

Environmental Restoration Program Community Involvement Plan U.S. Army Fort Detrick Frederick, Maryland

FINAL: July 2012

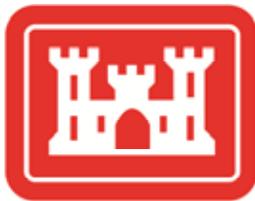
Prepared for:

United States Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District

Prepared by:

PIKA-ARCADIS/Malcolm Pirnie-Bridge Consulting Corp.

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Forward

This edition of the Environmental Restoration Program Community Involvement Plan for Fort Detrick, Maryland updates the information provided in the Community Involvement Plan published in July 2000.

The U.S. Army followed U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance, including the *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook* (published by EPA in April 2005), in preparing this updated plan. Community Involvement Plans document concerns identified during community interviews and public meetings and provide a detailed description of community involvement activities planned on the basis of feedback received.

Since the 2000 version of the Community Involvement Plan was published, Fort Detrick has been added to EPA's National Priorities List. Fort Detrick has also made significant progress in its environmental cleanup activities. The community continues to be very actively involved in Restoration Advisory Board meetings and to express concerns and information needs. The community where Fort Detrick is located has also experienced substantial population growth since 2000. These factors combined necessitate publication of this updated plan.

The key modifications and additions to this updated Community Involvement Plan include the following:

- Modified format to comply with the latest guidance/template from the EPA;
- Incorporated information gleaned from community interviews conducted from January through March 2012 and added appropriate initiatives to assist in responding to and addressing these concerns and information needs;
- Incorporated technical updates from site activities through March 2012 including Fort Detrick being added to the National Priorities List;
- Incorporated feedback from Restoration Advisory Board meetings conducted since 2000; and,
- Updated key contacts and appendices.

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1 Introduction and Plan Organization

The *Fort Detrick Environmental Restoration Program Community Involvement Plan* was released in July 2000 with the goal of establishing effective and comprehensive mechanisms for communication and exchange of information about the environmental investigation and restoration program with all interested stakeholders. This document updates the 2000 Plan.

Community involvement identifies a process for engaging in dialogue and collaboration with communities affected by the environmental restoration program. It is based on the belief that Congress was clear that people have a right to know what the government is doing in their community and to have a say in it. Its purpose is to give people the opportunity to become engaged in the program's activities and to help shape the decisions that are made. Community involvement is not a public relations effort to sell plans to the community, nor is it just the communication of information. Community involvement is the vehicle used to get community concerns and interests to the decision-making table so they can be factored into investigations and remedies. Community involvement includes mechanisms for informing the community of how their input affected the investigation and remedy process. Community involvement also means seeking out and facilitating the involvement of those who are potentially affected. Community involvement is a commitment to early and meaningful community participation.

EPA guidance mentions four steps necessary to satisfactorily accomplish community involvement: 1) listen carefully to what citizens are saying; 2) take the time necessary to deal with their concerns; 3) change planned actions where citizen suggestions have merit; and, 4) explain to citizens what has been done with their input and why. These four steps are key to successful community involvement at Fort Detrick.

In addition, Fort Detrick is committed to completing the remediation in a safe manner and to protect public health and the environment. This commitment to safety will be communicated to the public through detailed health and safety plans that are reviewed with the public in advance of field work and through actions and communications which occur during field work.

Therefore, it is the continuing goal of Fort Detrick to:

- Provide effective and comprehensive mechanisms for informing and engaging the community surrounding Fort Detrick of installation restoration program activities;
- Maintain a strategy fostering ongoing, two-way communication between the Army and the local community so concerns and suggestions are heard, addressed, and their impact communicated back to the community; and,
- Work with all stakeholders to engage in dialogue and to work in a collaborative manner regarding environmental restoration efforts at Fort Detrick.

This Community Involvement Plan provides the strategy and mechanisms for achieving these goals.

This Community Involvement Plan consists of the following major sections:

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Installation Description
- Section 3: Community Background
- Section 4: Community Involvement Program
- Appendix A: Fort Detrick Contact List
- Appendix B: Federal and State Regulators
- Appendix C: Elected Officials
- Appendix D: Local Elected Officials & Key Local Contacts
- Appendix E: Interested Business & Citizens Groups
- Appendix F: Media Contact List
- Appendix G: Information Repository Location and Hours
- Appendix H: Interview Questions

2 Installation Description and Summary of Environmental Restoration Program

The following subsections present an overview of Fort Detrick.

2.1 Location

Fort Detrick is located in Frederick County, Maryland, and is an active U.S. Army installation operated under the Installation Management Command. Fort Detrick is in the northwest portion of the City of Frederick, Maryland. Surrounding Fort Detrick are residential and commercial areas, county-owned lands, and agricultural areas. Fort Detrick has its own resident and commuter populations, physical infrastructure, and community services.

Fort Detrick is approximately 47 miles west of Baltimore and 45 miles northwest of Washington, D.C.

2.2 Tenants

Fort Detrick houses more than 30 tenant organizations, including all four military services, major Department of the Army mission partners such as the U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command and its bio-defense agency, the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, and five Cabinet-level agencies: the Department of Defense, Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Department of Homeland Security and Department of Health and Human Services. The current tenants are primarily involved in medical research and development, medical logistics and acquisitions, secure worldwide telecommunications, and reserve activities. The Frederick National Laboratory for Cancer Research (formerly the National Cancer Institute-Frederick) is located on the Fort Detrick campus and occupies land formerly owned by the U.S. Army.

The U.S. Army Garrison is responsible for providing daily operations support and infrastructure for the tenant organizations.

2.3 Property Description

The installation is comprised of several tracts of land, which have been acquired from several sources over the years.

The non-contiguous tracts of land addressed under this plan are designated Area A, Area B, Area C Water Treatment Plant, and Area C Wastewater Treatment Plant. These areas cover a total of approximately 1,200 acres. Fort Detrick also owns Forest Glen Annex, located in Montgomery County, Maryland, just north of Silver Spring. Figure 2-1 illustrates the general location of Fort Detrick, as well as the areas summarized below.

Area A

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

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

Area C of Fort Detrick was acquired in 1944 and is used exclusively for industrial operations. It consists of two small tracts located along the west bank of the Monocacy River, approximately one mile east of Area A. The northern tract of Area C (approximately seven acres) contains the Fort Detrick Water Treatment Plant. The southern tract (approximately nine acres) lies ¼ mile downstream from the Water Treatment Plant and contains the Fort Detrick Waste Water Treatment Plant.

2.4 History

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.

2.5 Environmental Investigations and Actions through 2009

In November 1976, an Installation Contamination Assessment of Fort Detrick was performed by the Chemical Demilitarization and Installation Restoration office per the direction of the U.S. Army Environmental Command (formerly known as the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency). In January 1977, the installation assessment report was finalized. There were indications of on-post contamination, with the potential for migration, from biological agents, pesticides, herbicides, and unexploded ordnance. The U.S. Army Environmental Command recommended follow-on studies to define the extent of the contamination; however, the U.S. Army Health Service Command requested that an ad hoc committee review special hazards associated with drilling in Area B, and a separate analysis of the significant findings to identify any mitigating factors of contaminant source or migration. The contamination review committee did not support a need for follow-on work. In November 1977, the Office of the Surgeon General approved the committee's position.

In June 1981, following the installation assessment, the EPA Region 3 conducted a field investigation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites (preliminary assessment) in which a site visit and limited interviews were performed. EPA's report surmised that Area B may have been the disposal area for biological, chemical, radioactive, industrial and munitions wastes. In addition, although buildings in Area A (site FTD 01) associated with biological research were decontaminated by the Army, there was a potential for anthrax contamination in some areas. The EPA report recommended that the Maryland Department of the Environment and EPA monitor the Army's investigations.

In September 1987, the U.S. Army Biomedical Research and Development Laboratory discovered trichloroethylene (TCE) in a groundwater supply well at Area A, Building 568. TCE is a common chemical most often found in industrial degreasing operations. Investigations to determine the source, extent, and degree of contamination were conducted from 1988 through 1993.

In February 1988, Fort Detrick was listed on EPA's Federal Facilities Compliance Docket. During the same year, the Army conducted an environmental audit to determine the existence of, or potential for, environmental contamination and to assess human health and environmental risks associated with the installation.

In October 1991, Advanced Sciences Inc. performed a preliminary Site Investigation of Fort Detrick, using existing sampling and analysis data collected to that point. The purpose of the report was to score Fort Detrick for possible inclusion on the National Priority List by using the EPA's Hazard Ranking System model. Since the site was not adequately sampled, the report recommended further sampling.

In February 1992, TCE concentrations above the EPA's maximum contaminant level and elevated levels of trichlorofluoromethane were detected in an Area B monitoring well being sampled as part of Fort Detrick's state landfill permit requirements. In March 1992, Fort Detrick met with the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency to discuss the elevated levels. Based on this meeting, the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency began a study of the active

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landfill and Area B that included installation and sampling of monitoring wells. In February 1993 the Site Investigation report was published.

In October 1992, the Maryland Department of the Environment sampled 21 off-post residential wells adjacent to Area B. TCE concentrations above the maximum contaminant levels were identified in four of the tested wells. Following the discovery of TCE in domestic wells, the Army provided bottled water or connected potentially affected residences to public water. One residence was connected to Fort Detrick's drinking water system.

From 1992 through 1993, various investigations were performed to evaluate conditions in Areas A, B, and C, locate potential burial sites, and determine the contamination present at the various areas of concern. Reports included geologic studies, soil gas surveys, hydrogeological studies, a preliminary Site Inspection, and various groundwater assessments.

From 1994 to the present, remedial investigations were performed to assess the nature and extent of contamination and associated potential human health and ecological risks. The remedial investigations were conducted in two phases. Field activities associated with the Phase I remedial investigation occurred during 1994 and 1995. Sampling and monitoring operations associated with the Phase II remedial investigation occurred in 1997, July 1998, and October 2000. Phase II test trench and subsequent geophysical and soil-gas surveys identified the Area B TCE and tetrachloroethylene (PCE) groundwater contamination source in the vicinity of Area B-11. In June 2000, the Area A remedial investigation report was completed. Since the completion of the Phase II sampling, additional follow-on sampling has occurred in both Areas B and C. The Area C remedial investigation report was completed in December 2004.

In February 2001, a feasibility study was performed to assess remedial alternatives for Area A groundwater. In March 2001, the Area A groundwater proposed plan was finalized. In July 2001, decision documents selecting hydraulic containment of Building 568 groundwater and no further action for seven Area A sites were signed. Subsequent to the decision document, long-term monitoring began in May 2002 and has occurred semi-annually. Mission-funded groundwater production wells are providing hydraulic containment for the site. The Area A TCE plume is no longer migrating off-post above maximum contaminant levels.

In March 2001, a post-operation cleanup was performed at the former Area B skeet range (site FTD 29) to excavate, remove, and dispose of lead shot and clay pigeon debris that was dispersed over an area of approximately 565,487 square feet. In August 2005, an additional area by the firing line and pigeon throwers was scraped to remove clay pigeon debris not removed during the first cleanup action.

From 2001 to 2004, the installation performed an interim removal action at Area B-11 (site FTD 49) to remove the source of the Area B TCE and PCE groundwater contamination. During this removal action, viable biological material was discovered comingled with the excavated hazardous waste. Because of this discovery, Fort Detrick and the Army decided to limit intrusive activities at Area B disposal areas due to safety concerns and the associated costs.

In January 2002, a former ash disposal area at the Area C Waste Water Treatment Plant was excavated to remove all visible ash, to the extent practicable, with conventional excavation equipment. Approximately 1,020 cubic yards of overburden, ash, and comingled soil were excavated and disposed of at the Area B active landfill.

In June 2005, the Area C Waste Water Treatment Plant feasibility study was completed. The proposed plan was finalized in August 2005. A decision document implementing institutional controls for the former ash disposal area was signed by the Garrison Commander on December 15, 2005.

In February 2008, a no further action decision document for five sites in Area B was signed. Sites FTD 05 (Area B-Grid), FTD 07 (Area B-Ammo), FTD 29 (Area B-Skeet), and FTD 43 (Area B-20 North/South) were closed out.

In December 2007 and March 2009, decision documents were signed selecting capping with land use controls for six restoration sites encompassing eight disposal areas. There are two types of land use controls: institutional controls and engineering controls. Institutional Controls are administrative measures put in place to restrict human activity, in order to control future land use. Engineering Controls include a variety of engineered and constructed barriers to restrict human activity, in order to control future land use. The areas selected for these remedies include FTD 49 (Area B-11), FTD 50 (Area B-2), FTD 51 (Area B-3), FTD 69 (Area B-6), FTD 70 (Areas B-8, Trenches N of B-8, and B-18), and FTD 71 (Area B-10).

In April 2009, Area B Groundwater site (site FTD 72) was placed on the National Priorities List.

2.6 Listing on the National Priorities List in 2009 & Environmental Regulations

Current cleanup activities at Fort Detrick are being conducted in accordance with environmental regulations which include the Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act (commonly referred to as Superfund), the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, and Maryland State laws and regulations.

In 1980, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act to respond to environmental conditions that may pose a threat to human health, welfare and the environment. The Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act establishes law and a process for evaluation and restoration of contaminated sites and is administered by EPA. The Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act was amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. These two acts are implemented through the National Contingency Plan which provides basic policy directive for Federal action under the Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act. The National Contingency Plan sets forth the Hazard Ranking System and procedures and standards for responding to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. EPA uses the Hazard Ranking System to determine which sites should be listed on the National Priorities List. This List identifies the most serious hazardous waste sites that may need possible long-term cleanup.

Under the Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, federal facilities are required to fund their own studies and cleanup. For the Department of Defense, these funds are managed under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program and are used to fund the Installation Restoration Program—a comprehensive program to identify, investigate and clean up hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants at Army installations.

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On April 9, 2009, EPA formally listed Fort Detrick Area B groundwater on the National Priorities List. Under the Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act, the Department of the Army is the lead agency responsible for the Fort Detrick Installation Restoration Program with oversight by EPA Region 3 and the Maryland Department of the Environment.

The Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act process for remedial actions is described below.

1. Site Discovery - The site is initially listed in the 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 contaminated soil or water.
4. National Priorities List - The site is ranked according to EPA's Hazard Ranking System. 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 the release would have on public health and the environment. The List is EPA's 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. Fort Detrick's Area B groundwater has been listed on the National Priorities List since 2009.
5. Remedial Investigation - The full extent and sources of contamination are researched and pinpointed during the remedial investigation phase. The data from the remedial investigation 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 - Options for cleanup are investigated and identified during the Feasibility Study. The technology and costs of the alternatives are analyzed in detail.
7. Proposed Plan - The proposed plan is prepared for public comment. It summarizes the remedial alternatives presented in the feasibility study, 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 solicited for a minimum of 30 days on the remedial investigation/feasibility study and proposed plan.

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9. Record of Decision (Decision Document) - At National Priority List 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. At Fort Detrick, the record of decision would be signed by the Army and the EPA. The record of decision also includes a responsiveness summary that specifically addresses comments from the public. For the sites not listed on the National Priority List, the Army issues an equivalent document known as a decision document. The decision document includes most elements normally provided in a record of decision but is signed only by the Army.
10. Remedial Design - This is an engineering phase that follows the record of decision/decision document when detailed designs, technical drawings, and specifications are developed for the subsequent remedial action phase.
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.

The Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act also provides for short-term responses to immediate threats to human health or the environment; these responses are called removal actions. There are three types of removal actions. Emergency responses or removal actions that last from one day to 90 days and address imminent threats such as a toxic spill or explosion. Time-critical removal actions are situations where cleanup must begin within six months of discovery to protect public health and safety. Non-time-critical removal actions occur when a planning period of at least six months is available but certain criteria are met that allow quicker action. Also, interim remedial actions and associated documentation may be published in order to expedite site cleanup and limit potential risks to public health and the environment. As discussed above, Fort Detrick has implemented interim actions when warranted and technically feasible.

2.7 Status of Environmental Sites

Fort Detrick has conducted numerous assessments and studies to determine the extent and nature of environmental contamination within Areas A, B, and C. The Fort Detrick environmental program has contained as many as 42 sites since the program's inception in 1976.

2.7.1 Closed Sites

As of 2011, 33 sites have reached response complete closure and include the following:

- FTD 01 Buildings 201,263,375,470
- FTD 02 Underground Storage Tanks
- FTD 03 Contaminated Sewer System
- FTD 04 Above Ground Storage Tank
- FTD 05 Area B Outdoor Simulant Test Grid
- FTD 06 Infectious Materials Storage (Bldg 434)
- FTD 07 Ammunition Storage Area (Area B)
- FTD 08 Area A Landfill
- FTD 09 Clean Fill Area (Formally Construction Debris Landfill)
- FTD 10 Landfill (0.45 Acre)
- FTD 11 Combustible Burn Pit
- FTD 29 Skeet Range
- FTD 38 Spray Facility (Bldg 391)
- FTD 39 Containment Facility (Bldg 374)
- FTD 43 Pit 20 Detonation Area
- FTD 46 Incinerator (Bldg 393)
- FTD 47 Area A Test Area
- FTD 48 Landfill B-1 (Previously known as 0.5 Acre)
- FTD 52 RAD Waste Storage (Bldg 261)
- FTD 53 Hazardous Waste Storage (Bldg 1520)
- FTD 55 U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (Bldg 1425)
- FTD 56 Fire Protection Division (Bldg 1504)
- FTD 57 Bldg & Ground Maintenance Shop (Bldg 201)
- FTD 58 Vehicle Wash Area
- FTD 59 Auto Craft Shop
- FTD 60 Generator Building
- FTD 61 Vehicle Maintenance Shop
- FTD 62 Car Wash (Wash Rack) (Bldg 951)
- FTD 63 Water Treatment Plant (Area C)
- FTD 64 Former Biological Research Labs (Bldg 32)
- FTD 65 Pesticide & Herbicide Storage (Bldg 122)
- FTD 67 Laboratory Complex (Bldg 1301)
- FTD 68 Water Towers (Area A)

2.7.2 Status of Active Sites

There are 10 remaining active sites in Areas A, B, and C of Fort Detrick; these are summarized below.

FTD 49 Chemical Waste Pits B-11 (Area B)

Area B-11 is composed of a variety of disposal sites created from the early 1950s through approximately 1972. The individual disposal sites include general refuse trenches, a sludge pit,

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and acid and chemical disposal pits. Wastes buried in Area B-11 have been identified as the primary source of TCE and PCE contamination in Area B groundwater and surface water. A hot spot removal action was performed from 2001 to 2004 to remove the primary TCE and PCE waste source. Approximately 3,494 tons of contaminated soil and waste material was removed that included chemical containers, approximately 59 intact and 35 perforated compressed gas cylinders, biological and medical waste including vials containing live pathogenic bacteria, and miscellaneous scrap material. All contaminated waste was disposed of properly off-site.

A response action was deemed necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants from the sites that may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare. The remedy selected was capping with land use controls and long - term monitoring. The selected remedy utilizes containment as a principal element, which does not satisfy the statutory preference for treatment as a principal element of the remedy. Containment was selected in accordance with the EPA Presumptive Remedy for Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act Municipal Landfills. The selected remedy interrupts exposure pathways that result from direct contact with the soil and waste material at the site. Risks from contaminated groundwater are not addressed. Groundwater and surface water for all of Area B is currently being investigated as a separate study site under Site FTD 72 and will be addressed under a separate Decision Document.

A Decision Document was signed in March 2009 which selected capping with land use controls as the preferred remedy. The Maryland Department of the Environment approved capping design plans on June 23, 2009. Cap construction activities began June 25, 2009. Weather events caused significant delays in construction activities. The impervious liner (the remedy) was in place in January 2010. Soil cover and seeding was completed in May 2010. Long-term operation of the cap and land use controls with annual monitoring and five-year reviews will remain in place.

FTD 50 Landfill B-2

Area B-2 is located on the east side of a grassy mound in the north central section of Area B. A series of animal fences currently encloses the site. Based on an analysis of historical maps, aerial photos, geophysical surveys, and soil borings, the limits of buried waste were delineated as a 0.9-acre area.

A response action was deemed necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants from the sites that may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare. The remedy selected was capping with land use controls and long - term monitoring. The selected remedy utilizes containment as a principal element, which does not satisfy the statutory preference for treatment as a principal element of the remedy. Containment was selected in accordance with the EPA Presumptive Remedy for Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act Municipal Landfills. The selected remedy interrupts exposure pathways that result from direct contact with the soil and waste material at the site. Risks from contaminated groundwater are not addressed. Groundwater and surface water for all of Area B is currently being investigated as a separate study site under Site FTD 72 and will be addressed under a separate Decision Document.

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FTD 51 Landfill B-3 Inactive

Area B-3 Inactive consists of two separate areas, referred to as B-3 West and B-3 East. B-3 West is immediately adjacent to the operating landfill, with its northern border defined by the southern edge of the active landfill liner. This area operated as Fort Detrick's sanitary landfill from the 1970s through 1990 and received various types of waste. When the current, active landfill liner was installed in 1990, it effectively capped a portion of the older landfill, leaving B-3 West un-capped. The actual limits of B-3 West waste have been defined as a 2.8-acre area.

Area B-3 East is the older disposal area, located on the north side of a grassy slope near the active landfill gate. B-3 East is physically separated from B-3 West and the active landfill by an access road and fence. This site is believed to have been in operation during the late 1950s or early 1960s. Wastes reportedly included metal and general debris, and decontaminated (sterilized) materials from Area A laboratories. The actual limits of B-3 East waste have been defined as a 0.4-acre area.

A response action was deemed necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants from the sites that may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare. The remedy selected was capping with land use controls and long-term monitoring. The selected remedy utilizes containment as a principal element, which does not satisfy the statutory preference for treatment as a principal element of the remedy. Containment was selected in accordance with the EPA Presumptive Remedy for Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act Municipal Landfills. The selected remedy interrupts exposure pathways that result from direct contact with the soil and waste material at the site. Risks from contaminated groundwater are not addressed. Groundwater and surface water for all of Area B is currently being investigated as a separate study site under Site FTD 72 and will be addressed under a separate Decision Document.

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FTD 54 Wastewater Treatment Plant (Area C)

A black, ash-like material has been noted near a fill area in the northern portion of the Area C Waste Water Treatment Plant. The origin of this ash has not been confirmed; however, it was likely from the former incinerator operated at this site from 1944 to the mid 1960s. In 1999, the

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Former Ash Disposal Area was evaluated as part of an Expanded Site Inspection of the Waste Water Treatment Plant. This work was conducted to assess the potential for contamination at the Waste Water Treatment Plant due to past activities. A surface sample and a subsurface composite sample were acquired to screen for the presence of contaminants in the ash. Concentrations of dioxin/furans and lead were detected in the subsurface ash at levels above the screening levels. Following completion of the sampling event, approximately 1,020 cubic yards of overburden, ash, and commingled soil were excavated and disposed at the Area B Active Landfill. Restoration activities were subsequently performed including backfilling the area with clean fill, grading, and seeding, however residual amounts of ash still remain at the former ash disposal area. The remedial investigation did not find any unacceptable risks with the current use of the former ash disposal site; however, there are elevated hypothetical risks for a potential future child resident due to metals. In 2005, a decision document implementing institutional controls for the former ash disposal area was put in place requiring five-year reviews. The review period will be synchronized with the review period for the Area B landfill caps.

FTD 66 TCE Spill Site (Area A)

The Building 568 TCE spill site is located in the southwestern portion of Area A. TCE was used at this building as a refrigerant. In 1971, the refrigeration system containing TCE was removed. There were no visible leaks upon removal. The quantity of TCE which may have spilled during the filling, operation, or maintenance of the system, is unknown; however, leaks of mechanical seals were documented as early as 1964. Currently, there is a TCE plume in the groundwater. In 2001, a decision document was signed requiring hydraulic containment of the plume, and the plume is currently being monitored to verify that the EPA maximum contaminant level for groundwater is not exceeded at the facility boundaries. The Area A TCE plume is no longer migrating off-post above the maximum contaminant level. The site is being cleaned up and the first five-year review began in fiscal year 2007. The review was finalized in January 2009. As of 2009 the levels of TCE within the source area have significantly lowered and are approaching the maximum contaminant level.

FTD 69 Area B-6

Area B-6 operated from 1952 until 1970. During this time it received unknown quantities of waste including ash, metals, wood, and general debris from laboratory remodeling and building demolition, and animal carcasses.

A response action was deemed necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants. The remedy selected was capping with land-use controls and long-term monitoring. The selected remedy utilizes containment as a principal element, which does not satisfy the statutory preference for treatment as a principal element of the remedy. Containment was selected in accordance with the EPA Presumptive Remedy for Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act Municipal Landfills. The selected remedy interrupts exposure pathways that result from direct contact with the soil and waste material at the site. Risks from contaminated groundwater are not addressed. Groundwater and surface water for all of Area B is currently being investigated as a separate study site under Site FTD 72 and will be addressed under a separate Decision Document.

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The Decision Document was signed in March 2009 and specified the chosen remedy as capping with land-use controls. The Maryland Department of the Environment approved capping design plans on June 23, 2009. Cap construction activities began June 25, 2009. Weather events caused significant delays in construction activities. The impervious liner (the remedy) was in place in January 2010. Soil cover and seeding was completed in May 2010. Long-term operation of the cap and land-use controls with annual monitoring and five-year reviews remain in place.

FTD 70 Areas B-8, B-18, & Trenches North of B-8

Waste burial activities were conducted in Area B-8 from 1948 through 1972. It received unknown quantities of waste including metal, wood, and general debris from laboratory remodeling and building demolition. This area also received autoclaved carcasses of animals ranging from mice to horses. Animals used in special studies, involving live biological agents, were routinely incinerated before burial. Area B-8 also received housing area refuse from 1950 to 1955. In 1971 and 1972, Area B-8 received 150 tons of liquid waste and decontamination plant sludge. The sludge contained viable anthrax spores and was mixed with hypochlorite to kill the anthrax. The sludge was tested for sterility prior to its disposal. Area B-8 also reportedly received radioactive carbon, sulfur, and phosphorus compounds. The Trenches North of Area B-8 consist of depressions, thought to represent abandoned burial trenches. Disposal activities at these locations are unknown. To further characterize possible contamination, surface and subsurface soil samples were collected and analyzed as part of the Phase II field investigation.

Area B-18 represents a former disposal area located in the central western portion of Area B northeast of the three trenches and northwest of Area B-20 South. The location was not accurately documented. Area B-18 was a landfill that received all types of waste and operated until 1950. Waste materials were not encountered in any of the borings completed in the original area thought to be B-18. A small group of trees near the investigation site for Area B-18 may be the true location of Area B-18. This area contains several sinkholes and a former disappearing stream. The site investigation determined that subsurface disposal had occurred.

A response action was deemed necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants. The remedy selected was capping with land-use controls and long-term monitoring. The selected remedy utilizes containment as a principal element, which does not satisfy the statutory preference for treatment as a principal element of the remedy. Containment was selected in accordance with the EPA Presumptive Remedy for Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act Municipal Landfills. The selected remedy interrupts exposure pathways that result from direct contact with the soil and waste material at the site. Risks from contaminated groundwater are not addressed. Groundwater and surface water for all of Area B is currently being investigated as a separate study site under Site FTD 72 and will be addressed under a separate Decision Document.

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Long-term operation of the cap and land-use controls with annual monitoring and five-year reviews remain in place.

FTD 71 Area B-10 and B-Grove

Area B-10

Area B-10 is in the southern portion of the western disposal area. The site is a sparsely wooded open area surrounded by a grove of trees, which is referred to as B-10 Grove. Based on an analysis of historical maps, aerial photos, geophysical surveys, and soil borings, the limits of Area B-10 waste has been defined as a 1.2-acre area.

Waste burial activities were reportedly conducted in Area B-10 from 1965 to 1970, and included refuse, primarily bedding from normal animal farm operations. Area B-10 may have also received animal carcasses and special operations materials. Animal burial reportedly occurred when a laboratory incinerator was overloaded or down for repairs. The carcasses were reportedly sterilized by autoclave prior to burial.

A response action was deemed necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants. The remedy selected was capping with land-use controls and long-term monitoring. The selected remedy utilizes containment as a principal element, which does not satisfy the statutory preference for treatment as a principal element of the remedy. Containment was selected in accordance with the EPA Presumptive Remedy for Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act Municipal Landfills. The selected remedy interrupts exposure pathways that result from direct contact with the soil and waste material at the site. Risks from contaminated groundwater are not addressed. Groundwater and surface water for all of Area B is currently being investigated as a separate study site under Site FTD 72 and will be addressed under a separate Decision Document.

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Area B-10 Grove

Area B-10 Grove is a grove of trees surrounding Area-B-10. The grove of trees has been present for as long as the Army has owned the property, so there is no record of subsurface burial in the aerial photographic record. Analysis of historical maps, aerial photos, and geophysical surveys indicate that subsurface burial has not occurred at the site.

Surface debris has been found in the area. In March 2002, a reconnaissance of Area B-10 Grove found a variety of items on the surface including two empty 1-gallon metal chlordane containers, various broken glass debris (pipettes, test tubes, syringes without needles, and bottles), mouse traps, a half buried crumpled drum and garbage can, and a plastic industrial syringe with no measurement markings.

Surface debris was removed. Subsequent evaluations did not indicate that waste was buried within the grove area.

FTD 72 Area B Groundwater

In October 1992, the Maryland Department of the Environment sampled 21 off-post residential wells adjacent to Area B. TCE concentrations above Maximum Contaminant Levels were identified in four of the tested wells. Following the discovery of TCE in the domestic wells, the Army provided bottled water or connected affected residences to public water. One residence was connected to Fort Detrick's drinking water system.

Since discovery of the groundwater contamination, numerous studies, which included the installation of numerous monitoring wells and a dye trace, were completed to locate the sources of the groundwater contamination.

In February 2008, the Army met with Maryland Department of the Environment and the EPA to present a Groundwater Conceptual Site Model. The model included 16 years of groundwater data and numerous geological and geophysical studies. Several key data gaps were identified. The Army worked with the Maryland Department of the Environment and the EPA to identify additional fieldwork that is needed to further define the nature and extent of the groundwater flow beneath Area B and to complete the Remedial Investigation. The Work Plan was finalized on 29 June 2010 after review by the EPA and the Maryland Department of the Environment. The Work Plan was amended with the Field Sampling Plan and the Quality Assurance Project Plan in 2011. The scope of the Remedial Investigation will address all potential source areas that may be contributing to the groundwater contamination.

The Army is currently implementing a Phase I Remedial Investigation under a Work Plan approved by the EPA and the Maryland Department of the Environment in 2010, as well as the approved Field Sampling Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan. Following conclusion of the necessary Remedial Investigation work, potential remedies will be evaluated to protect human health and the environment. A Proposed Plan will be released for public comment, and a final Record of Decision will be prepared documenting the preferred action. However, prior to completing the Remedial Investigation work, a need to perform an Interim Remedial Action may be identified. In the event this occurs, actions such as the completion of an Engineering Evaluation / Cost Analysis followed by the implementation of an interim remedial action may be performed. As such these actions have been included in the Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act path forward and schedule for Area B Groundwater.

Herbicide Research and Archive Records Search

Fort Detrick recently became aware of the outdoor research in plant growth regulators and herbicides that occurred prior to 1970. In August 2010, based on recent public concerns, the Army began conducting an archive record search for past activities at Fort Detrick to determine if there are environmental concerns that have not already been addressed. Information to date indicates the herbicide research work at Fort Detrick was done in laboratory greenhouses with small scale outdoor testing performed on Areas A and B. The actual amounts applied were small and measured in grams. There is no indication that large-scale dissemination tests of herbicides involving aerial spraying occurred at Fort Detrick as the installation did not have the space or quantities of vegetation required for such testing; Fort Detrick personnel did conduct or

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participate in the larger-scale aerial dissemination spray tests that occurred at other installations. There are also no records of bulk herbicide storage at Fort Detrick. To ensure residual levels of herbicides are within safe EPA mandated parameters, the Army will sample the test locations identified by the report.

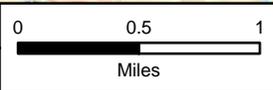
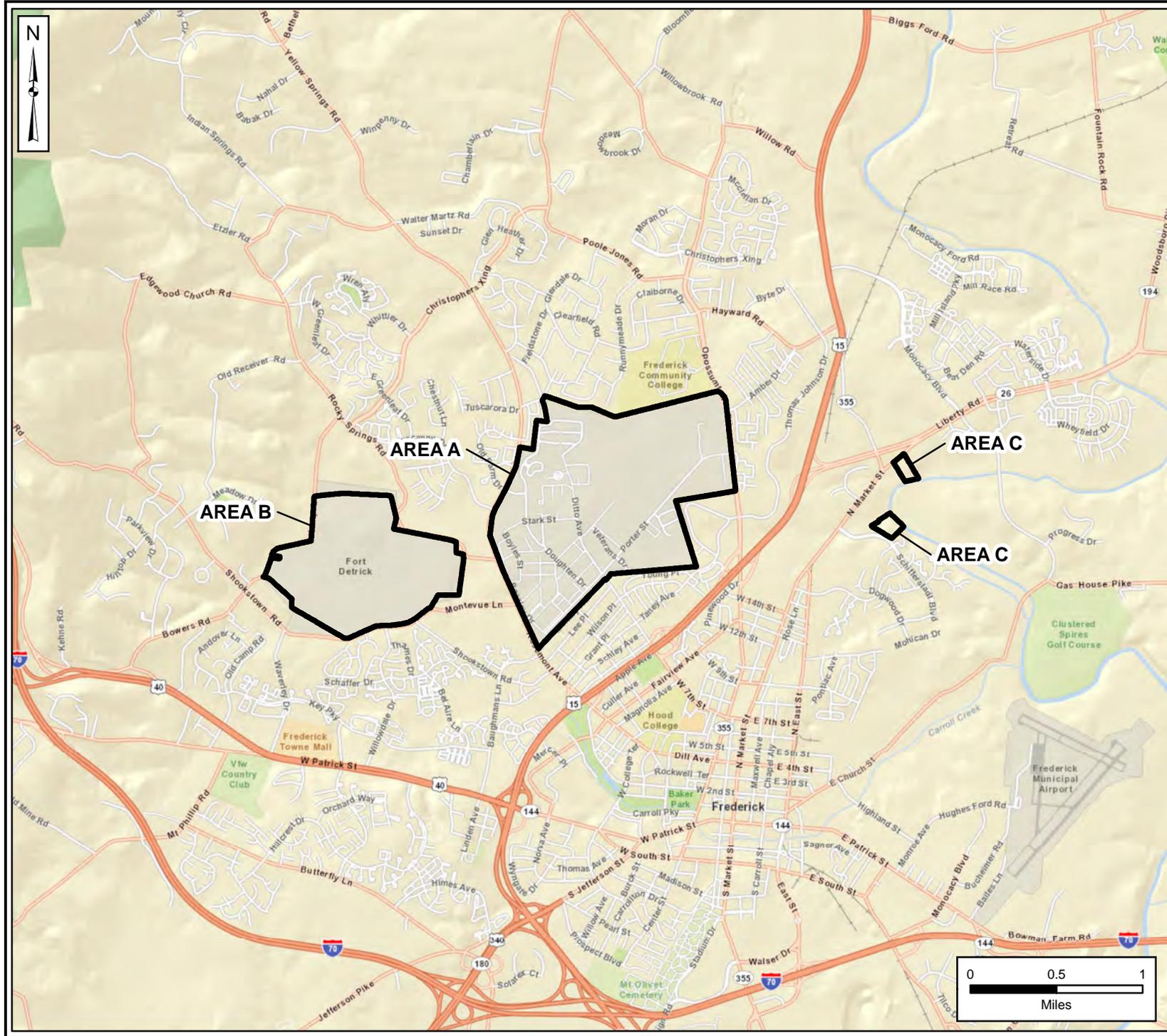
For a detailed listing or access to all environmental studies and cleanup actions conducted at Fort Detrick, refer to the Administrative Record / Information Repository (see Appendix G for the location).



Figure 2-1
Fort Detrick Site Map

Legend

Fort Detrick Boundary



Data Source: ESRI, ArcGISOnline, StreetMap Data
 Coordinate System: Maryland State Plane
 Datum: NAD 1983
 Units: Feet
 Date: March 2012

3 Community Background

This section contains an overview of the community and a general chronology of community involvement to date. It also discusses community concerns and information needs defined through community interviews and forms the basis for development of the community involvement program presented in Section 4.

3.1 Community Profile

3.1.1 Location and Land Uses

Fort Detrick is located in Frederick County within the City limits of Frederick. The City of Frederick, the County seat, is the second largest city in Maryland.

Frederick County is Maryland’s largest county in size—663 square miles. It is 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, Catoclin Creek and the Monocacy River.

Frederick County is surrounded by Adams County, Pennsylvania (north), Carroll County (east), Howard County (southeast), Franklin County, Pennsylvania (northwest), Montgomery County (south), Washington County (west), and Loudoun County, Virginia (southwest). Frederick is approximately 47 miles west of Baltimore and 45 miles northwest of Washington, D.C. Major highways connecting the metropolitan area include U.S. 340, U.S. 71, U.S. 575, I-70, I-270, I-40, I-495, and I-695. Frederick County is home to the 5,700 acre Catoclin Mountain Park, site of the Camp David Presidential Retreat.

There are a variety of land uses in the vicinity of Fort Detrick. These include residential areas, agriculture, commercial and light industrial.

3.1.2 Population, Employment and Government Structure

Frederick County is a fast growing county, having seen a 31% increase in population between 1980 and 1990, a 30% increase between 1990 and 2000, and 25% increase between 2000 and 2010. Continued growth is projected through 2030. As of the census of 2010, there were 233,385 people and 83,455 households residing in the county. The population density was 353.5 people per square mile. As of the census of 2010, Frederick County’s population had a median age of 38.1 years; the complete breakdown by age was as follows:

under 18	26%
18-24	9%
25-44	26%
45-64	27%
>65	11%

Based on U.S. Census Information, the 2010 Frederick County population by race was as follows:

White	82%
Black	8%
Asian	4%
Other	6%

The median income for a household in Frederick County in 2010 was \$81,686. The per capita income for the county was \$35,172. About 4.8% of the population were below the poverty line.

Frederick County's more than 9,000 businesses employ more than 91,000 workers; an estimated 98% of these businesses have fewer than 100 workers.

Fort Detrick is the largest employer in Frederick County with approximately 10,000 employees. According to the Frederick County Office of Economic Development, the next largest employer is Frederick County, specifically the Board of Education and County government. The largest private employers are Frederick Memorial Healthcare System, Bechtel, SAID, Wells Fargo, United Health Care, CitiMortgage, Frederick Community College, and State Farm Insurance--all with more than 500 employees. The county has experienced a significant increase in high-tech and bioscience companies, allowing more residents to work near where they live. Frederick County has a strong agricultural component to its economy as the largest producer of milk in Maryland.

Frederick County contains 12 incorporated municipalities, 6 census-designated places, and 21 unincorporated areas.

Frederick County is governed by five County Commissioners, each elected at large to a four-year term.

The City of Frederick has a total population of 65,230 as of 2010, making it the second-largest incorporated area in Maryland, just behind Baltimore. Demographics for the City of Frederick mirror to a large extent the demographics of the County.

Frederick 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. The current board was elected November 3, 2009.

3.2 Community Involvement History

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, Fort Detrick held two community meetings to inform the community about the study results and to answer 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 newsletters were 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 to discuss the concerns of local community members.

In 1993, Fort Detrick established a Restoration Advisory Board. (At some installations, a similar organization, sometimes called the Technical Review Committee, preceded Restoration Advisory Boards; there was no predecessor organization at Fort Detrick.) The Restoration Advisory Board 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 Restoration Advisory Board 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. The Restoration Advisory Board meetings are open to the public and are currently held approximately quarterly. The Restoration Advisory Board retains its own website available at: www.detrick.army.mil/rab.

In 1999, Fort Detrick began a formal partnering process with EPA and the Maryland Department of the Environment, resulting in the formation of the Detrick Restoration Team. Other members of the Detrick Restoration Team include the U.S. Army Environmental Center, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Army Medical Command, and the U.S. Army Institute of Public Health. Contractors involved in Fort Detrick's cleanup program also participated in the meetings. The team's mission was 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 were discussed at the meetings. These facilitated meetings increased communication among the participants and accelerated environmental projects. Meeting summaries were prepared and made a part of the Administrative Record. The Restoration Advisory Board was also provided copies of meeting summaries to keep them informed of the team's discussions and progress. While formal partnering meetings are no longer held, the Army continues to partner with EPA and the Maryland Department of the Environment on the work plan implementation and to work towards the completion of the Environmental Restoration Program.

The original Community Involvement Plan was prepared for Fort Detrick in July 2000. The 2000 Community Involvement Plan presented 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. A total of 31 community members were interviewed in April 2000 with the purpose of developing the 2000 Community Involvement Plan. Twenty five of them were 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.

Key information obtained during the year 2000 interviews regarding information exchange included:

- The majority of respondents knew about Fort Detrick's history and its environmental restoration program, with some involved as members of the Restoration Advisory Board. Very few of the respondents had participated in prior site activities, received information about the cleanup program, or contacted government officials or program personnel. Many respondents did not know of the existence of the Restoration Advisory Board.
- Respondents clearly indicated the need for greater interaction between site personnel and the local community to ensure better information dissemination. The majority of respondents wanted to be kept informed about site activities, cleanup progress, and cleanup-related public meetings and Restoration Advisory Board meetings. Respondents were specifically interested in historical and new contamination information/findings, the cleanup schedule and goals, and future use plans.
- Most respondents wanted to receive information via the mail in the form of newsletters and fact sheets, or through the local media.
- The primary concerns of respondents pertained to groundwater and soil contamination—both chemical and biological media, the unknown materials buried in Area B, and future use impacts. More specifically, community members were concerned about both on and off-site groundwater contamination, health effects of ongoing work at Fort Detrick, historic contamination, buried chemicals, future land use of Area B including traffic and health impacts, leakage of the Area B landfill liner/cap, and contaminant emissions into the air.

Fort Detrick implemented the activities described in the 2000 Community Involvement Plan to begin to address the above concerns and information needs.

3.3 Summary of Current Community Concerns and Information Needs

3.3.1 Background on 2012 Community Interviews & Review of Meeting Minutes

In preparing this update to the plan, representatives from Fort Detrick (including contractor staff) and the EPA conducted community and stakeholder surveys from late January through March 2012. Homes nearest Area B were personally visited and available residents were offered the opportunity to answer questions at that time or to request a return visit that coming Saturday. Residents not at home were left a fact sheet, a questionnaire with a return envelope, and the opportunity to leave a door hanger on their door if they wanted to meet with Fort Detrick that coming Saturday. Brief intercept surveys were also conducted off-post at nearby shopping centers and on-post at the commissary and PX. Telephone interviews were offered to all Federal, State, County and City elected officials with the majority accepting and participating. Telephone interviews were also conducted with local residents; County health, police and emergency services representatives; Restoration Advisory Board members; and the Frederick County Chamber of Commerce.

Twelve residents/businesses were interviewed during the door to door survey; four of the residents subsequently mailed back the questionnaire left at their home. Twenty-four people took part in the intercept surveys. Four Restoration Advisory Board members participated in an in-person or telephone interview. Two community members participated in a telephone interview. Nine elected officials provided input through telephone interviews. Four local officials participated in telephone interviews.

Attached as Appendix H is a list of questions used during the interview process. Questions were tailored to the person being interviewed and the length of time they were available. These questions were also used for the questionnaires left behind during the door-to-door visits.

In addition to the interviews conducted in 2012, Restoration Advisory Board minutes for the last 12 years were reviewed to gather community concerns and information needs.

3.3.2 Summary of 2012 Interviews and Meeting Minutes

Key information from the 2012 interviews and historical meeting minutes can be summarized as follows:

Elected Officials:

- The knowledge level of elected officials regarding the environmental cleanup program ranged from limited to knowledgeable to very knowledgeable. Most elected officials would contact Fort Detrick's Garrison Commander or Deputy Commander if they had a question or concern.
- Elected officials generally felt Fort Detrick has been very responsive to any questions or concerns raised to date by elected officials.
- Elected officials had few specific environmental restoration program concerns stating they believed Fort Detrick is addressing the issues. Several stated they were waiting to see the results of the Area B investigations.
- All elected officials were aware of the Restoration Advisory Board meetings and want to continue to receive information about the meetings. Many expressed interest in attending Board meetings; several noted conflicting regularly-scheduled meetings prevented their attendance.
- Elected officials feel strongly about being kept up to date and trust Fort Detrick to keep them informed. Elected officials expressed a desire to receive additional information by either email or hard copy. One elected official suggested Fort Detrick distinguish between routine information sent by e-mail and information of an urgent nature.

Local Officials:

- Local officials expressed a desire to receive information on a timely basis and as much advance notice of public and Restoration Advisory Board meetings as possible.
- Dr. Barbara Brookmyer of the County Health Department offered numerous suggestions for improving communication and information exchange which have been incorporated into this revised plan.

Community Residents and Businesses:

- Homeowners and businesses near Area B tended to indicate they have more knowledge about the environmental restoration program due partly to their involvement with Fort Detrick's private well testing and interaction with Fort Detrick environmental staff and contractors. Their closeness to Area B also allows them to view activities so most were very aware of the work being conducted at Area B.
- Approximately 70% of these respondents were aware of the Restoration Advisory Board and about 50% expressed interest in receiving information about Board meetings. Some did not know who to call if they had an environmental restoration program question. Others stated they would contact various departments at Fort Detrick, including the Environmental Division and the Public Affairs Office. One person also mentioned the EPA as a potential contact for questions. All expressed interest in receiving additional information.
- Restoration Advisory Board members tended to be the most knowledgeable. Board members stated they used Board meetings as the primary venue where they expressed their concerns. Board members stated they would contact Fort Detrick's Environmental Division if they had questions or concerns.
- Individuals interviewed at off-post shopping centers or on-post shops tended to have no knowledge or limited knowledge of the environmental restoration program. Most stated they would like to receive information. Two expressed concerns about their drinking water but did not want to receive additional information.
- A number of community members have been very involved in following developments of the environmental restoration program, attending Restoration Advisory Board meetings, expressing concerns and information needs, and providing their input. These community members want to continue to receive information and be provided with opportunities to engage in dialogue regarding investigations and cleanup plans.
- Based on the surveys, there is still a lack of credibility and trust with the community regarding Fort Detrick. A history of secrecy in some operations had contributed to mistrust regarding the availability of information concerning hazardous materials. Community members indicated they do not trust they are being given full access to all information in a timely manner. Several community members mentioned they believed some information released by Fort Detrick contains technical inaccuracies and some statements by Fort Detrick personnel downplay the seriousness of the environmental issues.

Overall Community Concerns and Information Needs

Many of the community's concerns and information needs reflect those summarized in the 2000 Community Involvement Plan. These concerns and information needs are summarized below.

- Community members are concerned about the migration of contamination off-site in groundwater and the resulting impact on private wells and surface water bodies. The two surface water bodies of particular concern are Robinson Spring and Carroll Creek. Even though detections in the surface water are below EPA standards, community members are still concerned that contamination is entering these frequently used recreational areas and the contamination is not being detected at levels of concern because of dilution. Community members are concerned about the impacts from historic recreational use of these surface water bodies prior to Fort Detrick's sampling and monitoring programs. During the 2012 community interviews, a community member asked to be included in the private well sampling program, and Fort Detrick contact information was provided.
- Community members continue to be concerned about whether all areas of chemical and biological contamination have been identified.
- Community members are concerned about the length of time it takes for the studies and investigations and question whether actions can be taken now.
- Community members are concerned about the safety of the environmental field work and want to be sure proper procedures and protective equipment is used to protect the health and safety of the field workers as well as the surrounding community.
- Community members are concerned about health effects from current contamination and from historical contamination or releases.
- The majority of community members and elected officials interviewed in 2012 want to receive more information. Community members are requesting information on Fort Detrick's tenants and missions, as well as more information on the environmental restoration program. Community members are looking for information that is written for the general public, scientifically accurate, easily accessible, and addresses their specific concerns. The number of documents involved in the environmental restoration program and the length of technical documents and studies is voluminous and can overwhelm the general public.
- Community members have concerns that are not under the scope of the environmental restoration program and do not always understand why these concerns cannot be addressed and/or discussed at Restoration Advisory Board meetings.

4 Community Involvement Program

An effective community 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.

4.1 Goals, Supporting Objectives, and Strategy for Public Involvement

As outlined in the Introduction, the goals of this Community Involvement Plan are:

- Provide effective and comprehensive mechanisms for informing the community surrounding Fort Detrick of installation restoration program activities;
- Maintain a strategy fostering ongoing, two-way communication between the Army and the local community so concerns and suggestions are heard and addressed; and,
- Work with all stakeholders to engage in dialogue and to work in a collaborative manner regarding environmental restoration efforts at Fort Detrick.

Fort Detrick has set several supporting objectives for the community involvement program:

- Establish community credibility and a climate of trust with 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.
- Inform and educate the community of the environmental restoration process and remedial plans and alternatives.
- Keep local residents, Federal and State regulatory agencies, elected officials, local 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 U.S. Army is sensitive to, and informed of, changes in community concerns, attitudes, information needs, and activities regarding the environmental restoration program and use these concerns as factors in evaluating modifications of the Community Involvement Plan as necessary.

- 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 responses to inquiries and requests for interviews and briefings, resulting in fair and accurate reporting of environmental restoration program activities/information.
- Identify community issues and potential areas of concern and develop and implement objective means to avoid and resolve conflict.
- Maintain the Restoration Advisory Board 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.

These objectives will continue to be addressed by implementing the community relations actions described in the following section.

4.2 Communications and Outreach Activities

This section provides recommended approaches to help facilitate active public involvement and communication among all interested stakeholders with respect to the environmental restoration program. Many of these activities were presented in the 2000 Community Involvement Plan and have been implemented. The first nine activities are required by the Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, and subsequent guidance. The tenth activity is required by the Department of Defense guidance. The other activities are supplemental activities being undertaken by Fort Detrick to meet the goals and objectives outlined above or additional tools that Fort Detrick will use as warranted. 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.

4.2.1 Information Repository and Administrative Record

To ensure program-specific information is available to interested community members, Fort Detrick has established and maintains an information repository. The location and business hours are listed in Appendix G. The information repository is a reference collection of site information and also contains the full Administrative Record for the environmental restoration program. The Administrative Record consists of all documents and resources used by the program in reaching all decisions about the cleanup. Fort Detrick will continue to update the repository with new reports and information as they become available. News releases, public notices, fact sheets and other communication methods have been and will continue to be used to remind the community of the availability of information at the repository.

4.2.2 Public Comment Periods

Public comment periods are required by the Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act for certain documents during removal and remedial actions. Documents that require public comment periods are Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analyses, Proposed Plans, and Amendments to Records of Decision. The public comment period provides citizens with the opportunity to express opinions on Fort Detrick environmental restoration documents and 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, mailings, e-mails, and fact sheets.

4.2.3 Public Notices

The Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act requires public notices be issued to inform the community of various activities, the release of documents, upcoming meetings, and the opportunity for public comment. These notices ensure the community has an opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns. Public notices are required when the administrative record is first made available; an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Proposed Plan, Amendment to a Record of Decision, or an Explanation of Significant Difference is released for public comment; and, when a Record of Decision is signed. Fort Detrick also places paid notices of Restoration Advisory Board meetings in local newspapers. Fort Detrick typically publishes notices in the Frederick News Post and the Frederick Gazette.

4.2.4 Public Meetings

The opportunity for the public to request a public meeting on any Proposed Plan or Record of Decision amendment is required by Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act; Fort Detrick intends to schedule such public meetings without requiring them to be requested. 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. Whenever feasible, Fort Detrick will provide the public with at least two weeks' notice of a meeting.

During any required public meeting, 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.

4.2.5 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 contain Fort Detrick's responses to those comments, in addition to 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 repository. Providing responses to citizens' concerns and comments will help to continue a productive, two-way flow of information by explaining how the input has impacted the project.

4.2.6 Fact Sheet and Public Briefing on the Remedial Design

The Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act requires a fact sheet be prepared once the remedial design of an action is completed and before the remedial action begins. The fact sheet will be distributed to individuals on the mailing list and e-mail list and be made available at Restoration Advisory Board meetings. If there is high interest in the action, if the action will be done near the property boundary, or if the community will be impacted in any way by the action, Fort Detrick will provide an opportunity for citizens to meet with Fort Detrick to discuss the action.

4.2.7 Community Involvement Plan

The Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act requires this Community Involvement Plan be prepared based on community interviews and other relevant information. The Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act also requires the Community Involvement Plan to be reviewed and revised, if necessary, before finalizing the remedial design to ensure any community concerns pertinent to the remedial design and construction phase are addressed. EPA guidance recommends the Community Involvement Plan be periodically reviewed (approximately every two years) and updated, if needed, to ensure community concerns and information needs are accurate and being addressed.

4.2.8 Technical Assistance

The Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act requires the public to be informed of the availability of technical assistance grants.

Technical assistance is available to the Restoration Advisory Board through the Department of Defense Technical Assistance for Public Participation program. Board members may vary in their expertise 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 Technical Assistance for Public Participation program can be utilized to equip the Restoration Advisory Board with the additional skills they may need by providing them with financial assistance to procure a technical expert or technical training to help them better understand the scientific and engineering issues underlying complex environmental restoration activities. These additional skills enable the Restoration Advisory Board to provide more effective input into decisions. The U.S. Army Environmental Command gave a presentation on the Technical Assistance for Public Participation program at the Restoration Advisory Board meeting on February 23, 2011; this presentation is available on the Restoration Advisory Board's web site at www.detrick.army.mil/rab (presentation 2). The presentation describes the application process and the types of assistance eligible under the grant.

Technical assistance is also available from the EPA through the Technical Assistance Grant program. The Technical Assistance Grant program was established under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and promotes community involvement by providing qualified community groups with funds to help the community participate in the decision-making process at National Priority List sites. The Technical Assistance Grant program allows community groups to obtain objective, independent scientific and engineering support by hiring a technical advisor, who can assist the community in interpreting and commenting on the

cleanup process. The Technical Assistance Grant program has funding limits and is subject to certain regulations. Specific information on the Technical Assistance Grant program is available by contacting the EPA (see Appendix B) and at the following web site: www.epa.gov/superfund/community/tag.

4.2.9 Key Points of Contact

One of the objectives of this plan is to provide the public with key points of contact for dissemination of information regarding environmental activities conducted at Fort Detrick. The points of contact for Fort Detrick, including their names, addresses, phone numbers, and e-mail addresses are provided in Appendix A. Contact information will also be provided in fact sheets and at meetings.

4.2.10 Restoration Advisory Board

Department of Defense guidance (Restoration Advisory Board Rule Handbook, Office of the Secretary of Defense, March 2007) requires a Restoration Advisory Board to be established where there is sufficient interest in an installation's environmental restoration program. Fort Detrick established a Restoration Advisory Board in 1993 that meets quarterly or as the status of the program activity warrants. Meetings are held off-post at a conveniently located hotel. The Restoration Advisory Board is co-chaired by a U.S. Army representative and a community representative. The Restoration Advisory Board 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. A list of current members can be found in Appendix A. Participation by EPA and County representatives increases communication among all stakeholders. Interested citizens and the media are invited to attend meetings and observe the Restoration Advisory Board at work. Applications for membership are available at Restoration Advisory Board meetings, and Fort Detrick encourages interested community members to apply. Information about Restoration Advisory Board openings will continue to be relayed to elected and local officials and to be included in fact sheets and news releases. Additional information about the Restoration Advisory Board (including the Board's Charter, upcoming meeting dates and location, membership application, and past meeting minutes and presentations) can be found on Fort Detrick's web site at <http://www.detrick.army.mil/rab/index.cfm>.

Community members of the Restoration Advisory Board are expected to attend meetings; provide individual input in an open, honest and constructive manner; represent and communicate community concerns, act as a conduit for exchange of information between the Army and the community; review, evaluate and comment on documents and other materials related to the environmental restoration program; represent and communicate Restoration Advisory Board issues to the community; and serve without compensation. Restoration Advisory Boards are not decision-making bodies but provide valuable input to the installation and environmental agencies on decisions. Community members serving on the Restoration Advisory Board do not need to reach consensus as the installation makes decisions based on input from as many constituencies as possible and appreciates information from individuals.

Members of the general public are invited to participate in the Restoration Advisory Board meetings as outlined in the Restoration Advisory Board's rules and operating procedures. Fort Detrick's Restoration Advisory Board includes a specific time on the agenda for general public comment and will continue to facilitate active dialogue during the meetings with members of the

general public. Members of the general public can be added to the e-mail list to receive notices of Restoration Advisory Board meetings by emailing Fort Detrick's Public Affairs Office, at usagpao@amedd.army.mil or by calling the Public Affairs Office at 301-619-2018. Notices of Restoration Advisory Board meetings are also placed in local newspapers.

Restoration Advisory Board meetings can also be a forum for providing training on technical topics to the Restoration Advisory Board members, as well as the general public. Fort Detrick has access to many technical experts within the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies, as well as contractors, who can provide mini-training sessions on topics such as hydrogeology and risk assessment.

4.2.11 Mailing List

As this is considered one of the cornerstones of an effective outreach strategy, Fort Detrick continues compiling a mailing list of parties who have expressed an interest in the environmental restoration program for the purpose of information dissemination. The mailing list includes interested community members, Federal, State and local elected officials, Restoration Advisory Board 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 and Fort Detrick interactions regarding environmental cleanup of the installation. The list of elected officials will be updated after each election. Opportunities for updating to, and removal from, the mailing list will be provided to community members. The mailing list will be used to distribute newsletters, fact sheets, media releases, notices of public meetings, and other types of printed materials. Additionally, an e-mail mailing list has been developed for those community members and stakeholders who prefer to receive project information in an electronic format. This communication medium helps ensure that all relevant, as well as potentially relevant, individuals and groups are kept up to date on cleanup activities. Fort Detrick has also developed a mailing list of homes and businesses within a half-mile radius of Area B. This mailing list can be used to communicate information about Area B.

4.2.12 Fact Sheets

Fact sheets will be prepared by the Fort Detrick Environmental Management Office and contain information on the status of environmental studies and remedial actions, updates on schedules, technical topics, contact information, and instructions on how to join the mailing list. Fact sheets will be distributed to the mailing list and e-mail list and, if appropriate, distributed at on-post and off-post public places.

4.2.13 News Releases and Outreach Through Media Outlets

During the community interviews, many respondents mentioned receiving information through the Frederick newspapers, as well as television and radio stations. One person mentioned obtaining information through news web sites. Information published in local newspapers or broadcast on radio and television is an effective way to distribute information to large numbers of people in a short period of time. However, each media outlet determines how and if they use the information in the news release. Therefore, news releases only supplement, not replace, other forms of communication. Periodic news releases will help to ensure accurate and consistent information is available to the media. In addition to sending fact sheets to media outlets, Fort Detrick will send periodic news releases on public comment periods, public

meetings, significant findings, and other key activities. Another potential tool for the dissemination of information are the City and County television channels.

News releases will also be sent to elected and local officials and Restoration Advisory Board members, as well as being posted on the web site.

Appendix F contains a list of local media contacts. Fort Detrick's Public Affairs Office is the point of contact for all media.

4.2.14 Web Site

Many of those interviewed expressed interest in being able to access information through the Fort Detrick Web Site. Some also expressed the opinion that the current environmental restoration program web site is difficult to use in that it is hard to easily locate documents of interest. A community member and local official also advised documents seem to be removed from the site that were once available. Fort Detrick will review and revise the environmental restoration program web site with a view towards making it easier to use and a significant tool in helping community members to stay informed and involved in the decision-making process. Fort Detrick will post presentations from Restoration Advisory Board or other public meetings within two days of the meeting. Documents released for formal public comment periods will be posted on the web site.

4.2.15 Community Meetings and Presentations

Community meetings can be held when necessary to inform community members about Fort Detrick's environmental actions and/or site condition changes and receive feedback from the public on proposed courses of action. 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. Whenever feasible, 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 scheduled. Fort Detrick staff are also available to make presentations at meetings of community groups and associations such as the Chamber of Commerce, Neighborhood Advisory Councils, or Rotary Clubs. Community organizations interested in a presentation can contact the Fort Detrick Public Affairs Office contact listed in Appendix A. Fort Detrick's Garrison Commander serves on the Chamber of Commerce Board and will continue to disseminate information through these Board meetings.

4.2.16 Community Events

Participating in local events allows information to be distributed and questions answered for individuals who are already present at a venue as compared to attending a special meeting held by Fort Detrick. An example may be a local fair. Fort Detrick will evaluate possible local events where it would be appropriate for Fort Detrick staff to have information available. Invitations for Fort Detrick to participate in a community event can be made to the Fort Detrick Public Affairs Office contact listed in Appendix A.

4.2.17 Videos

Video recordings can allow community members to receive information in a visual format at a time convenient for them to review. Video recordings could be made available of technologies, field activities, or other educational topics. The videos could be shown at meetings and posted on the Fort Detrick Web Site.

4.2.18 On-Site Tours

Conducting tours for Restoration Advisory Board members and other groups can provide a visual picture of the environmental sites being investigated or remediated and the technology being used. Tours will be conducted, upon request, to interested groups. The Fort Detrick Public Affairs Office will coordinate the tours, and the Environmental Management Division will conduct the tours.

4.2.19 Door-to-Door Canvassing

On several occasions, Fort Detrick has gone door-to-door to deliver information or discuss upcoming work with nearby homeowners and businesses. Fort Detrick will continue to use this method of communication when information needs to reach a relatively small targeted group of people or when face-to-face communication will help convey the information.

4.2.20 Fort Detrick Employee/Tenant Communications

On-post employees and tenants are key stakeholders and an integral part of the community involvement program. Additional means of providing environmental restoration program information to them include the on-post newspaper, e-mails, and other public affairs office communications such as the Fort Detrick weeklies. Fort Detrick also holds two town hall meetings a year where employees and tenants can discuss issues of importance to them.

4.2.21 Contact with Local Elected Officials

Fort Detrick will continue to keep elected officials informed of key environmental issues and milestones through emails, phone calls, and mailings. Fort Detrick will also provide briefings to elected officials upon request. Elected officials are listed in Appendices C and D. Fort Detrick will also maintain communication and engage in dialogue with local officials including the health department, economic development office, and Chamber of Commerce. These local officials can help ensure Fort Detrick is kept apprised of changing community concerns and can assist with disseminating information from Fort Detrick.

Appendix A

Fort Detrick Contact List

Installation

Joe Gortva, Environmental Restoration Program Manger
USAG Fort Detrick
MCHD SEIPO
Environmental Office
1546 Porter St. 3rd Floor
Fort Detrick, MD 21702
E-Mail: joseph.gortva@us.army.mil
Phone: 301-619-3196

Lanessa Hill, Public Affairs Office
USAG Fort Detrick
MCHD-PA
810 Schreider Street
Fort Detrick, MD 21702
E-Mail: usagpao@amedd.army.mil
Phone: 301-619-2018

Restoration Advisory Board Members

Army Members

COL James St. Angelo, Fort Detrick, Co-Chair
Mr. Robert Craig, Chief, Fort Detrick Environmental Management Office
Mr. Joseph Gortva, Fort Detrick Environmental Restoration Program Manager
Ms. Laurie Haines, Army Environmental Command

Community Members

Dr. Gary Pauly, Community Restoration Advisory Board Member, Co-Chair
Mr. Charles Billups, Community Restoration Advisory Board Member
Mr. Roland Clark, Community Restoration Advisory Board Member
Dr. Henry E. Erbes, Community Restoration Advisory Board Member
Ms. Alicia Evangelista, Frederick County Health Department
Ms. Jennifer Hahn, Community Restoration Advisory Board Member
Mr. Cliff Harbaugh, Community Restoration Advisory Board Member
Ms. Karen Harbaugh, Community Restoration Advisory Board Member
Mr. Barry Kissin, Community Restoration Advisory Board Member
Ms. Helen Miller-Scott, Community Restoration Advisory Board Member
Mr. Gerald Toomey, Community Restoration Advisory Board Member
Mr. Craig Toussaint, Community Restoration Advisory Board Member
Mr. Thomas Wade, Community Restoration Advisory Board Member

Regulatory Members

Dr. Elisabeth Greene, Maryland Department of the Environment
Mr. Rob Thomson, US Environmental Protection Agency

Contact: detrickrab@gmail.com or call Mr. Joseph Gortva at 301-619-3196

Appendix B

Federal and State Regulators

FEDERAL REGULATOR

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Robert Thomson
Remedial Project Manager
EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Ph: 215-814-3357
thomson.bob@epa.gov

William Hudson
Community Involvement Coordinator
EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Ph: 215-814-5532
hudson.william@epa.gov

STATE OF MARYLAND REGULATOR

Maryland Department of the Environment

Elisabeth Green, Ph.D.
Federal Facilities Division
Maryland Department of the Environment
1800 Washington Blvd., Suite 625
Baltimore, MD 21230-1719
Ph: (410) 537-3346
egreen@mde.state.md.us

Appendix C Elected Officials

FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

STATE SENATORS

Honorable Barbara A. Mikulski
US Senate
60 West Street Suite 202
Annapolis, MD 21401
Ph: 410-263-1805 Fax: 410-263-5949

509 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Ph: 202-224-4654 Fax: 202-224-8858
www.mikulski.senate.gov

Honorable Benjamin L. Cardin
Senator US Senate
509 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Ph: 202-224-4524 Fax: 202-224-1651
www.cardin.senate.gov

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Honorable Roscoe G. Bartlett
U.S. Representative, 6th Congressional District
2412 Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC 20515
Ph: 202-225-2721
Fax: 202-225-2193
www.bartlett.house.gov

7360 Guilford Drive, Suite 101
Frederick, MD 21704
Ph: 301-694-3030; 1-888-297-8006
Fax: 301-694-6674

STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

MARYLAND HOUSE OF DELEGATES

DISTRICT 3A (Frederick County)

Galen R. Clagett

Democrat, District 3A, Frederick County
House Office Building, Room 405
Bladen St., Annapolis, MD 21401
410-841-3436, 301-858-3436 1-800-492-7122, ext. 3436
fax: 410-841-3412, 301-858-3412

7540 N. Market Street
Frederick, MD
301-663-4596; fax: 301-663-4597
e-mail: galen.clagett@house.state.md.us

Patrick N. Hogan

Republican, District 3A, Frederick County
House Office Building, Room 324
Bladen St., Annapolis, MD 21401
410-841-3240, 301-858-3240 1-800-492-7122, ext. 3240
fax: 410-841-3028, 301-858-3028
e-mail: patrick.hogan@house.state.md.us

DISTRICT 3B (Frederick & Washington Counties)

Michael J. Hough

House Office Building, Room 320
Bladen St., Annapolis, MD 21401
410-841-3472, 301-858-3472 1-800-492-7122, ext. 3472
fax: 410-841-3308, 301-858-3308
e-mail: michael.hough@house.state.md.us

DISTRICT 4A (Frederick County)

Kathryn L. Afzali

House Office Building, Room 319
Bladen St., Annapolis, MD 21401
410-841-3288, 301-858-3288 1-800-492-7122, ext. 3288
fax: 410-841-3184, 301-858-3184
e-mail: kathy.afzali@house.state.md.us

Kelly M. Schulz

Republican, District 4A, Frederick County
House Office Building, Room 324
Bladen St., Annapolis, MD 21401
410-841-3080, 301-858-3080 1-800-492-7122, ext. 3080
fax: 410-841-3028, 301-858-3028
e-mail: kelly.schulz@house.state.md.us

DISTRICT 4B (Carroll & Frederick Counties)

Donald B. Elliott

House Office Building, Room 311
6 Bladen St., Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 841-3118, (301) 858-3118 1-800-492-7122, ext. 3118
fax: 410-841-3349, 301-858-3349

P.O. Box 370
204 Lambert Avenue
New Windsor, MD 21776-0370
410-848-5373
e-mail: donald.elliott@house.state.md.us

MARYLAND STATE SENATE

Ronald N. Young

Senator, District 3

James Senate Office Building, Room 316

11 Bladen St., Annapolis, MD 21401

410-841-3575, 301-858-3575; 1-800-492-7122, ext. 3575

Fax: 410-841-3193; 301-858-3193

253 East Church Street

Frederick, MD 21701

301-662-8520

e-mail: ronald.young@senate.state.md.us

David R. Brinkley

Senator, District 4

James Senate Office Building, Room 403

11 Bladen St., Annapolis, MD 21401

410- 841-3704, 301- 858-3704; 1-800-492-7122, ext. 3704

Fax: 410-841-3713; 301-858-3713

P.O. Box 321

New Market, MD 21774-0321

301-698-9206

e-mail: david.brinkley@senate.state.md.us

Appendix D

Local Elected Officials & Key Local Contacts

FREDERICK COUNTY

Frederick County Board of Commissioners

Blaine R. Young (R) President, 2011

Winchester Hall, 12 East Church Street, Frederick, Maryland 21701

Ph: 301-600-1100, Fax: 301-600-1849

email: byoung@FrederickCountyMD.gov

C. Paul Smith, Vice President

David P. Gray

Billy Shreve

Kirby Delauter

Frederick County Public Information Officer

Robin K. Santangelo

Winchester Hall

12 East Church Street, 3d Floor

Frederick, Maryland 21701

Ph: 301-600-2590; Fax: 301-600-1849

e-mail: rsantangelo@FrederickCountyMD.gov

Frederick County Business Retention & Development Division

Helen Riddle, Acting Director

12 East Church Street

Frederick, MD 21701

Ph: 301-600-1058, 800-248-2296; Fax: 301-600-2340

e-mail: hriddle@FrederickCountyMD.gov

Frederick County Health Department

Barbara Brookmyer, MD, MPH

350 Montevue Lane

Frederick, MD 21702

Ph: 301-600-1029; Fax: 301-600-3111

e-mail: bbrookmyer@FrederickCountyMd.gov

CITY OF FREDERICK

Randy McClement, Mayor

Frederick City Hall
101 North Court Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701
Ph: 301-600-1380
e-mail: rwcclement@cityoffrederick.com

Frederick City Board of Aldermen

Shelly Aloï	301-600-1632, saloi@cityoffrederick.com
Carol Krimm	301-600-1863, ckrimm@cityoffrederick.com
Michael O'Connor	301-600-1386, moconnor@cityoffrederick.com
Kelly Russell	301-600-2966, krussell@cityoffrederick.com
Karen Young	301-600-1382, kyoung@cityoffrederick.com

City of Frederick Department of Economic Development

Richard Griffin, Director

101 North Court Street
Frederick, MD 21701
Ph: 301-600-6360
rgriffin@cityoffrederick.com

Appendix E

Interested Business & Citizens Groups

Frederick County Chamber of Commerce

Richard Adams, President/CEO
8420-B Gas House Pike
Frederick, MD 21701
Ph: 301 -662-4164; Fax: 301-846-4427
e-mail: radams@frederickchamber.org

Frederick County Local Emergency Planning Committee

Department of Emergency Preparedness
Lt. Dennis Dudley, Frederick Police Dept., Chair
Seamus Mooney, Frederick County Dept. of Emergency Preparedness, Vice Chair
340 Montevue Lane
Frederick, MD 21702
Ph: 301-600-1746; Fax: 301-600-6026
e-mail: DDudley@FrederickMDPolice.org
e-mail: emergencymanagement@FrederickCountyMD.gov

Frederick County Association of Realtors

Valerie Rivers, CEO
5115 Pegasus Court, Suite H
Frederick, MD 21704
Ph: 301-663-0757; Fax: 301-663-4646

Fort Detrick Community Liaison Council

(This list is a continually updated list of elected officials and business leaders who receive periodic emails from Fort Detrick's Public Affairs Office.)

The Kristen Renee Foundation/Fighting for Frederick

P.O. Box 20914
Tampa, FL 33622
Ph: 301-433-4561
www.fightingforfrederick.org

Appendix F

Media Contact List

NEWSPAPERS/PRESS

The Frederick News Post

Terry Headlee, Managing Editor
351 Ballenger Center Drive
Frederick, MD 21703
Ph: 301-662-1177

Frederick Gazette

David Simon, Editor
2 N. Market Street, 4th Floor
Frederick, Maryland 21701
Ph: 301-846-2136

Associated Press

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

FM/AM RADIO

99.9 FM WFRE

Doug Hillard, Manager
5966 Grove Hill Road
Frederick, MD 21703
Ph: 301-663-4181
www.wfre.com

103.1 FM WAFY

Lillian Young, Business Office
5742 Industry Lane
Frederick, Maryland 21704
Ph: 301-620-7700
www.key103radio.com

88.1 FM WYPR

Paul Hollis, Public Information Assistant
2216 North Charles Street
Baltimore, MD 21218
Ph: 410-235-1660
www.wypr.org

103.9 FM WTOP

Joel Oxley, General Manager
3400 Idaho Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20016
Ph: 202-895-5012
www.wtopnews.com

106.9 FM WWEG

Larry Veihmeyer
880 Commonwealth Ave.
Hagerstown, MD 21740
Ph: 301-733-4500
www.1069theeagle.com

930 AM WFMD

5966 Grove Hill Road
Frederick, MD
Ph: 301-663-4181
www.wfmd.com

TV STATIONS

WMAR-TV 2 (ABC)

6400 York Road
Baltimore, MD 21212
Ph: 410-377-2222
www.abc2news.com

WJLA-TV 7 (ABC)

1100 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22209
Ph: 703-236-9552
www.wjla.com

WUSA-TV 9 (CBS)

4100 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20016
Ph: 202-895-5999
www.wusatv9.com

WJZ-TV 13 (CBS)

3725 Malden Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21211
Ph: 410-466-0013
www.wjz.com

WHAG-TV 25 (NBC)

301 E. Patrick Street Ste # 200
Frederick, MD 21701
Ph: 301 -698-5225
www.nbc25.com

WTTG-TV 5 (Fox)

5151 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20016
Ph: 202-244-5151
www.myfoxdc.com

WBFF TV 45 (Fox)

2000 W 41st Street
Baltimore, MD 21211
Ph: 410-467-4545
www.foxbaltimore.com

WFPT 62 (Maryland Public Television)

11767 Owings Mills Blvd.
Owings Mills, MD 21117
Ph: 410-356-5600
www.mpt.org

Television Channel 10

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

Television Channel 90

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

Television Channel 19

Frederick County Government Channel/Community Bulletin Board System
Laurie Boyer
Winchester Hall
2 East Church Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701
Ph: 301-694-2590

Appendix G

Information Repository Location and Hours

The detailed Administrative Record can currently be examined at the following information repository location:

C. Burr Artz Central Library (Maryland Room)

110 East Patrick Street

Frederick, MD, 21701

Telephone: 301-600-1630

Hours:

Monday – Thursday: 10:00 a.m. - 9:00 pm.

Friday & Saturday: 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Sunday: 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Appendix H

Community Involvement Plan 2012 Update

Interview Questions

Following is a list of questions used to guide the community interviews. The questions were tailored to the person being interviewed and the time they had available.

1. How long have you lived in the community?
2. How would you rank your knowledge of Fort Detrick's environmental program?
 Very knowledgeable
 Knowledgeable
 Limited knowledge
 No knowledge
 - a. (If knowledgeable) How have you obtained information about Fort Detrick's environmental program?
3. If you had a concern today about an environmental issue at Fort Detrick, whom would you contact for information?
4. Do you have any specific concerns related to Fort Detrick's environmental cleanup program?
5. Would you like to receive additional information about Fort Detrick's environmental cleanup program? Yes No
 - a. If yes, how would you like to receive information?
6. What time and place would be most convenient for you to attend a meeting about environmental cleanup at Fort Detrick?
7. Where would you suggest Fort Detrick place copies of newsletters or other information about the environmental program?
8. Has anyone in your household ever worked at Fort Detrick?
9. Are you aware that Fort Detrick has an information repository containing information about the environmental investigation and cleanup at the County library?
 - a. If Yes, have you ever visited the Repository?

10. Are you aware that Fort Detrick has a Restoration Advisory Board that includes community members and has quarterly meetings that are open to the public?
11. Would you be interested in receiving information about Board meetings and/or membership on the Board?
12. Do you have Internet access ? If yes, do you use the Internet? If yes, would you like to provide us with an email address for future communications?
13. Is there any other person, group or organization in the community you think we should talk to as part of this survey to update the community involvement plan?
 - a. If yes, name and contact information.