. Interested citizens and the media are invited to attend meetings and observe the Board at work.

3.2.7 Notify Public of Availability of Technical Assistance

Technical assistance is available to the RAB through the Department of Defense Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) program. RAB members may vary in their experience and skills – some may have technical backgrounds in the environmental field, some may be community or business leaders, and others may be neighbors of Fort Detrick with the perspective and concerns of an individual resident. The TAPP program can be utilized to equip the Board with the additional skills they may need, by providing the Board 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. This enables the RAB to provide more effective input into decisions.

3.2.8 Maintain Interagency Communication

Effective interagency communication is essential to achieving installation cleanup in a timely and cost-effective manner. Various Army, other Federal, State, and local agencies and departments play different roles with respect to the cleanup process including functioning in an advisory capacity, acting as a permitting authority, and providing review and approval or funding. Effective communication among these different groups and individuals is critically important to attaining success in the Fort Detrick Environmental Restoration Program.

Over the years, effective interagency communication techniques have evolved for cleanup sites of this type. As discussed in Section 2.2, Fort Detrick began a formal partnering process in 1999. Fort Detrick plans to continue use of the partnering meetings to address and discuss environmental restoration issues and facilitate the cleanup process.

3.2.9 Designate a Central Point of Contact

The Public Affairs Officer at Fort Detrick is the point of contact for any inquiries about the Fort Detrick Environmental Restoration Program. Although this person is not a technical expert, he can assist with general inquiries and help obtain answers to technical questions or refer the call to the appropriate installation staff. The name and address of the designated point of contact will be listed in newsletters, fact sheets, and news releases. Appendix B contains the Fort Detrick public affairs and technical points of contact.

3.2.10 Hold Community Meetings

Community meetings can be held when necessary to inform local community members about Fort Detrick environmental actions and/or site condition changes. The format of the meeting can range from informal availability/open house sessions to a more formal presentation/question and answer format. Informational tools used at these meetings may include posters, fact sheets, and other site-specific displays or demonstrations. Fort Detrick will provide the public with at least two weeks notice of a scheduled meeting. Smaller group meetings with neighborhood or civic associations can also be held upon request or invitation. The purpose of any meeting is to convey information about the Environmental Restoration Program in a clear and comprehensive manner and provide opportunities for members of the community to interact with installation personnel and other involved agencies.

3.2.11 Compile and Maintain a Mailing List

Fort Detrick has begun compiling a mailing list of parties who have expressed an interest in the Environmental Restoration Program for the purpose of information dissemination. The list includes interested community members, local and State elected officials, RAB members, citizen groups, and local media representatives. The mailing list will be continually updated through the collection of name and address information at all public/Fort Detrick interactions regarding environmental cleanup of the installation. The list will be used to distribute newsletters, fact sheets, media releases, notices of public meetings, and other types of printed materials. This communication medium helps ensure that all relevant, as well as potentially relevant, individuals/groups are kept up to date on cleanup activities.

3.2.12 Prepare Fact Sheets and News Releases

Fact sheets and news releases will be prepared by the Fort Detrick Public Affairs Office in conjunction with the Environmental Management Division for distribution to the mailing list. News releases will be published in the local newspapers including the Frederick News Post and the Frederick Gazette. Subjects of the fact sheets/news releases will include the availability of this Community Involvement Plan, information on the status of environmental studies and remedial actions, updates on schedules and special interest items as needed.

3.2.13 Send Information to Organization Newsletters

The placement of news releases and other informational items in newsletters of local neighborhood associations and civic organizations is a highly effective tool for communicating with various sectors of the community. Fort Detrick will use these vehicles as much as possible as an additional informational conduit for its Environmental Restoration Program.

3.2.14 Use of Radio and Television

Interview respondents indicated that local radio and television are a major source of information for the local community. Using these media as a means of communication will allow Fort Detrick to reach a broader audience, effectively expanding its information dissemination capability. Government-access, City, and County television channels, as well as the County's Bulletin Board may be used. Information provided to radio and television stations through fact sheets and news releases will include the availability of this Community Involvement Plan, announcements of RAB meetings, solicitation for RAB membership

as needed, designation of local information repositories, solicitation of interested parties for inclusion on the mailing list, and notification of public tours and meetings.

3.2.15 Place Information on Internet Web Site

The Internet has become a fast-growing alternative source for research and new information. Fort Detrick will consider adding environmental restoration section to its Internet web site in the future to allow quick and easy public access to news/progress updates; the cleanup schedule; meeting announcements; and available newsletters, fact sheets, and documents. The address for the Fort Detrick Web Site is <http://www.armymedicine.army.mil/detrick/>. The Frederick News Post Internet web site is another potential venue for information dissemination.

3.2.16 Conduct On-Site Tours

The use of on-site tours can be an effective mechanism for improving communications and credibility with the surrounding community. Tours will be made available, upon request, to interested community groups. The Fort Detrick Public Affairs Office will coordinate the tours, and the Environmental Management Division will provide the tour guide and fact sheets as appropriate.

3.2.17 Maintain Contact with Elected Officials

Fort Detrick will continue to keep elected officials informed of key environmental issues and milestones through mailing and telephone calls. Fort Detrick, EPA, and MDE will provide briefings to elected officials upon request and as necessary. Elected officials are listed in Appendix C.

4.0 REFERENCES

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*
- CERCLA Compliance with Other Environmental Statutes (*Federal Register* 50(29): 5928-5923).
- Covert, Norman A., 1997. Cutting Edge: The History of Fort Detrick, Third Edition, Public Affairs Office, Headquarters, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Detrick, MD, January
- Department of Defense, Management Guidance for Defense Environmental Restoration Programs, March 1998.
- Headquarters, Department of the Army Public Affairs Plan 10-01-87: Installation Restoration Program, October 1987.
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), *Federal Register* 55(46):8813, March 8, 1990.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), 1993a. Waterways Experiment Station (WES). Geophysical Investigation at Fort Detrick, Maryland. Technical Report GL-93-14. July, 1993.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 1988a. Revised Final Report of Phase I Investigation of TCE Contamination at Fort Detrick Military Reservation, Frederick, Maryland. Prepared by EA Engineering, Science and Technology, Inc. - EA Mid-Atlantic Regional Operations, April, 1988.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 1988b. Final Report of Phase II Investigation of TCE Contamination at Fort Detrick Military Reservation, Frederick, Maryland. Prepared by EA Engineering, Science and Technology, Inc. - EA Mid-Atlantic Regional Operations, December, 1988.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 1992. EPA Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Directive Number 9230.0-3C, January 1992).

APPENDIX A: INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Administrative Record Locations:

C-Burr Artz Central Library

5340 Spectrum Drive
Frederick, MD 21701
301-694-1630

Hours: Monday – Thursday 10:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Friday & Saturday 10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Sunday 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Fort Detrick Post Library

Building 1520
Community Support Center
1520 Freedman Drive
Frederick, MD 21702
301-619-7519

Hours: Mon, Tues, Thurs & Fri 9:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.
Wednesday 10:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

APPENDIX B: PROGRAM-SPECIFIC POINTS OF CONTACT

Fort Detrick Public Affairs Office / Environmental Restoration Program Central Point of Contact

Chuck Dasey, Fort Detrick Public Affairs Officer
HQUSAMRMC
Attn: MCMR-PA
504 Scott Street
Fort Detrick, MD 21702-5012
Phone: 301-619-2736
Fax: 301-619-3320
Email: chuck.dasey@det.amedd.army.mil

Technical Points of Contact – Detrick Restoration Team

Damon Cardenas – Alternate for Gilbert
Gonzalez
HQ Medical Command
ATTN: MCFA-E
2050 Worth Road
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-6022
Phone: 210-221-6441
Fax: 210-221-6672
Email: damon.cardenas@cen.amedd.army.mil

Henry Erbes
ATTN:MCHD-SFE
Environment Management Division
1500 Porter Street
Fort Detrick, MD 21702-5000
Phone: 301-619-3136
FAX: 301-619-2555
Email: henry.erbes@det.amedd.army.mil

John Fairbank – Tier II Support
Maryland Department of Environment
2500 Broening Highway
Baltimore, MD 21224
Phone: 410-631-3440
Fax: 410-631-3472
Email: jfairbank@mde.state.md.us

Gilbert Gonzalez
HQ Medical Command
ATTN: MCFA-E
2050 Worth Road
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-6022
Phone: 210-221-6441
Fax: 210-221-6672
Email: gilbert.gonzalez3@cen.amedd.army.mil

Kimberly Gross
USACE, Baltimore District
ATTN: CENAB-EN-HM (Kim Gross)
Baltimore, MD 21203
Phone: 410-962-6735
Fax: 410-962-6732
Email: kimberly.u.gross@usace.army.mil

Keith Hoddinott – Adjunct Member
USACHPPM
MCHB-TS-HER
Bldg.1675, Room 114
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010
Phone: 410-436-5209
Fax: 410-436-8170
Email: keith.hoddinott@apg.amedd.army.mil

David Iseri
IT Corporation
2113 Emmorton Park Road
Edgewood, MD 21040
Phone: 410-612-6353
Fax: 410-612-6351
Email: diseri@theitgroup.com

John Fairbank
Maryland Department of Environment
2500 Broening Highway
Baltimore, MD 21224
Phone: 410-631-3440
FAX: 410-631-3472
Email: jfairbank@mde.state.md.us

Thomas Meyer
U-S- Army Engineer District, Baltimore
P-O- Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715
Phone: 410-962-6781
Fax: 410-962-6751
Email: tom.meyer@nab02.usace.army.mil

Dennis Orenshaw
U-S- EPA (3H513)
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Phone: 215-814-3361
Fax: 215-814-3051
Email: orenshaw-dennis@epamail-epa.gov

Douglas Scarborough
USACE
ATTN: SFIM-AEC-ERA
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
Phone: 410-436-1514
Fax: 410-436-1548
Email: douglas-scarborough@aec-apgea-army-mil

LTC Jeff Springer
HQ USAG
810 Schreider Street
Fort Detrick, MD 21702
Phone: 301-619-3133
Fax: 301-619-2515
Email: jeff-springer@det-amedd-army-mil

Douglas Warnock
ATTN: MCHD-SFE
Environmental Management Division
1500 Porter Street
Fort Detrick, MD 21702-5000
Phone: 301-619-3196
Fax: 301-619-2555
Email: douglas-warnock@det-amedd-army-mil

APPENDIX C: COMMUNITY POINTS OF CONTACT

ELECTED OFFICIALS

State Senator For District 3

Alex Mooney (R)
407 James Senate Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
1-301-841-3575
Local: 233 North Market Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-695-5733

House Of Delegates For District 3

Joseph Bartlett (R) District 3
324 Lowe House Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
1-410-841-3240
Local: 153 West Patrick Street, Suite A
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-695-0075

Louise Snodgrass (R) District 3
324 Lowe House Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
1-301-841-3240
Local: 17 West Main Street
P.O. Box 845
Middletown, Maryland 21769
301-293-6444

Sue Hecht (D) District 3
324 Lowe House Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
1-301-841-3240
Local: 2498 Bear Den Drive
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-698-0054

State Senator For District 4

Tim Ferguson (R) District 4
403 James Senate Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
1-301-841-3704
Local: 1621 Terrace Drive
Taylorsville, Maryland 21157
410-876-9048

House Of Delegates For District 4

David Brinkley (R) District 4A
323 Lowe House Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
301-841-3107
Local: 12775 Barnett Drive
P.O. Box 321
New Market, Maryland 21774
301-698-9206

Paul Stull (R) District 4A
323 Lowe House Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
1-301-841-3107
Local: 2813 Raleigh Road
Walkersville, Maryland 21793
301-898-9345
Committee: Environmental Matters

Frederick County Officials

Board of County Commissioners
Winchester Hall
12 East Church Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-694-1100

David Gray (R), President
Ilona Hogan (R)
Terre Roy Rhoderick (R)
Jan Gardner (D)
John Thompson (R)

For Frederick County Delegation Information call 301-841-3240, or call the General Assembly switchboard at 301-841-3000. To call members toll-free, phone 1-800-492-7122 (during session only).

Frederick City Officials

Mayor James Grimes
City Hall, 101 North Court Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-694-1440 or 301-694-1380

Aldermen:

Joseph Baldi (R)
William Hall (D)
Donna Kuzemchak (D)
Meta Nash (D)
Blaine Young (D)
301-694-1386 or 301-694-1632

FREDERICK COUNTY OFFICES

County Public Information Officer

Laurie Boyer
Winchester Hall
12 East Church Street, 3rd Floor
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-694-2590

County Office of Economic Development

Brian Duncan, Director
1800 North Market Street, Suite 200
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-694-1058

CITY OF FREDERICK OFFICES

City Public Information Officer

Jeanette Eleff
City Hall, 101 North Court Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-360-3842

Chamber of Commerce

Joseph Lebherz, President/CEO
43-A South Market Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-662-4164

MEDIA CONTACTS

Frederick News Post Newspaper

George Delaplaine, Publisher
Bob Harper, Managing Editor
Nancy Luse, City Editor
11732 Old Annapolis Road
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-662-1177

Frederick Gazette Newspaper

Vivian Laxton, Editor
13 E. Patrick Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-624-2970 or 301-607-1015

WFMD Radio Station

Doug Hillard, Manager
5966 Grove Hill Road
Frederick, Maryland 21702
301-663-4181

Associated Press

Dave Dishneau, Western MD Correspondent
P.O. Box 648
Hagerstown, Maryland 21741
301-791-5246

WHAG TV-25

Jillian Simmons, Bureau Chief
301 E. Patrick Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-698-5225

Television Channel 10

GS Communications Inc.
Janice Doyle
442 W. Patrick Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-662-6181

Television Channel 99

Local City of Frederick Government Channel
Jeanette Eleff
City Hall, 101 North Court Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-360-3842

Television Channel 19

Local Frederick County Government Channel
Community Bulletin Board System
Laurie Boyer
Winchester Hall, 12 East Church Street
3rd Floor
Frederick, Maryland 21701
301-694-2590

APPENDIX D: RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

<u>Names</u>	<u>Representing</u>	<u>Email Address</u>
Charles W. Billups, Ph.D.*	Community	Charles.billups@oer.doe.gov
Larry Bohn*	Frederick County Health Department	larry_bohn@co.frederick.md.us
William R. Effland, Ph.D.*	Community	effland.william@epamail.epa.gov
Col. James R. Greenwood	U.S. Army Garrison Commander	jim.greenwood@det.amedd.army.mil
Michael J. Gresalfi, Ph.D.	Community	gresalfi@erols.com
Thomas P. Meyer	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	tom.meyer@nab02.usace.army.mil
Helen Miller-Scott*	Community	millscott@aol.com
Paul J. Offutt*	Frederick County Health Department	paul_offutt@co.frederick.md.us
Dennis Orenshaw	Environmental Protection Agency	Orenshaw.dennis@epamail.epa.gov
Linda Robinson*	Community	lsrcgchome@msn.com
Douglas Scarborough	U.S. Army Environmental Center	dscarbor@aec.apgea.army.mil
Lt. Col. Jeffery C. Springer, P.E.	Army Co-Chair	jeffery_c_springer@ftdetrck-ccmail.army.mil
Stewart W. Taylor, Ph.D., P.E.*	Community	swtaylor@bechtel.com
Gerald P. Toomey*	Community Co-Chair	toomeycorp@msn.com
Craig R. Toussaint, Ph.D.	Community	craigtou@erols.com
Thomas Wade*	Community	tomaswade@yahoo.com
Douglas A. Warnock	Army Installation Restoration Program Manager	doug_warnock@ftdetrck-ccmail.army.mil

Community members (*) phone numbers and addresses are not publicized. Please address mail to: (Member's Name), Attn: Chuck Dasey, Public Affairs Officer at the address listed above in Appendix B.