

FINAL

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN FOR  
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

Prepared by

EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc.  
Woodbridge Office Center  
1319 Woodbridge Station Way  
Edgewood, Maryland 21040  
(410) 671-9016

October 2005

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October 2005

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOC	Area of Concern
ASL	Active Sanitary Landfill
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFD	Clean Fill Dump
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CSL	Closed Sanitary Landfill
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DOD	Department of Defense
DOL	Department of Logistics
DPW	Department of Public Works
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FGGM	Fort George G. Meade
ft	Foot or Feet
gal	Gallon(s)
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments
IAP	Installation Action Plan
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
MDE	Maryland Department of the Environment
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
NSA	National Security Agency
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCE	Tetrachloroethene
PLF	Post Laundry Facility
PRR	Patuxent Research Refuge

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

ppb	Part(s) Per Billion
PSA	Public Service Announcement
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RBC	Risk-Based Concentration
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SI	Site Investigation
SVOC	Semivolatile Organic Compound
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TOSC	Technical Outreach Services for Communities
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAEC	U.S. Army Environmental Center
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

## 1. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

The U.S. Army has developed this Community Relations Plan to facilitate local community involvement with the environmental investigation and cleanup program at Fort George G. Meade (FGGM), Maryland.

Appropriate and effective communication as well as the timely exchange of information is imperative for maintaining community understanding and support for Fort Meade and to ensure the success of community relations. Therefore, it is the continuing goal of Fort Meade to:

- Establish effective and comprehensive mechanisms for informing the community of installation restoration program activities
- Solicit input and identify concerns the local community may have regarding ongoing and planned environmental program activities
- Maintain a strategy fostering ongoing, two-way communication between the Army and the local community

The Community Relations Plan (CRP) details outreach activities that encourage two-way communication between Fort Meade and the local community. This communication includes providing opportunities for the community to learn about and comment on the Installation Restoration Program (IRP).

The community involvement activities recommended in this CRP are tailored to the distinct needs of the local community based on feedback received during community interviews. The community interviews helped the Army to identify local perceptions regarding what activities were appropriate for communicating information and to address community concerns.

The local community interviewed to form the foundation of this CRP includes individuals from the following groups:

- Federal, state, and local officials and agencies
- Local business and civic interests
- Fort Meade's civilian and military on-post residents

- Local citizens and neighbors

This CRP updates the previous June 2000 CRP [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 2000] by aligning the findings of the recent community interviews with the current status of environmental restoration at the installation and appropriate regulatory guidance. The updated Fort Meade Community Relations Plan has been prepared in accordance with current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance, including the Superfund Community Involvement Handbook (U.S. EPA 2002) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Public Participation Manual (U.S. EPA 1986). These handbooks outline the community involvement requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986; the 1976 RCRA, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste (HSWA) of 1984; and as stipulated in the guidance that interpret the Superfund legislation: the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

The following sections of the Community Relations Plan summarize the history of the installation and the IRP; profile the local community audience; summarize community involvement activities since the previous Community Relations Plan; identify community questions, concerns, perceptions, and communication preferences; and detail the current activities available for communicating with the public.

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## **2. INSTALLATION SITE DESCRIPTION**

The following subsections present an overview of Fort Meade.

### **2.1 HISTORY OF OPERATIONS AT FORT MEADE**

Fort George G. Meade (Fort Meade) became an Army installation in 1917. Authorized by an Act of Congress in May 1917, it was one of 16 cantonments built for troops drafted for the war with the Central Powers in Europe. The present Maryland site was selected on 23 June 1917. Actual construction began in July 1917. The first contingent of troops arrived here that September.

The post was originally named Camp Meade for Major General George Gordon Meade, whose defensive strategy at the Battle of Gettysburg proved a major factor in turning the tide of the Civil War in favor of the North.

During World War I, more than 100,000 men passed through Fort Meade, a training site for three infantry divisions, three training battalions, and one depot brigade.

In 1928, when the post was renamed Fort Leonard Wood, Pennsylvanians registered such a large protest that the installation was permanently named Fort George G. Meade on 5 March 1929. This action was largely the result of a rider attached to the Regular Army Appropriation Act by a member of the House of Representatives from the Keystone State. Fort Meade became a training center during World War II, its ranges and other facilities used by more than 200 units and approximately 3,500,000 men between 1942 and 1946. The wartime peak-military personnel figure at Fort Meade was reached in March 1945—70,000. With the conclusion of World War II, Fort Meade reverted to routine peacetime activities, but was later to return to build-up status. Many crises, including Korea, West Berlin, and Cuba, along with Vietnam-related problems, were to come.

One key post-World War II event at Fort Meade was the transfer from Baltimore of the Second U.S. Army Headquarters on 15 June 1947. This transfer brought an acceleration of post activity, because Second Army Headquarters exercised command over Army units throughout a then seven-state area. A second important development occurred on 1 January 1966 when the Second U.S. Army merged with the First U.S. Army. The consolidated headquarters moved from Fort Jay, New York, to Fort Meade to administer activities of Army installations in a 15-state area.

In August 1990, Fort Meade began processing Army Reserve and National Guard units from several states for the presidential call-up in support of Operation Desert Shield. In addition to processing reserve and guard units, Fort Meade sent two of its own active duty units—the 85th Medical Battalion and the 519th Military Police Battalion—to Saudi Arabia. In all, approximately 2,700 personnel from 78 partner units deployed from Fort Meade during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission recommended the closure of Fort Meade's range and training areas, including Tipton Airfield, in 1988. This move realigned Fort Meade from an active army post to an administrative center. In 1991, the Army transferred 7,600 BRAC acres to the Department of Interior's Patuxent Research Refuge (PRR) followed by a second transfer of approximately 500 acres in 1993. In 1998, another 366-acre BRAC parcel, including the former Tipton Airfield, were transferred to Anne Arundel County for use as a General Aviation Facility.

Today, Fort Meade provides support and services for more than 50 tenant units, which include the Defense Information School Headquarters (DINFOS), the U.S. Army Field Band, and the National Security Agency (NSA).

## **2.2 SITE DESCRIPTION/LOCATION**

Fort Meade is a permanent U.S. Army installation situated in the northwest corner of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Anne Arundel County is located in central Maryland on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay. Nearby communities include Odenton, Severn, Jessup, and Laurel. Fort Meade is close to the border of Howard County on the west and Prince George's County on the south. Fort Meade is located almost equidistant (12 miles) between Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, DC. Fort Meade is located in a region of significant population. The resident and working populations of Fort Meade approach 50,000. Figure 2-1 presents the location of Fort Meade.

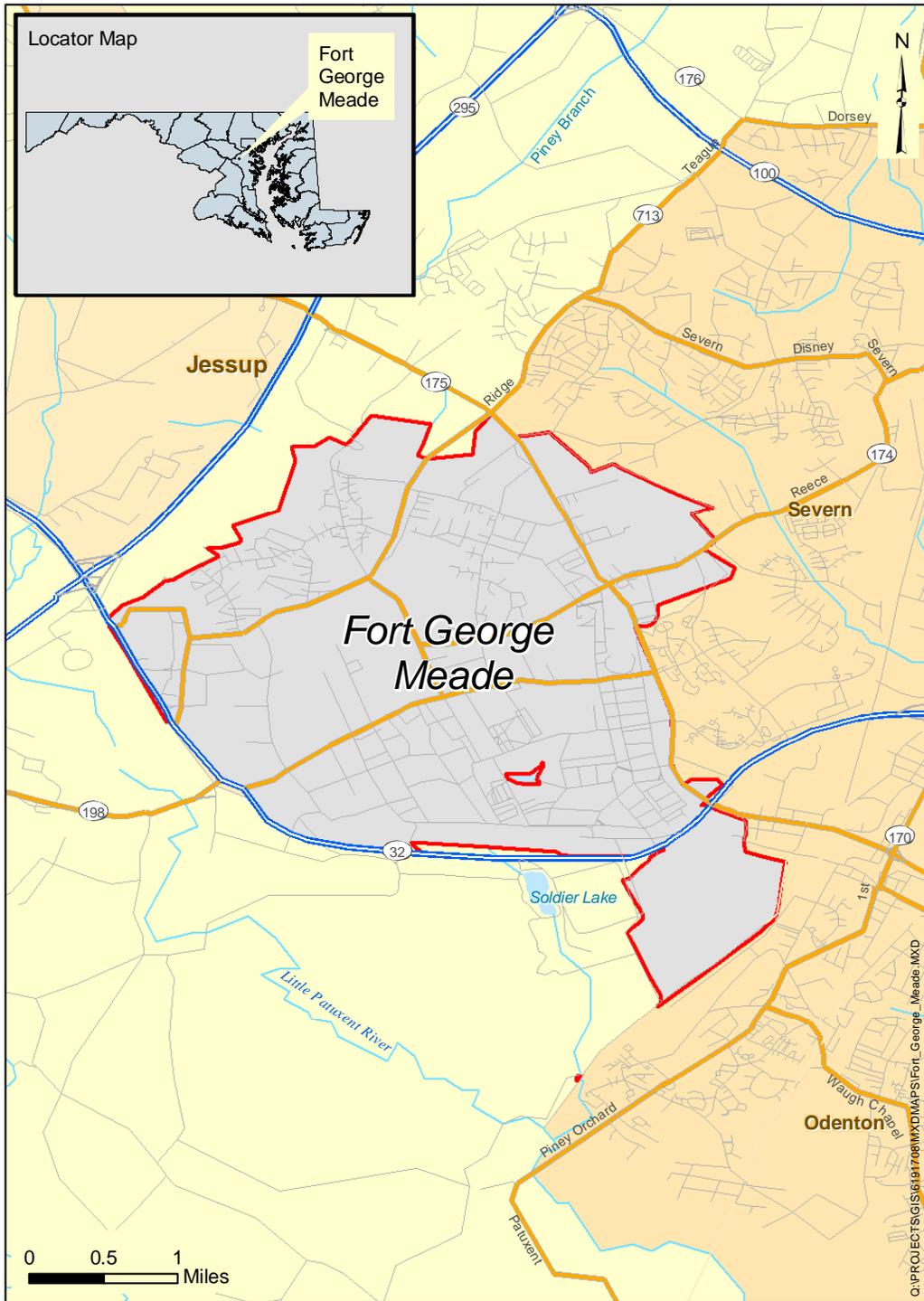


Figure 2-1. Fort George Meade Location Map

## **2.3 CLEANUP ACTIVITIES**

### **2.3.1 Program Overview**

In 1976, Congress enacted RCRA, designed to regulate the generation, transportation, storage, processing, and disposal of hazardous waste. U.S. EPA began promulgating regulations pursuant to the authorities granted under this statute in 1980, including the definition of the materials that were to be regulated as hazardous wastes. Many manufacturers and industrial facilities are regulated under this statute, either because they generate hazardous waste or because they treat, store, and dispose of hazardous waste at their facilities. Congress amended and reauthorized RCRA in 1984 through the HSWA, which broadened and expanded EPA's authority for ensuring corrective action at facilities subject to RCRA.

Fort Meade applied for a RCRA Part B Permit subsequent to the HSWA. In accordance with RCRA provisions, Fort Meade began investigating potential solid waste management units (SWMU) in 1987.

At the same time, site investigations began at the Active Sanitary Landfill (ASL), the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) site, the Clean Fill Dump (CFD) site, and the Post Laundry Facility ('PLF') site. Contaminants including solvents, pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), heavy metals, waste fuels, and waste oils were identified in soil and groundwater. Based on the results of these investigations, U.S. EPA added Fort Meade to the CERCLA National Priorities List (NPL) in 1998.

CERCLA, administered by U.S. EPA, was enacted by Congress on 11 December 1980. This law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. CERCLA was amended in 1986 by SARA. Under these two acts, federal facilities are required to fund their own studies and cleanup. For the Department of Defense (DOD), this fund is called the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) and is managed under the IRP.

These two acts are implemented through the NCP, which provides basic policy directive for federal action under CERCLA. The NCP sets forth the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) 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 NPL. The NPL identifies the most serious hazardous waste sites that may need

possible long-term cleanup. Sites receiving higher hazard rankings are slated for cleanup before sites with lower scores (from a minimum of 28.5 points to a maximum of 100).

Under CERCLA, the Department of Army is the lead agency responsible for the Fort Meade investigations and cleanups with oversight by U.S. EPA and the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Fort Meade environmental investigations and cleanups are funded by the IRP and DERA, as well as BRAC funding. In addition to CERCLA requirements, EPA is also responsible for ensuring that the Army also addresses all RCRA SWMUs and areas of concern (AOCs) at Fort Meade.

To coordinate planning information between the IRP manager, U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC), installations, executing agencies, regulatory agencies, and the public, an Installation Action Plan (IAP) was completed for Fort Meade for Fiscal Year 2005 (USAEC 2005). The IAP is used to track requirements, schedules, and budgets for all major Army installation restoration programs. The plan identifies environmental cleanup requirements at each site or area of concern, and proposes a comprehensive, installation-wide approach, with associated costs and schedules, to conduct investigations and necessary remedial actions.

### **2.3.2 Program History**

The Fort Meade environmental program has contained as many as 31 CERCLA sites in the Installation Restoration Program and 150 RCRA SWMUs and AOCs.

Fort Meade completed the review of the approximately 150 SWMUs. The SWMUs were placed into four categories as follows: (1) no further action, (2) continue further action under CERCLA, (3) continue further action under RCRA, and (4) status to be determined based on additional sampling.

As of 2005, 17 of the 31 ERA IR sites have reached response complete closure and include the following sites:

- FGGM 03 Water Treatment Plant Building 8688
- FGGM 05 Troop Boiler Plant
- FGGM 08 Comp Ammo Supply Point (ASP) #1
- FGGM 11 Chemical Weapons
- FGGM 14 Hazardous Waste Storage Facility
- FGGM 18 ASP #2

- FGGM 19 Adv. Wastewater Treatment Facility
- FGGM 33 Battery Shop Building 2283
- FGGM 36 Photo Labs Building 4553, 6530
- FGGM 37 Kimbrough Army Hospital
- FGGM 45 Calibration Lab Building 2220
- FGGM 49 DOL Building 2246
- FGGM 51 Building 2216
- FGGM 70 Building 6513 Indoor Range
- FGGM 71 Building 6512 Ex Indoor Range
- FGGM 75 Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) Prior to 1984
- FGGM 78 Granite Nike

## **BRAC Sites**

All the BRAC installation restoration and BRAC munitions response sites have reached response-in-place or response complete. Records of Decision (RODs) were signed for FGGM Operable Units 1 and 2 (Tipton Airfield BRAC sites) in 1999, and for FGGM Operable Unit 7 (Clean Fill Dump BRAC site) in 2000. U.S. EPA deleted the Tipton Airfield parcel from the Fort Meade NPL Site in November 1999. To date, 8,100 BRAC acres have been transferred to the Department of Interior's PRR for use as a wildlife refuge, and 366 acres including the former Tipton Airfield were transferred to Anne Arundel County for use as a General Aviation Facility.

### **2.3.3 Current Site Status**

The remaining 14 active IRP sites are summarized below.

#### **FGGM 07 DRMO Drum Site**

During the 1995 construction of a new building at the DRMO scrap yard, a large number of metal drums containing unknown substances were discovered. Excavation operations discovered approximately 190 drums, 4 transformers/electrical boxes, and 7 decontamination drums which were subsequently removed. A groundwater plume beneath the burial area extends several hundred feet south of the source onto Department of Interior property. Most recent investigations have delineated the plume. A Draft Focused Feasibility Study evaluating several remedial alternatives was published in 2004. This site is now covered under performance based contracting as of Fiscal Year 2005.

### **FGGM 13 Pesticide Shop Building 6621**

Former Building 6621 was located at the southwest corner of the intersection of York Avenue and Gordon Street. The structure was historically used as the installation's pesticide shop. The structure was used regularly for the storage and mixing of pesticides from 1958 to 1978. In 1978, pesticide operations were transferred to Building 294. In 1996, the building was demolished and the site regraded. Pesticide-contaminated soils were spread across the area. A site assessment was conducted in 1997. The site is contaminated with DDD and DDT at levels exceeding Industrial Risk Based Screening Criteria. A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is currently underway.

### **FGGM 17 Closed Sanitary Landfill**

The closed sanitary landfill (CSL) encompasses 130 acres and was constructed as an unlined facility in 1958. The trench fill method was used from 1958 to 1976, and the area fill method was used from 1976 to 1996 until the landfill was officially closed and capped. A detection of carbon tetrachloride in an upgradient landfill monitoring well was discovered in the lower Patapsco Formation Aquifer. Detections exceeded maximum contaminant levels for this constituent. To date, Fort Meade has installed 24 wells in the lower Patapsco formation in an attempt to identify a point source of carbon tetrachloride. A point source could not be identified. The Army plans to include these data for the CSL Remedial Investigation. Contaminants of concern associated with the contents of the CSL will also be evaluated. Monitoring of wells in the upper and lower aquifers continues per RCRA solid waste closure requirements. The RI/FS is currently underway.

### **FGGM 47 Post Laundry Building 2250**

Building 2250 was constructed in the 1940s during World War II and remained a laundry/dry cleaning facility until the mid-1980s. After its closure, the existing facility was converted to a recycling center. Initial soils investigations indicated that elevated levels of tetrachloroethene (PCE) were present in soils, groundwater, and surface water. A soil gas survey was completed in 1990 to further define the extent of contamination. Due to the soil gas results, vadose zone soil sampling and groundwater sampling was scheduled. Groundwater monitoring wells were not installed because groundwater was not encountered above a clay layer found throughout the site.

Based on this study, there appeared to be no significant impact to the substrate and the nearest shallow groundwater had not been affected. In 1994, MDE issued a corrective action order requiring Fort Meade to perform an investigation and to delineate the nature and extent of the problem. A comprehensive site investigation was completed to comply with the order. Additional investigations are planned. This site is now covered under performance based contracting as of Fiscal Year 2005.

### **FGGM 74 Architect of the Capital**

This site is a 100-acre parcel of land bounded by Maryland Route 32 to the south, Rock Avenue to the north, Pepper Road to the east, and Remount Road to the west. The area includes warehouse facilities, USTs, and one motor pool. This property was deeded to the Architect of the Capital in October 1994, for the future construction of an archive facility for the Library of the Congress. The Army is responsible for investigating the environmental condition of the property and to restore the property as necessary in accordance with existing environmental laws and regulations. During 2000, a follow-on Site Investigation (SI) was conducted, showing low levels of semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, and pesticide exceeding U.S. EPA Region III risk screening criteria. An RI/FS is currently underway.

### **FGGM 83 Trap and Skeet Range**

This site (approximately 66 acres) was discovered during an Environmental Baseline Survey. In September 1998, a contract was awarded to investigate the site. Since that time, two separate SIs have been conducted. Both studies revealed the presence of lead and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) above the risk-based concentration levels. Field work for development of an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) to evaluate the feasibility of a removal action was completed in 2004. Investigations are ongoing. This site is now covered under performance based contracting as of Fiscal Year 2005.

### **FGGM 86 Former Motorpool Maintenance Facility**

This site was identified in a 1994 solid waste management unit study and further evaluated in two separate SIs during Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000, respectively. Historical review of records has indicated that this site was constructed as a motor pool maintenance facility and, therefore, it is being investigated under these criteria. Remedial investigation field work for Building 2286 commenced in 2004. Preliminary data suggest that a groundwater plume

extends to and around Building 2276. The size of the plume is roughly double what was anticipated. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are present in the groundwater plume. Metals and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) in soil have been identified in SI level investigations. Additional remedial investigation work is required to delineate the nature and extent of the problem. This site is now covered under performance based contracting as of Fiscal Year 2005.

### **FGGM 87 Former NIKE Control Site**

The Former NIKE Fire Control Site was constructed in 1955 and supported NIKE missile activities until 1972. The four-building complex is presently used by the Directorate of Information Management for Fort Meade. This site was identified in a 1994 solid waste management unit study and further evaluated in two separate SIs during 1999 and 2000, respectively. Investigations identified exceedances of SVOCs, arsenic, and TPH in soils, and VOCs, SVOCs, metals, and TPH in groundwater. A remedial investigation is underway and a feasibility study will be completed in 2006. This site is now covered under performance based contracting as of Fiscal Year 2005.

### **FGGM 88 Former Tank Maintenance Facility Shop-1**

This site was identified in a 1994 solid waste management unit study and further evaluated in two separate SIs during 1999 and 2000, respectively. Originally constructed to support tank maintenance activities, this facility now acts as a warehouse. The Department of Public Works (DPW) Storage and Receiving Yard is located approximately 150 ft southwest of the intersection of 1<sup>st</sup> Street and Chisholm Avenue. Current land use at the site is for maintenance.

The site includes Building 2207 (SWMU 37, DPW Storage and Receiving Warehouse), Building 2201 (DPW Storage and Supply Warehouse), Building 2206 (offices), Building 2204 (storage building), and Building 2200 (metal canopy for outdoor storage). Constructed in 1918, Building 2207 was used as a tank maintenance facility prior to 1973. Since at least the mid-1980s, it has been in use by DPW as a receiving and storage facility. It is currently used for receiving materials for distribution to other facilities (main floor), and storing supplies such as filters, light bulbs, and pipe clamps (upper floor). The grounds are also used for storage of construction materials, refrigerators, non-PCB-containing transformers, and fluorescent light bulbs. Records indicate that a spill had occurred from a transformer in the yard; however, the material was tested and found not to contain PCBs.

Investigations conducted at the site to date identified exceedances of screening criteria for the following compounds in soil: arsenic and TPH–diesel; and groundwater: arsenic and TPH. This site is now covered under performance based contracting as of Fiscal Year 2005.

### **FGGM 89 Former Tank Maintenance Facility Shop-2**

The Department of Logistics (DOL) Electric Shop Building 2217, SWMU 39, and the DPW Storage Yard are located on 2<sup>nd</sup> Street between Pepper Road and Chisholm Avenue. Current and future land uses at the site is maintenance.

Building 2217 is located in the southeast corner of the site. A former wash rack (SWMU 41) and a former oil/water separator (SWMU 40) were located in the northwest corner of the site. The asphalt and gravel yard is currently used for storage of electrical transformers (non-PCB), electrical cables, boilers, water heaters, dishwashers, motors, and other equipment and machinery.

Constructed in 1918, Building 2217 was used as a tank maintenance facility until 1973. The building is currently used for storage of military vehicles, equipment, and small motors. The associated wash rack was used to wash vehicles and construction equipment; waste washwater was discharged to the oil/water separator and then to the sanitary sewer system. The wash rack and oil/water separator were demolished and removed in 1999 or 2000.

Investigations conducted at the site to date identified exceedances of screening criteria for the following compounds in soil: arsenic and TPH–diesel; and groundwater: arsenic, beryllium, copper, lead thallium, VOCs (benzene; naphthalene; n-propylbenzene; chlorobenzene; 1,4-dichlorobenzene; 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene; 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene), TPH–gasoline, and TPH–diesel. This site is now covered under performance based contracting as of Fiscal Year 2005.

### **FGGM 90 Former Tank Cleaning Supply Warehouse**

The DOL Storage Services and Supply Division Complex is located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Pepper Road and Rock Avenue. Current and anticipated future land use is for maintenance operations.

The complex includes Buildings 2240 (SWMUs 45, 46), 2241(SWMUs 47, 48), 2242 (SWMUs 49, 50), 2243, 2247, 2248 (SWMUs 51, 52), and 2249 (SWMUs 53, 54). Building 2240 (DOL Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services) is a separate single-story brick structure.

Buildings 2241, 2242, and 2243 are connected in sequence and are elevated on wooden piers. Buildings 2247, 2248, and 2249 are smaller, wooden garage-type structures located behind the larger buildings. Other features on the site include a propane storage pen (Building 2247A), a flammable gas storage pen (Building 2248A), an empty compressed gas storage pen north of Building 2249, and a former 1,000-gallon aboveground storage tank (AST) storing No. 2 fuel oil located behind Building 2242, removed in 1995.

Constructed in 1934, Building 2240 has been used as a storage and supply facility since construction in 1934, and currently is a receiving/transfer location for computer equipment and laundry/dry cleaning. Buildings 2241 and 2242 were constructed in 1918 and have always been used for receiving and short-term storage of supplies and materials before shipping. The receiving areas stored a variety of lube oil cleaners, degreasers, carbon removers, detergent cleaners, and waxes; vehicle batteries and electronic components have also been stored recently. Building 2247, constructed in 1941, currently stores surplus office furniture but formerly stored hazardous materials. Buildings 2248 and 2249, also constructed in 1941, were formerly used as standard ordnance shops and as storehouses. Both are currently used for furniture storage. A railroad line once crossed the site, but is not currently apparent.

Investigations at the site have identified arsenic in soil above risk-based concentrations (RBC). VOCs, SVOCs, metals, herbicides, TPH–diesel, arsenic, and heptachlor were all detected above RBCs in groundwater. An RI/FS is ongoing. This site is now covered under performance based contracting as of Fiscal Year 2005.

### **FGGM 91 Former Missile Repair Shop**

Building 2220, located approximately 150 ft north of the intersection of 2<sup>nd</sup> Street and Pepper Road, is used as an electronic maintenance and equipment calibration shop. It was also used in the past as a missile repair shop in the 1960s, and as a warehouse and as a troop-training center. Current and future land uses at the site are designated as “maintenance.”

No hazardous chemicals are currently in use at the facility. Past activities in the building have used solvents and produced solvent waste. Small amounts of cleaning solvent and gasoline were formerly stored in a shed outside the building. Two fuel oil USTs were formerly located at the south side of the building; one was removed in 1992, and the other was removed and replaced in 1988, then removed in 1997. During the 1988 UST removal, corrosion holes were noted at the end of the tank. EMO records include a report of a 1-gallon spill of fuel oil in 1993 at the site. An RI/FS is ongoing. This site is now covered under performance based contracting as of Fiscal Year 2005.

### **FGGM 92 Former Heavy Gun Cleaning/Repair**

The Department of Logistics Tactical & Support Vehicle/Heavy Equipment Maintenance Facility, Building 2246 (SWMUs 55-58), is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Pepper Road and Huber Road. Building 2253 (SWMUs 61-62) is located approximately 400 ft northeast of the intersection of Rock Avenue and Huber Road. Current and future land uses at the site, according to the Fort George G. Meade Land Use Plan, designate the area for “maintenance.”

The maintenance facility includes two main structures, Buildings 2246 (SWMUs 55-56), which includes a wing containing vehicle service bays, and 2246D; and two smaller structures, Buildings 2244 and 2245. A wash rack (SWMU 58) and associated oil/water separator (SWMU 57) are present at the southwest side of Building 2246D. Other features at the site include a relatively new 800-gallon aboveground used oil storage tank at the eastern corner of Building 2246D, an out-of-service wash rack on the north side of the Building 2246 vehicle maintenance wing, and an out-of-service fuel pump on the north side of the vehicle maintenance wing. The fuel pump formerly dispensed fuel from an underground diesel fuel storage tank, which was removed in the 1990s.

Building 2246 has been used as a warehouse and vehicle and equipment maintenance facility since 1934; it was also used as a heavy gun repair shop from 1934 until the mid-1980s, and a portion of the building is also believed to have been used as a tank repair shop in the past. The facility currently provides all levels of maintenance and repair of heavy equipment and installation vehicles.

Building 2253 was constructed in 1934, and has been used for vehicle maintenance in the past. Since 1992, the Director of Community Activities has used the facility for storage and maintenance of grounds-keeping equipment and supplies (e.g., tractors, gas cylinders); prior

to 1992, DOL used the building warehouse. Building 2253 was transferred back to the DOL in 2001. Contents of the building include small quantities of petroleum products. The north end of the building interior is currently unoccupied and secured because of the presence of lead paint and asbestos-containing materials. An outdoor storage locker stores accumulated hazardous wastes, which are transferred to Building 2250 when the locker is full. An 800-gallon AST in the parking lot on the west side of the building serves as a collection point for used oil from vehicle maintenance. A gas cylinder storage cage is located adjacent to the hazardous waste storage locker.

Investigations conducted in these areas have identified arsenic, TPH–diesel, and the herbicide MCPP at elevated concentrations in soil. VOCs, SVOCs, TPH–diesel, and arsenic were detected at elevated concentration in groundwater. An RI/FS is ongoing. This site is now covered under performance based contracting as of Fiscal Year 2005.

### **FGGM 93 Manor View Dump Site**

The Manor View Dump Site is located behind Manor View Elementary School, adjacent to Picerne Military Housing Neighborhood No. 1. The area was discovered during the excavation and grading to facilitate construction of the new housing. A preliminary assessment/site investigation was conducted during Spring 2003. This investigation was limited to surface and subsurface soil in and around the dump area. Contaminants found in the soil exceeding screening criteria included inorganic compounds, TPH, and PAHs. A passive vent trench was recently constructed to mitigate migration of methane gas in soil on the western edge of the dump. In addition, a remedial investigation is currently underway.

### **Munitions Response Sites**

There are four active sites that are part of the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) at Fort Meade. The four sites include:

- FGGM-003 – Mortar Range
- FGGM-004 – Grenade and Bayonet Range
- FGGM-005 – Pistol Range A
- FGGM-006 – Pistol Range B

All four sites are currently scheduled for site investigations starting in 2006. A fifth MR site, Inactive Landfill 2, was originally part of the Tipton Maneuver and Buffer area and was

addressed as part of FGGM-85 site investigations. The site is currently response complete/remedy-in-place with ongoing long-term monitoring.

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

### **3. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND**

The subsections that follow present an overview of the community and a general chronology of community relations and communication to date, as well as the results of the community interviews.

#### **3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE**

Fort Meade is approximately equidistant between Washington, DC and the city of Baltimore, Maryland. The installation is located in northwestern Anne Arundel County and is bordered by Prince George's County to the south and Howard County to the northwest. Anne Arundel County is located on the Chesapeake Bay and has more than 432 miles of shoreline. The largest communities closest to Fort Meade are the city of Laurel and the town of Odenton.

##### **3.1.1 Fort George G. Meade (Anne Arundel County)**

Fort Meade is a census-designated place located in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. As of the 2000 census, Fort Meade had a total population of 9,882, with 2,432 households, and 2,307 families residing there. The population density is 1,500.5 people per square mile. There are 2,789 housing units at an average density of 422.5 per square mile. The racial makeup of Fort Meade is 62.46 percent White, 25.21 percent African American, 0.46 percent Native American, 2.98 percent Asian, 0.26 percent Pacific Islander, 3.58 percent from other races, and 5.06 percent from two or more races.

There are 2,432 households, of which 78.7 percent have children under the age of 18 living with them, 81.0 percent are married couples living together, 10.6 percent have a female householder with no husband present, and 5.1 percent are non-families. The average household size is 3.48 and the average family size is 3.58.

In Fort Meade the age distribution is spread out, with 38.9 percent under the age of 18, 16.8 percent from 18 to 24 years old, 40.3 percent from 25 to 44 years old, 3.7 percent from 45 to 64 years old, and 0.3 percent who are 65 years of age or older. The median age is 23 years. For every 100 females there are 110.8 males.

The median income for a household in Fort Meade is \$40,661, and the median income for a family is \$40,491. Males have a median income of \$27,474 versus \$22,165 for females. The per capita income for Fort Meade is \$13,466, with 5.4 percent of the population and

4.7 percent of families below the poverty line. Of the total population, 5.6 percent of those under the age of 18 and none of those 65 and older are living below the poverty line.

### **3.1.2 Anne Arundel County**

As of the 2000 census, the population of Anne Arundel County is 489,656. The estimated population for 2003 was 506,620. The county seat is Annapolis, which is also the capital of the state. Anne Arundel County is located to the southeast of the city of Baltimore. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 588 square miles, with 416 square miles of land and 172 square miles of water. It is located on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay.

Anne Arundel County is the home of Baltimore/Washington International - Thurgood Marshall Airport, commonly referred to as BWI. BWI serves as the main airport for greater Baltimore. It is also an increasingly popular alternative airport to residents of the Washington, DC, area. BWI is an east coast hub for Southwest Airlines, meaning that low-cost direct flights are available between BWI and much of the country. The southern portion of the Maryland Transit Administration's Light Rail system, connecting downtown Baltimore with BWI, runs through part of Anne Arundel County.

The county is served by one main-line interstate, Interstate 97, which is the only main-line interstate highway contained completely within one county. Interstate 695 is the McKeldin Beltway (formerly the Baltimore Beltway), and runs through the northern part of the county. Interstate 895 is the Harbor Tunnel Thruway, and runs through the county towards the tunnel. Interstate 195 serves BWI Airport. Interstate 595 also runs through central Anne Arundel County. This highway, however, is not signed. It is referred to by its more common names, US 50 and US 301. The Chesapeake Bay Bridge is also in the county, connecting the Western Shore with the Eastern Shore in Queen Anne's County.

As of the census of 2000, there are 489,656 people, 178,670 households, and 129,178 families residing in the county. The population density is 1,177 people per square mile. There are 186,937 housing units at an average density of 449 per square mile. The racial makeup of the county is 81.24 percent White, 13.57 percent Black or African American, 0.30 percent Native American, 2.29 percent Asian, 0.06 percent Pacific Islander, 0.85 percent from other races, and 1.69 percent from two or more races.

There are 178,670 households, of which 34.90 percent have children under the age of 18 living with them, 57.20 percent are married couples living together, 11.10 percent have a female householder with no husband present, and 27.70 percent are non-families. The average household size is 2.65 and the average family size is 3.09.

In the county the age distribution is spread out, with 25.20 percent under the age of 18, 8.10 percent from 18 to 24 years old, 32.80 percent from 25 to 44 years old, 23.90 percent from 45 to 64 years old, and 10.00 percent who are 65 years of age or older. The median age is 36 years. For every 100 females there are 99.10 males.

The median income for a household in the county is \$61,768, and the median income for a family is \$69,019. Males have a median income of \$43,747 versus \$32,348 for females. The per capita income for the county is \$27,578 with 5.10 percent of the population and 3.60 percent of families below the poverty line. Of the total population, 6.30 percent of those under the age of 18 and 5.80 percent of those 65 and older are living below the poverty line.

Anne Arundel County contains only two incorporated municipalities: the city of Annapolis, incorporated in 1708, and the town of Highland Beach, incorporated in 1922.

Unincorporated areas are also considered as towns by many people and listed in many collections of towns, but they lack local government. Various organizations, such as the United States Census Bureau, the United States Postal Service, and local chambers of commerce, define the communities they wish to recognize differently, and since they are not incorporated, their boundaries have no official status outside the organizations in question.

### **3.1.3 Odenton (Anne Arundel County)**

Odenton is a census-designated place located in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. As of the 2000 census, Odenton has a total population of 20,534. The town is named after former Governor of Maryland, Oden Bowie. According to the United States Census Bureau, Odenton has a total area of 12.4 square miles, with 12.4 square miles of it land and none of it water.

As of the census of 2000, there are 20,534 people, 7,594 households, and 5,551 families residing in Odenton. The population density is 1,653.3 people per square mile. There are 7,900 housing units at an average density of 636.1 per square mile. The racial makeup of Odenton is 80.15 percent White, 12.76 percent African American, 0.37 percent Native

American, 3.06 percent Asian, 0.08 percent Pacific Islander, 0.98 percent from other races, and 2.61 percent from two or more races.

There are 7,594 households, of which 37.7 percent have children under the age of 18 living with them, 58.8 percent are married couples living together, 10.5 percent have a female householder with no husband present, and 26.9 percent are non-families. The average household size is 2.70, and the average family size is 3.13.

In Odenton the age distribution is spread out, with 26.9 percent under the age of 18, 7.0 percent from 18 to 24 years old, 38.7 percent from 25 to 44 years old, 20.5 percent from 45 to 64 years old, and 6.8 percent who are 65 years of age or older. The median age is 33 years. For every 100 females there are 94.9 males.

The median income for a household in Odenton is \$65,563, and the median income for a family is \$69,098. Males have a median income of \$45,965 versus \$32,659 for females. The per capita income for Odenton is \$26,124, with 2.5 percent of the population and 1.6 percent of families below the poverty line. Of the total population, 1.8 percent of those under the age of 18 and 5.2 percent of those 65 and older are living below the poverty line.

### **3.2 HISTORY OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS**

The following section outlines the various opportunities that the environmental cleanup program has provided for community participation since the 2000 Community Relations Plan.

Fort Meade originally followed a community relations program that focused on inter-agency, local community, and employee communication techniques. These techniques included:

- Maintaining the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) that was established in 1995. The RAB consists of volunteer community members, Army representatives, and federal/state/local regulators who review the status of the IRP and participate in the decision-making process.
- Utilizing public notifications, meetings, and public comment periods at appropriate milestones for public involvement and review of specific site investigation results and decisions. Responsiveness summaries were to be

prepared following the open comment periods to summarize and address comments.

- Producing press and fact sheet releases to inform the public of investigation results as specific milestones were reached, including the preparation of fact sheets detailing Final Engineering Designs.
- Coordinating community meetings and briefings with regulators and local officials to discuss project activities with the general public and local officials.
- Maintaining a mailing list of interested community members and local officials for distribution of status updates, fact sheets, and public notifications.
- Maintaining the Information Repositories providing public access to investigation reports, feasibility studies, responsiveness summaries, RODs, fact sheets, remedial designs, and news releases. The information repositories were established at the Provinces Public Library, Crofton Public Library, Odenton Public Library, and Fort Meade.
- Establishing a Point of Contact at the Public Affairs Office to assist with inquiries about the environmental program and obtain technical assistance as needed.
- Making available other as-needed techniques including site tours, installation newspaper articles, and articles in civic organization newsletters.
- Creating a website to provide public access to news, meeting announcements, and available documents.

Since the 2000 Community Relations Plan, the community relations program has not changed significantly with respect to the above techniques. The most notable exception involves the absence of updated documents in the Information Repositories at the public libraries. However, with the establishment of a new repository site at the Western County Area Library, Anne Arundel County, this is expected to change. In addition, a website was not developed due to a lack of resources and security concerns at the installation.

Fort Meade has remained committed to using community relations activities appropriate to the environmental program. An active and engaged RAB continues to meet every other

month to review the status of the IRP. The installation has used a number of communication techniques including letters to the mailing list and to affected parties, press notifications, residence visits, public meetings, and phone calls in recent efforts to increase community awareness and involvement, particularly during recent activities at the Manor View site (FGGM-93).

### **3.3 COMMUNITY FEEDBACK**

This section describes the methodology that Fort Meade used to collect community input to develop this Community Relations Plan. It also summarizes the communication preferences and concerns that the interviewees voiced.

#### **3.3.1 Methodology**

##### **3.3.1.1 Regulatory Compliance**

DOD, and thus Fort Meade, follows the NCP, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Subpart E, Part 300 Section 415(n)3(iii), requirements for developing Community Relations Plans. The NCP requires interviews with a minimum of 10 to 15 community members. The purpose of the interviews is to obtain qualitative information about each community member's level of familiarity with cleanup, their concerns, and their preferences for receiving cleanup information. These interviews are not intended to extract quantitative information (that is, information that can be used for statistical analysis).

##### **3.3.1.2 Interview Participants**

To update this Community Relations Plan, the Army conducted community interviews with people in the Fort Meade and Anne Arundel County area from 9 through 10 August 2005. Additionally, a number of people who were not available during this time period were interviewed at their convenience over the phone. In total, 15 people participated in the interviews, as indicated below. Interviewees included general community members and residents who live adjacent to Fort Meade, officials from surrounding communities (including elected officials and government departments), businesspersons, regulators, and educators. It is important to note that many of these participants live and work in all the surrounding communities of Fort Meade. They also could be classified in more than one category; for example, a local educator could also live in a neighborhood adjacent to Fort Meade.

To protect confidentiality, Fort Meade will not disclose the names of interview participants.

### **3.3.1.3 Recruiting Efforts**

The installation prepared a mailing list of potential interview participants to represent a broad spectrum of the community. The list included representatives from the following groups:

- Federal, state, and local Environmental/Health Agency representatives (Appendix A)
- Local, state, and federal officials including the mayor, supervisors/council members, police chief, fire chief, solicitor, etc. (Appendix B, C, and D)
- Residents from the neighborhoods surrounding the installation
- Residents within known paths of contaminant migration
- Civic leaders including presidents of service/civic clubs (e.g., Kiwanis, Rotary), Chamber of Commerce officers, educational and religious organizations, and neighborhood associations (Appendix E)
- Individuals (including on-post residents) identified by the installation as interested parties

An invitation from the installation was mailed to each individual on the list approximately 2 weeks before the scheduled interview period of 9 through 10 August 2005. Phone calls were placed, a week prior to the interview period, to each individual on the mailing list to schedule an interview at a time and place convenient for the participant.

Interviews were conducted at participants' place of business or over the phone when a meeting could not be arranged. Invitations were mailed to 147 people, and 15 interviews were conducted. Interview findings are summarized in Appendix I.

## **4. COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIONS**

This Community Relations Plan has been designed to allow the community to learn about and participate in the environmental cleanup process. Effective communication and timely information with the public are essential for maintaining understanding and support of the Army's mission and for implementing successful environmental restoration activities. In order to be effective, community relations efforts will be directly proportional to the community's needs for information and willingness to participate in the process.

Section 4.1 discusses the objective of the Community Relations Program for Fort Meade. Section 4.2 presents the methods and mechanisms for implementing the Community Relations Program. Section 4.3 defines the schedule for specific ongoing community relations actions and those performed at project milestones. Section 4.4 outlines grant opportunities available to the community for technical assistance.

### **4.1 OBJECTIVES**

The Community Relations Plan is designed to encourage the public's involvement in the environmental program by providing information to the public and media on a timely basis. The program is also designed to be flexible so that as community information needs evolve and change, the Community Relations Program can be adjusted.

Therefore, Fort Meade has set several objectives for this Community Relations Program:

- Establish effective and comprehensive mechanisms for informing the community of environmental program activities
- Solicit input and identify concerns the local community may have regarding ongoing and planned environmental program activities
- Maintain a strategy fostering ongoing, two-way communication between the Army and the local community

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

## **4.2 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES**

The community relations activities presented in this section are based on feedback from the community interviews and regulatory guidance outlined in the U.S. EPA's Superfund Community Involvement Handbook (U.S. EPA 2002) and the RCRA Public Participation Manual (U.S. EPA 1996). The activities are presented below in the order of those required to occur at particular milestones throughout the program followed by those that may be appropriate for the program depending on community interest or project circumstances. The proposed schedule for these activities is detailed in Section 4.3.

### **4.2.1 Point of Contact**

The Point of Contact for community relations at Fort Meade is the Installation Program Project Manager in conjunction with the Chief, Environmental Management Office and the Public Affairs Office. The Project Manager is responsible for drafting information about the environmental restoration program and for ensuring that inquiries about the progress of the investigations, remedial actions, and other cleanup activities at Fort Meade are responded to in a timely and accurate manner. The Project Manager also determines which activities are required or appropriate to meet the objectives of the Community Relations Plan based on effectiveness and community interest. The Project Manager will coordinate all community relations activities in conjunction with the Public Affairs Office. As the environmental program and community relations evolve over time, the Project Manager will adjust and tailor the Community Relations Plan to the changing circumstances.

The Point of Contact for Fort Meade is:

Mr. Michael P. Butler  
Chief – Environmental Management Office  
ATTN: IMNE-MEA-PWE (Mick Butler)  
2234 Huber Street  
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-5115  
Phone: (301) 677-9648  
Fax: (301) 677-9001  
Email – [mick.butler@us.army.mil](mailto:mick.butler@us.army.mil)

#### **4.2.2 Information Repository**

An Information Repository has been established at the Environmental Management Office on the installation. Additional repositories will be established at the new West County Library. The West County Library is a new library with a modern facility including computer access and storage facilities. A public Information Repository is required under CERCLA to provide interested parties background and technical information about the environmental program at Fort Meade. The Information Repository includes work plans, technical reports, summary documents, and other information of public interest (e.g., fact sheets and news releases). Examples of items currently contained in the Information Repository include:

- The Community Relations Plan
- Final Remedial Investigation Reports
- Final Feasibility Study Reports
- Proposed Remedial Action Plans
- Signed Records of Decision
- Collections of press releases, community notices, public meeting minutes, and fact sheets

The Project Manager will also supplement all hard copy versions of available repository documents and future additions with electronic versions on CDs or DVDs for older documents to ease demands on library storage space. The address, phone number, and hours of operation for the buildings housing the Information Repository are presented in Appendix H.

#### **4.2.3 Administrative Record**

The Administrative Record is currently located and maintained in the Project Manager's office at Fort Meade. For sites undergoing CERCLA investigations, the NCP requires that an Administrative Record be established at or near the facility under investigation. The Administrative Record includes information that may form the basis for selecting a response

or remedial action. It includes all documents leading to the selection of any response action at the installation and contains documents similar to those located in the Information Repository. The address, phone number, and hours of operation for the buildings housing the Administrative Record are presented in Appendix H.

#### **4.2.4 Public Notices**

Public notices will be issued to announce the following milestone events expected before 2008 (with the exception of NPL site delisting):

- The publication and availability of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- The publication and availability of the Proposed Plan of action at a site
- The publication and availability of Final RODs
- Regulatory related decisions – The delisting of NPL sites

Public notices serve as official notification to the local community of project plans for environmental activities, upcoming public involvement opportunities, and the availability of documents at the Information Repositories.

Public notices can be prepared and placed in local newspapers, made available as public service announcements (PSAs) to broadcast media, and/or included along with fact sheets sent to those on the mailing list as determined appropriate by the Project Manager. A notice must be placed in the *Federal Register* to announce the intent to delete the NPL sites.

#### **4.2.5 Public Meetings**

Public Meetings will be held when requested to present and discuss the Proposed Plans expected in the next 5 years. Public meetings, both informal and formal, are intended to inform the community about ongoing site activities and to discuss and receive feedback from the public on proposed courses of action. A public notification will precede the public meeting and the corresponding comment period. The public comment period lasts for at least 30 calendar days, allowing time for review and comment on the proposed changes. Public comments will be recorded at these meetings and during the comment period, and will be responded to through a responsiveness summary.

All meetings will be announced through public notices, news releases, direct mailings, or a combination of the three. Appendix G contains suggested meeting locations.

#### **4.2.6 Public Comment Periods**

Public comment periods will be made available at the following CERCLA milestones:

- Publication of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- Publication of the Proposed Plan of action at a site
- Regulatory related decisions – The delisting of the NPL sites

Following notification, the public will have a 30-day period to review and provide comments on the delisting documents or cleanup methods. Public comments will be recorded during the comment period and will be responded to through a responsiveness summary.

#### **4.2.7 Responsiveness Summaries**

A responsiveness summary will be prepared given the receipt of comments during the public comment period. At the conclusion of the public comment periods, the Army will prepare a responsiveness summary or minutes that summarize and respond to the comments received during the public comment period, including those comments given at the public meeting. The responsiveness summary is issued as part of the document under comment or ,in the case of a Proposed Plan, included as part of the Decision Document/ROD and made available in the Information Repositories listed in Appendix H.

#### **4.2.8 Mailing List Update**

The Public Affairs Office in conjunction with the Project Manager will maintain and update the current mailing list. Mailing lists are an important component of effective community outreach which ensure that interested community members, as well as other stakeholders and communities impacted by or interested in response activities, are kept informed of activities and opportunities for community involvement. A mailing list is used to distribute news releases, fact sheets, and other types of pertinent information for project activities.

As this is considered one of the cornerstones of an effective outreach strategy, the installation has established and will maintain a project mailing list consisting of interested individuals, local officials, and media representatives. The installation will update this mailing list as necessary and appropriate, and will provide information during all community relations activities as to how individuals and groups can be added to the mailing list. Additionally, an Email mailing list can be developed for those community members and stakeholders who prefer to receive project information in an electronic format.

#### **4.2.9 Restoration Advisory Board**

The installation will continue to support a RAB as installation restoration activities continue. The Fort Meade has supported an active and engaged RAB since 1995. The RAB reviews the technical information developed during and following the Remedial Investigation. The RAB provides an open forum for discussion and exchange of information between the public and the government agencies involved. The members also assist Fort Meade in sharing information with the local community. Included in this group are leaders of local community groups, citizen representatives, and local public officials. The RAB currently meets every other month and will continue to do so as the status of the program warrants.

#### **4.2.10 Media Releases**

Media releases including fact sheets or status reports will be distributed to community newsletters (i.e., civic organizations, community associations, etc.) as well as local and installation newspapers on an annual basis. The status reports will provide regular information about program and site activities to a broad community audience. In addition to providing status updates, releases will highlight upcoming community relations activities (including the RAB meeting schedule), point of contact information, and instructions detailing how to join the mailing list. All media releases will be coordinated through the Public Affairs Office.

#### **4.2.11 Update Community Relations Plan**

The Community Relations Plan will be updated every 5 years or earlier, as needed, based on changes in program requirements or community concerns and needs. This Community Relations Plan is a working document to guide the project staff. The Community Relations Plan will be re-evaluated at these times to ensure that the schedule of community relations activities is appropriate.

### **4.3 ACTIVITY SCHEDULE**

Table 4-1 summarizes community relations activities that are intended to keep the community informed of and involved in the investigation and cleanup activities. Activities required at set milestones identified by CERCLA are presented, as well as additional activities recommended for inclusion in the Fort Meade Community Relations Program based on community needs and installation resources. Table 4-2 details the expected CERCLA milestones requiring community relations activities at Fort Meade.

### **4.4 COMMUNITY GRANT OPPORTUNITIES**

Three programs are available to assist communities in obtaining the technical resources needed to effectively review and evaluate environmental restoration activities. These three programs are summarized in the following sections.

#### **4.4.1 Technical Assistance Grant Program**

The Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program, which was established under the SARA of 1986, promotes community involvement by providing qualified community groups (RABs, Technical Review Committees, etc.) with funds to help the community participate in the decision-making process at NPL sites. TAGs allow 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. TAG awards are limited to \$50,000 per NPL site and are subject to certain regulations. Specific information regarding the TAG Program is available at the following Internet site: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/tag>.

#### **4.4.2 Technical Outreach Services for Communities**

The Technical Outreach Services for Communities (TOSC) program, which is partially funded by grants from U.S. EPA, helps communities understand the environmental cleanup and site re-use process. This program uses the resources of researchers and professionals in the environmental science and engineering fields from more than 30 major research universities to provide communities with free, independent technical information needed to actively participate in solving environmental problems. Specific information regarding the TOSC program is available at the following Internet site: <http://www.toscprogram.org>.

TABLE 4-1 SCHEDULE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN ACTIVITIES

Activity	Frequency
<b>Required Activities</b>	
Maintain a Point of Contact	Continuous
Update and Maintain Information Repository	Continuous
Update and Maintain Administrative Record	Continuous
Public Notification	RI/FS, Proposed Plan, Final ROD Announcement, and NPL Delisting
Hold Public Meetings	Proposed Plan
Provide for a Public Comment Period	RI/FS, Proposed Plan, and NPL Delisting
Complete and Distribute a Responsiveness Summary	RI/FS, Proposed Plan, and NPL Delisting
Update and Maintain Mailing List	Continuous
<b>Additional Activities</b>	
Maintain Restoration Advisory Board	Continuous
Publish and Distribute Media Releases	Annually (or as needed)
Update Community Relations Plan	As needed or every 5 years

**TABLE 4-2 MILESTONES REQUIRING COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN  
ACTIVITIES**

<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Activity</b>
<b>CERCLA Requirements</b>	
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study	Public Notification of Document Availability
	Public Meeting to review findings
	Receive Public Comments over at least a 30-day period
	Responsiveness Summary completed and distributed as part of Decision Document/ROD
Proposed Plan	Maintain Administrative Record and Information Repository
	Public Meeting to review findings
	Receive Public Comments over at least a 30-day period
	Responsiveness Summary completed and distributed as part of Decision Document/ROD
	Maintain Administrative Record and Information Repository
Record of Decision	Public Notification of Document Availability
Notice of Intent to Delete from NPL	Public Notification
	Receive Public Comments over at least a 30-day period
	Responsiveness Summary completed and distributed

### **4.4.3 DOD Technical Assistance for Public Participation**

Section 324 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1996 authorized DOD to develop a program to provide technical assistance to RAB community members. This program is similar to the U.S. EPA TAG program. The purpose of the Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) is to assist RAB community members in obtaining independent assistance in interpreting scientific and engineering data related to environmental hazards and restoration at DOD installations with environmental restoration programs. TAPP funds are limited to an annual limit of \$25,000 or 1 percent of the cost to complete, whichever is less, and \$100,000 over the life of the environmental restoration program at the installation.

For further information regarding TAPP grants, see the following Internet site:

[http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/Policies/TAPP/tapphandbk\\_contents.htm](http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/Policies/TAPP/tapphandbk_contents.htm).

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- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1996. *RCRA Public Participation Manual*. Office of Solid Waste, Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2002. *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook*. EPA 540-K-01-003. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington, D.C. April.

**APPENDIX A**  
**REGULATORY CONTACTS**

## **APPENDIX A. REGULATORY CONTACTS**

### **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III**

Robert W. Stroud, EPA Region 3  
stroud.robert@epa.gov  
1650 Arch Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
215-814-3366

Steven Hirsh  
hirsh.steven@epa.gov  
1650 Arch Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
215-814-3352

#### Government Relations

Michael Burke  
burke.michael@epa.gov  
410-267-5740

### **Maryland Department of the Environment**

Attn: Public Information & Community Assistance  
1800 Washington Blvd.  
Baltimore, MD 21230  
Phone: 410-537-3000  
Toll free at 1-800-633-6101

**APPENDIX B**  
**LOCAL OFFICIALS**

## APPENDIX B. LOCAL OFFICIALS

### ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COUNCIL

Annapolis Office: Arundel Center, 44 Calvert Street, Annapolis, Maryland 410-222-1401  
Glen Burnie Office: 101 N. Crain Highway, Glen Burnie, Maryland 410-222-6890

#### Anne Arundel County Executive

Janet S. Owens (D), County Executive  
Arundel Center  
44 Calvert St.  
Annapolis, MD 21404 - 1831  
(410) 222-1821  
fax: (410) 222-1155  
Email: [aacwebq@mail.aacounty.org](mailto:aacwebq@mail.aacounty.org)

#### District 4

The Honorable Bill D. Burlison (D)  
Legislative Assistant: Kathy Buinickas  
Annapolis Office: 410-222-1401  
Home: 301-621-7302  
Work: 410-721-0595  
Work FAX: 410-222-1755  
Email: [bburlison@mail.aacounty.org](mailto:bburlison@mail.aacounty.org),  
[kbuinickas@mail.aacounty.org](mailto:kbuinickas@mail.aacounty.org)

### County Seat

#### Mayor of Annapolis

*Elected by Voters to 4-year terms (Nov.):*  
Ellen O. Moyer (D), *Mayor (4-year term)*, 2005  
City Hall, Room 105  
160 Duke of Gloucester Street  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
410-263-7997  
FAX: 410-216-9284  
Email: [mayor@annapolis.gov](mailto:mayor@annapolis.gov)

#### Annapolis City Council

*Elected by Voters to 4-year terms (Nov.):*  
Louise M. Hammond (D), *Ward 1*  
Sheila M. Tolliver (D), *Ward 2*  
Classie G. Hoyle, Ph.D. (D), *Ward 3*  
George O. Kelley, Sr. (R)\*, *Ward 4*  
\*(changed party affiliation Feb. 21, 2005)  
David H. Cordle, Sr. (R), *Ward 5*  
Cynthia A. Carter (D), *Ward 6*  
Michael W. Fox (R), *Ward 7*  
Joshua J. Cohen (D), *Ward 8*

## **Nearest Municipality**

### Mayor of Laurel

*Elected by Voters to 4-year term:*

Craig A. Moe, *Mayor*, 2006

8103 Sandy Spring Road

Laurel, MD 20707

(301) 725-5300, ext. 124

Email: [mayor@laurel.md.us](mailto:mayor@laurel.md.us)

### Laurel City Council

*Elected by Voters to 2-year terms*

*(March):*

Michael R. Leszcz, *President (chosen by Council in March, 1-year term) At*

*Large*, 2006

Janis L. Robison, *Ward 1*, 2006

Gayle W. Snyder, *Ward 1*, 2006

Michael B. Sarich, *Ward 2*, 2006

Frederick Smalls, *Ward 2*, 2006

8103 Sandy Spring Road

Laurel, MD 20707

(301) 725-5300, (410) 792-9047

fax: (301) 490-5068 or (410) 792-2108

tdd: (301) 490-4964

web: [www.laurel.md.us/](http://www.laurel.md.us/)

**APPENDIX C**  
**STATE OFFICIALS**

## APPENDIX C. STATE OFFICIALS

### Governor

Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr.  
State House  
Annapolis, MD 21401-1925  
(410) 974-3901  
1-800-811-8336  
FAX: (410) 974-3275  
TDD: (410) 333-3098  
MD Relay 1.800.735.2258

### Maryland House of Delegates

Honorable Mary Ann Love (D)  
Delegate, District 32  
Maryland House of Delegates  
Lowe House Office Building, Room 214  
84 College Avenue  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 410-841-3233  
Fax: 410-841-3235  
Email:  
[MaryAnn\\_Love@house.state.md.us](mailto:MaryAnn_Love@house.state.md.us)

Honorable Terrill R. Gilleland, Jr. (R)  
Delegate, District 32  
Maryland House of Delegates  
Lowe House Office Building,  
Room 214A  
84 College Avenue  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 410-841-3233  
Fax: 410-841-3235  
Email:  
[Terry\\_Gilleland@house.state.md.us](mailto:Terry_Gilleland@house.state.md.us)

Honorable Theodore Sophocleus (D)  
Delegate, District 32  
Maryland House of Delegates  
Lowe House Office Building, Room 214B  
84 College Avenue  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 410-841-3233  
Fax: 410-841-3235  
Email:  
[Ted\\_Sophocleus@house.state.md.us](mailto:Ted_Sophocleus@house.state.md.us)

Honorable David G. Boschert (R)  
Delegate, District 33 A  
Maryland House of Delegates  
214 House Office Building,  
Room 215 A  
84 College Avenue  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 410-841-3223  
Fax: 410-841-3209  
Email:  
[david\\_boschert@house.state.md.us](mailto:david_boschert@house.state.md.us)

Honorable Anthony McConkey (R)  
Delegate, District 33 A  
Maryland House of Delegates  
Lowe House Office Building, Room 215  
84 College Avenue  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 410-841-3223  
Email:  
[anthony\\_mcconkey@house.state.md.us](mailto:anthony_mcconkey@house.state.md.us)

Honorable Robert A. Costa (R)  
Delegate, District 33 B  
Maryland House of Delegates  
Lowe House Office Building, Room 215  
C  
84 College Avenue  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 410-841-3223  
Email: [bob\\_costa@house.state.md.us](mailto:bob_costa@house.state.md.us)

### **Maryland State Senate**

Honorable James E. DeGrange Sr. (D)  
Senator, District 32  
Maryland State Senate  
James Senate Office Building, Room  
120  
110 College Avenue  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 410-841-3593  
Email:  
[james\\_degrange@senate.state.md.us](mailto:james_degrange@senate.state.md.us)

Honorable Janet Greenip (R)  
Senator, District 33  
James Senate Office Building, Room  
202  
110 College Avenue  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 410-841-3223  
Email:  
[janet\\_greenip@senate.state.md.us](mailto:janet_greenip@senate.state.md.us)

**APPENDIX D**  
**FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS**

## APPENDIX D. FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

### U.S. States Representatives

Honorable C.A. Dutch Ruppertsberger  
(D)  
Congressman, District 2  
US House of Representatives  
1630 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515  
Phone: 202-225-3061  
Fax: 202-225-3094

Honorable Benjamin L. Cardin (D)  
Congressman, District 3  
US House of Representatives  
2267 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515  
Phone: 202-225-4016  
Fax: 202-225-9219  
<http://www.house.gov/cardin/>

### United States Senators, Maryland

Hon. Barbara A. Mikulski (D)  
Senator US Senate  
60 West Street Suite 202  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 410-263-1805  
Fax: 410-263-5949  
<http://www.senate.gov/~mikulski/>

Honorable Paul S. Sarbanes (D)  
Senator US Senate  
309 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510  
Phone: 202-224-4524  
<http://www.senate.gov/~sarbanes/>

**APPENDIX E**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND ACTIVE CITIZENS GROUPS**

## APPENDIX E. ENVIRONMENTAL AND ACTIVE CITIZENS GROUPS

### West Anne Arundel County Chamber of Commerce

Executive Director  
Address: 8379 Piney Orchard Parkway,  
Suite E  
Odenton, MD 21113  
Country: USA  
Work: (410) 672-3422  
Fax: (410) 672-3475

### Anne Arundel County - Land Use & Environment Office

Robert D. Miller  
Arundel Center, 44 Calvert Street,  
Annapolis, Maryland 21404  
(410) 222-7502

### Anne Arundel County- Office of Environmental and Cultural Resources

Ginger Ellis  
2664 Riva Road,  
Annapolis, MD 21404  
(410) 222-7441

### Odenton Volunteer Fire Department

President - Louis D'Camera  
Chief - Charles Rogers  
1425 Annapolis Road  
Odenton, Maryland, 21113  
(410) 674-4444  
(410) 672-0758 (fax)

### Greater Odenton Improvement Association

PO Box 141  
Odenton, MD 21113  
(410) 551-7982  
(410) 573-7345

### Knights of Columbus

1381 Bechnel Avenue  
Odenton, MD 21113  
(410) 674-5637

### Greater Crofton Chamber of Commerce

PO Box 4146  
Crofton, MD 21114  
(410) 721-9131

### Crofton Civic Association

1576 Crofton Parkway  
Crofton, MD 21114  
(410) 721-2301

### Odenton Heritage Society, Inc.

P.O. Box 282  
Odenton, MD 21113  
Contact: Donna Donaldson, President

### American Legion

Laurel Post 60  
Commander Chuck Lavin  
2 Main Street  
Laurel, Md. 20707  
Phone: 301-725-2302

### Piney Station at Piney Orchard Home Owners Association

Joseph Sanders, President  
Lois Crozier, Vice President  
Piney Station at Piney Orchard HOA  
C/o Professional Community  
Management, Inc.  
2139 Espey Court, Suite 6  
Crofton, MD 21114  
410-721-0777 ext. 141

Forks of the Patuxent Improvement Association

P.O. Box 477,  
Odenton, MD 21113.  
301-261-6972

The Vineyards Property Manager

Sheri Courtock  
The Vineyards at Piney Orchard HOA  
c/o American Community Management, Inc.  
9160 Red Branch Road, Suite E-6  
Columbia, Maryland 21045  
Columbia: 410-997-7767 ext. 118  
Washington: 301-596-0307  
Baltimore: 410-995-1326  
Toll Free: 800-463-1086  
Facsimile: 410-997-8876

Piney Run Elementary School

Dr. Edwin Bokee, Principal  
Susan Mosay, Assistant Principal  
PTA President - Lisa L. Reichnach  
2641 Strawberry Lake Way,  
Odenton, Maryland 21113  
410-672-7591

**APPENDIX F**  
**MEDIA CONTACTS**

## APPENDIX F. MEDIA CONTACTS

### NEWSPAPERS

Annapolis Capital  
Capital-Gazette Newspapers  
2000 Capital Drive  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
410-268-5000

Baltimore Sun  
Attn: Editor  
501 N. Calvert Street  
Baltimore, MD 21278  
(410) 332-6000  
Fax: (410) 752-6049

Baltimore Sun  
Anne Arundel  
60 West Street,  
Annapolis, MD 21401.  
443-482-3400  
Fax: 410-269-4224

Columbia Flier  
Attn: Paul Milton  
Patuxent Publishing Co.,  
10750 Little Patuxent Parkway,  
Columbia, MD 21044  
410-730-3620  
Fax: (410)997-4564

Crofton News-Crier  
6000 Laurel Bowie Road  
Bowie, MD 20715  
301-464-7027

Laurel Leader  
Attn: Mr. Joe Murchinson  
615 Main Street, Laurel, MD 20707  
301-725-2000  
Fax: (301) 317-8736

Soundoff!  
Attn: Ms. Florence Peace  
2837 Ernie Pyle Street  
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-5025  
(301)677-1388  
Fax: (410) 799-5911

Washington Post  
1150 15<sup>th</sup> Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20071  
(202) 334-6000  
Fax: (202) 496-3928

The Washington Times  
Attn: Mr. Ken Hanner  
3600 New York Avenue, N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
(202)636-3000  
Fax: (202) 529-2471

West County News  
2000 Capital Drive  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
(410) 268-5000

## **FM Radio**

### **88.1 FM WJHU**

Johns Hopkins University National  
Public Radio.  
2216 North Charles Street,  
Baltimore, MD 21218.  
410-516-9548  
[www.wjhu.org](http://www.wjhu.org)

### **88.5 FM WAMU**

American University Radio,  
American University/Brandywine  
Building,  
Washington, D.C. 20016-8082.  
Phone: 202-885-1200  
[www.wamu.org](http://www.wamu.org)

### **88.9 FM WEAA**

Morgan State University Radio,  
Morgan State University,  
1700 East Cold Spring Lane,  
Baltimore, MD 21251.  
443-885-3564  
[www.morgan.edu/geninfo/weaa.htm](http://www.morgan.edu/geninfo/weaa.htm)

### **90.9 FM WETA**

2775 South Quincy Street,  
Arlington, VA 22206.  
703-998-2600  
[www.weta.org/weta/fm/index.html](http://www.weta.org/weta/fm/index.html)

### **91.5 FM WBJC**

2901 Liberty Heights Avenue  
Baltimore, Maryland 21215-7893.  
410-462-8444  
[www.wbjc.com](http://www.wbjc.com)

### **91.9 FM WGTS**

7600 Flower Avenue,  
Takoma Park, MD 20912.  
301-270-1800  
[www.wgts.org](http://www.wgts.org)

### **92.3 FM WERQ**

100 St. Paul Street,  
Cathy Hughes Plaza,  
Baltimore, MD 21202.  
410-332-8200  
[www.92qjams.com](http://www.92qjams.com)

### **93.1 FM WPOC**

711 West 40th Street,  
Suite 200,  
Baltimore, MD 21211.  
1-800-321-FM93  
[www.wpoc.com](http://www.wpoc.com)

### **94.7 FM WARW**

5912 Hubbard Drive,  
Rockville, MD 20852.  
301-984-6000  
[www.classicrock947.com](http://www.classicrock947.com)

### **96.7 FM WCEI**

306 Port Street,  
Easton, MD 21601.  
410-822-3301  
[www.wceiradio.com](http://www.wceiradio.com)

### **97.1 FM WASH**

1801 Rockville Pike,  
6th Floor,  
Rockville, MD 20852.  
301-984-9710  
[www.washfm.com](http://www.washfm.com)

### **97.5 FM WRYP-LP**

P.O. Box 205,  
Churchton, MD, 20733.  
410-867-9677  
[www.wryr.org](http://www.wryr.org)

### **97.9 FM WIYY**

3800 Hooper Ave.,  
Baltimore, MD 21211.  
800-767-1098  
[www.98online.com](http://www.98online.com)

98.7 FM WMZQ.  
1801 Rockville Pike,  
6th Floor,  
Rockville, MD 20852.  
1-800-505-0098  
[www.wmzqfm.com](http://www.wmzqfm.com)

100.3 FM WBIG  
1801 Rockville Pike,  
6th Floor,  
Rockville, MD 20852.  
301-468-1800  
[www.oldies100.com](http://www.oldies100.com)

100.7 FM WZBA  
11350 McCormick Road,  
Executive Plaza III, Suite 701,  
Hunt Valley, MD 21031.  
410-771-8484  
[www.wzbathebay.com](http://www.wzbathebay.com)

101.1 FM WWDC  
8750 Brookville Road,  
Silver Spring, MD 20910-1801.  
800-33-DC101  
[www.dc101.com](http://www.dc101.com)

101.9 FM WLIF  
600 Washington Avenue,  
Suite 201,  
Baltimore, MD 21204  
410-296-1019  
[www.wliffm.com](http://www.wliffm.com)

102.7 FM WQSR  
600 Washington Ave.  
Suite 201,  
Towson, Md. 21204  
410-825-1000  
[www.wqsr.com](http://www.wqsr.com)

103.1 FM WRNR  
112 Main Street Third Floor,  
Annapolis, MD 21401.  
410-626-0103  
[www.wrnrr.com](http://www.wrnrr.com)

103.5 FM WGMS  
3400 Idaho Avenue, NW,  
Washington, DC 20016.  
202-895-5000  
[www.wgms.com](http://www.wgms.com)

104.3 FM WSMJ  
711 W. 40th Street,  
Suite 350,  
Baltimore, MD 21211  
410-366-7600  
[www.smoothjazz1043.com](http://www.smoothjazz1043.com)

105.7 FM  
600 Washington Ave  
Suite 201  
Baltimore, MD 21204  
410.828.7722  
[www.live1057.com](http://www.live1057.com)

105.9 FM WJZW  
4400 Jenifer Street NW,  
Washington, DC 20015.  
202-686-3100  
[www.smoothjazz1059.com](http://www.smoothjazz1059.com)

106.5 FM WWMX  
600 Washington Ave.  
Towson, Maryland 21204.  
410-825-1065  
[www.wmxfm.com](http://www.wmxfm.com)

106.7 FM WJFK .  
10800 Main Street  
Fairfax, VA 22030  
(703) 691-1900

107.3 FM WRQX  
Jenifer Street, NW,  
Washington, DC 20015.  
202-686-3100  
[www.mix1073fm.com](http://www.mix1073fm.com)

107.9 FM WFSI  
918 Chesapeake Ave.,  
Annapolis, MD, 21403.  
410-268-6200

### **AM Radio**

680 AM WCBM  
1726 Reisterstown Road  
Suite 117  
Baltimore, Maryland 21208  
410-922-6680  
*wcbm.maryland.com*

1090 AM WBAL  
3800 Hooper Ave.  
Baltimore, MD 21211.  
410-467-WBAL  
*www.wbal.com*

1190 AM WBIS  
1081 Bay Ridge Rd,

Annapolis, MD 21403  
Email: [businessradio@wbis1190.com](mailto:businessradio@wbis1190.com)  
*www.wbis1190.com*

1430 AM WNAV.  
P.O. Box 6726,  
Annapolis, MD 21401.  
410-263-1430  
*www.wnav.com*

1500 AM WTOP News.  
3400 Idaho Avenue, NW,  
Washington, DC 20016.  
202-895-5000  
*www.wtopnews.com*

### **TV Stations**

WMAR Channel 2 Baltimore ABC  
6400 York Road,  
Baltimore, MD 21212.  
410-377-2222  
*www.insidebaltimore.com*

WRC Channel 4 Washington NBC 4001  
Nebraska Avenue, NW,  
Washington, DC 20016-2733.  
202-885-4000  
*www.nbc4.com*

WJLA Channel 7 Washington ABC  
3007 Tilden St., NW,  
Washington, DC 20008.  
202-364-7777  
*www.wjla.com*

WUSA Channel 9 Washington CBS  
4100 Wisconsin Avenue, NW,  
Washington, DC 20016.  
Email: [9news@wusatv9.com](mailto:9news@wusatv9.com)  
*www.wusatv9.com*

WBAL Channel 11 Baltimore NBC  
3800 Hooper Avenue,  
Baltimore, MD 21211.  
Phone: 410-467-3000  
*www.wbaltv.com*

WJZ Channel 13 Baltimore CBS  
3725 Malden Avenue  
Baltimore, Maryland 21211  
(410) 466-0013  
*www.wjz.com*

WDCA Channel 20 Washington UPN  
5202 River Road,  
Bethesda, MD 20816.  
301-986-WDCA  
Email: [upn20wdca@paramount.com](mailto:upn20wdca@paramount.com)  
[www.upn20wdca.com](http://www.upn20wdca.com)

WMPT Channel 22 Annapolis PBS  
11767 Owings Mills Blvd.,  
Owings Mills, MD 21117.  
410-356-5600  
[www.mpt.org](http://www.mpt.org)

WETA Channel 26 Washington PBS  
2775 South Quincy Street,  
Arlington, VA 22206.  
703.998.2600  
[www.weta.org](http://www.weta.org)

WBFF Channel 45 Baltimore Fox  
2000 W. 41st Street,  
Baltimore, MD 21211.  
410-467-4545  
[www.wbff45.com](http://www.wbff45.com)

**APPENDIX G**  
**MEETING LOCATIONS**

## **APPENDIX G. MEETING LOCATIONS**

West County Area Library  
1325 Annapolis Road, Odenton 21113  
410-222-6277

Directorate of Information Management  
Bldg. 1978, 20th Street  
Ft. George G. Meade, MD 20755-5365

**APPENDIX H**  
**REPOSITORY LOCATIONS**

## **APPENDIX H. REPOSITORY LOCATIONS**

The detailed Administrative Record can currently be examined at the following locations:

FGGM Environmental Management Office Buildings

T-239 and T-249

Fort Meade, MD 20755

West County Area Library

1325 Annapolis Road, Odenton 21113

410-222-6277

**APPENDIX I**

**INTERVIEW SUMMARIES**

## I. INTERVIEW SUMMARIES

### I.1 ISSUE IDENTIFICATION APPROACH

The primary purpose of collecting input from the community is to identify issues and concerns so that the Army can address them via its community outreach and involvement efforts. To obtain this information, interviewers asked participants the following questions:

1. How long have you lived in this community?
2. Does the community benefit from the proximity to the installation? How would you characterize the relationship between the community and the installation?
3. Are you familiar with what the installation is and what it does? Do you have any concerns about the installation? If so, what are they?
4. How sensitive is the local area to environmental issues on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = not sensitive, 5 = very sensitive)?
5. What environmental problems are you concerned with in your community?
6. Are you aware of any environmental issues at the installation?
7. What do you know about the environmental issues at the installation?
8. What issues are important to you in terms of the installation environmental investigation and cleanup? Health issues? Costs? Time? Any others?
9. When did you first become aware of the environmental issues? How did you become aware?
10. How or where have you received most of your information about environmental issues at the installation? (Newspaper, TV Stations, Radio, Newsletter, Other)
  - a. In your opinion, does the media in the area do an adequate job on reporting environmental news?

11. What organizations or individuals do you consider to be the most credible when it comes to environmental issues associated with the installation's restoration program? Least credible?
12. Have you had any contact with local, state, or other officials regarding the environmental restoration program?
  - a. If so, what was the nature of the contact?
  - b. What kind of response did you receive?
13. Do you have confidence in the Army's ability to implement environmental cleanup at the installation?
  - a. If no, how can the Army's credibility be improved?
14. What do you know about the history of community involvement concerning the environmental restoration at the installation?
  - a. Have you personally been involved with the installation in any way?
  - b. Are you aware of any individuals or groups who have emerged as leaders on this issue?
  - c. Do you feel these individuals/groups adequately represent your concerns?
15. Do you feel you have been kept adequately informed about the installation's environmental programs?
16. How can those responsible best provide information concerning restoration activities at the installation (public meetings, letters, fact sheets, workshops, open houses, service organizations, speakers)? How frequently?
17. The installation is considering forming a Restoration Advisory Board to review environmental issues and advise on cleanup activities.
  - a. Have you attended a meeting?
  - b. Would you like to be considered for membership?
  - c. Who would you recommend?
  - d. Do you feel there should be a RAB?
18. What would be the best location for community meetings? The best day of the week and time to hold a meeting?

19. Are you aware of the information repository available for public use?
  - a. Would you use an information repository?
  - b. What would you like to see in the repository?
  - c. Are these locations convenient for you? If no, where would be convenient for you?
  
20. Do you know anyone else to whom we should talk in putting together the community relations program for the installation?
  
21. Do you have any questions you would like answered about the installation or its Environmental Restoration Program? If you have any questions or comments in the future, how would you like the installation to respond to them (in writing, by phone, in newsletters, etc.)? Do you prefer information to be sent electronically or by mail?
  
22. Do you have any other comments, questions, or concerns about the installation?

Local government officials were interviewed to gather not only their personal opinions but also to characterize the opinions of the constituency that they represent. Responses to the interview questions and the discussions arising from them identified the primary concerns, priorities, preferences, and perceptions of the participants are presented below.

## **I.2 OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS**

While a sample of 15 people is not statistically significant compared to the overall area population, the interviewees' comments and insights provided valuable information to help Fort Meade design the community relations program. These findings are representative only of the individuals who participated in community interviews and should not be construed as directly representative of the larger population. Some interviewees did not choose to answer every question either based on lack of knowledge, lack of interest, or lack of applicability. Therefore, the responses to each question may not equal the total number of participants. Responses are summarized in Table I-1.

TABLE I-1 COMMUNITY INTERVIEW RESPONSES

<p><i>How long have you lived in this community?</i></p> <p>1-10 years: 6          10-29 years:6          30+ years: 3</p>	<p><i>Does the community benefit from the proximity to the installation?</i></p> <p>Yes: 13          No: 1          Maybe: 1</p> <p><i>How would you characterize the relationship between the community and the installation?</i></p> <p>Good/Positive Economic Relationship: 9          Neutral: 1          As Good as they Want It: 1          Stereotypical Concerns about Military: 1          Chaotic: 1</p>
<p><i>Are you familiar with what the installation is and what it does?</i></p> <p>Yes: 10          No: 2          Somewhat: 3</p> <p><i>Do you have any concerns about the installation? If so, what are they?</i></p> <p>Landfill Issues: 5          Traffic Issues: 2          Installation Expansion/Infrastructure: 4          Litter/Recycling: 1          None: 3</p>	<p><i>How sensitive is the local area to environmental issues on a scale of 1-5 (1=not sensitive, 5=very sensitive)</i></p> <p>Average: 3.70</p>
<p><i>What environmental problems are you concerned with in your community?</i></p> <p>Stream and Bay Water Quality: 7          Wetland Management: 2          Open/Green Spaces after Installation Expansion: 3          Groundwater/Drinking Water: 8          Methane from Landfill: 1</p>	<p><i>Are you aware of any environmental issues at the installation?</i></p> <p>Yes: 11          No: 4</p>
<p><i>What issues are important to you in terms of the installation environmental investigation and cleanup? Health issues? Costs? Time? Any others?</i></p> <p>Health Issues: 7          Cost: 3          Groundwater/Drinking Water: 2          Informing the Public: 1          Complying with the Law: 1          Up to the Installation to Assess: 1          Ensuring Economic Growth: 1          Community Assistance if Impacted: 1          Public Sector Financial Assistance: 1</p>	<p><i>When did you first become aware of the environmental issues? How did you become aware?</i></p> <p>Work: 7          Own Research: 2          Media: 3          Constituent Contacts: 1          RAB Meetings: 2</p>

TABLE I-1 (continued)

<p><i>How or where have you received most of your information about environmental issues at the installation? (Newspaper, TV Stations, Radio, Newsletter, Other)</i></p> <p>Newspaper: 4          Installation: 3          Own Research: 1          RAB: 4</p> <p><i>In your opinion, does the media in the area do an adequate job on reporting environmental news?</i></p> <p>Adequate: 9          Inadequate: 3          No Opinion: 3</p>	<p><i>What organizations or individuals do you consider to be the most credible when it comes to environmental issues associated with the installations restoration program?</i></p> <p>RAB: 3          Regulators (EPA/MDE): 2          Ft. Meade EMO: 2</p> <p><i>Least credible?</i></p> <p>Uniformed Organizations: 1          Old Installation Commanders: 1          Army: 1          MDE: 1</p>
<p><i>Have you had any contact with local, state, or other officials regarding the environmental restoration program? If so, what was the nature of the contact? What kind of response did you receive?</i></p> <p>No: 5          Yes: 10 (Most responses were positive in nature and were either work or RAB-related)</p>	<p><i>Do you have confidence in the Army's ability to implement environmental cleanup at the installation?</i></p> <p>Yes: 11          Somewhat: 2          No Comment: 1</p> <p><i>If no, how can the Army's credibility be improved?</i></p> <p>Not Applicable.</p>
<p><i>What do you know about the history of community involvement concerning the environmental restoration at the installation?</i></p> <p>Nothing: 5          RAB: 4</p> <p><i>Have you personally been involved with the installation in any way?</i></p> <p>Yes: 4          No: 5</p> <p><i>Are you aware of any individuals or groups who have emerged as leaders on this issue?</i></p> <p>All of RAB: 3          Colonel Ives: 1</p> <p><i>Do you feel these individuals/groups adequately represent your concerns?</i></p> <p>Yes: 2          No Response/No Comment: 7</p>	<p><i>Do you feel you have been kept adequately informed about the installation's environmental programs?</i></p> <p>Yes: 2          No: 4          Could be Better: 3</p>

TABLE I-1 (continued)

<p><i>How can those responsible best provide information concerning restoration activities at the installation (public meetings, letters, fact sheets, workshops, open houses, service organizations, speakers)?</i></p> <p>Newspaper Articles: 7          Public Meetings: 2          Community Association Newsletters: 4          Community Association/ Civic Meeting Speakers: 3          County Health Department: 2          Fact Sheets: 5          Installation Email: 2          Installation Mailings: 2</p> <p><i>How frequently?</i></p> <p>Lack of Interest: 1                      Twice a year: 1          Quarterly: 1                              Monthly: 1          As needed: 10                              At major Changes: 1</p>	<p><i>The installation has a Restoration Advisory Board to review environmental issues and advise on cleanup activities.</i></p> <p><i>Would you like to be considered for membership?</i></p> <p>Yes: 2          Maybe: 3</p> <p><i>Who would you recommend?</i></p> <p>Odenton Chamber of Commerce</p> <p><i>Do you feel there should be a RAB?</i></p> <p>Yes: 14          No Comment: 1</p>
<p><i>What would be the best location for community meetings?</i></p> <p>West County Library: 2          Off-Post Library: 2          Off-Post Community Center: 1          On Fort Meade: 1          Not on Fort Meade: 2          DOIM: 1</p> <p><i>The best day of the week and time to hold a meeting?</i></p> <p>Weekday Evening (7 pm): 7          Weekends: 1</p>	<p><i>Are you aware of the information repository available for public use?</i></p> <p>Yes: 8          No: 7</p> <p><i>Would you use an information repository?</i></p> <p>Yes: 11          No: 4</p> <p><i>What would you like to see in the repository?</i></p> <p>Executive Summaries of Technical Documents: 10          Order forms for full documents, if needed: 8          All Documents: 3</p> <p><i>Are these locations convenient for you? If no, where would be convenient for you?</i></p> <p>Yes (West County Library): 15          Website: 5</p>
<p><i>Do you have any questions you would like answered about the installation or its Environmental Restoration Program?</i></p> <p>No: 11          Progress of Installation Renovations: 1          Progress of Installation Cleanup Activities: 1          Guided Tour: 1</p> <p><i>If you have any questions or comments in the future, how would you like the installation to respond to them?</i></p> <p>Email: 8          Mailing: 4          No Comment: 3</p>	<p><i>Do you have any other comments, questions, or concerns about the installation?</i></p> <p>No: 9          Installation Expansion Impacts: 1          Be a "Good Neighbor": 2          Community Input into FFA: 1          Better On-Installation Recycling Program: 1          Fort Meade EMO does a Great Job: 1</p>

### **I.2.1 Community Perceptions (Questions 1 Through 5)**

The people who participated in the community interviews have lived in the Fort Meade or Anne Arundel County area for an average of 10-15 years. Six participants have lived in the area for less than 10 years. This is due to the area's transient population from the proximate location to government jobs in the Fort Meade area, Annapolis, Washington DC, and Baltimore. However, three participants have lived in the area for more than 30 years. In addition to living in the community, six individuals have also held or currently hold a position as a local government official. One participant currently lives on Fort Meade, while most of the participants are local residents and officials.

A majority (10) of the participants characterized the relationship between Fort Meade and the community as "good," "very good," or "positive," while indicating that the community definitely benefits from the proximity of Fort Meade. One participant was concerned that the relationship between Fort Meade and the local community was only as convenient as Fort Meade wanted it while another participant believed that there were some stereotypical fears about the military hiding issues from the local community. Most characterized the relationship as an economic one, citing the reliance of most area families on Fort Meade and the National Security Agency (NSA) for employment. A number of interview participants pointed to the recent BRAC announcement that approximately 10,000 jobs would be created in the area. A few other participants pointed to a projected redevelopment of a commercial area adjacent to the Fort along Maryland Route 175.

Most individuals were familiar with the installation and its mission. The most prevalent concern of the community with regards to Fort Meade is the anticipated job growth as a result of the recent BRAC announcement and its associated impacts to traffic, housing, schools, and the general infrastructure to support a projected increase in population. A few participants noted environmental concerns regarding two landfills on Fort Meade.

The average of participant responses indicated that the community ranks sensitivity to environmental issues as a 3.70 on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being not sensitive and 5 being very sensitive. Eight of the responses indicated that drinking water, well water contamination, or clean water were the most prevalent environmental issue in the community. Seven of the responses indicated that impacts to water quality in streams and the Chesapeake Bay are of great concern. Other concerns included wetland management, open/green spaces after area growth, and methane gas in a building near a former landfill. Other responses included litter at the installation and general air pollution from Midwest power plants.

## **I.2.2 Installation Environmental Program Knowledge (Questions 6 Through 13)**

A majority (11) of the people interviewed were aware of environmental issues at Fort Meade, with most gaining awareness through work or the local media. Two people were fully aware of the environmental program due to attendance at the RAB meetings. Three participants were aware of varying aspects of the program including groundwater and unexploded ordnance issues from contact with local residents or through their own research. Four respondents were not aware of any environmental issues at the installation. Health issues were identified seven times as the most important aspect of any program. Cost was mentioned three times as a consideration, but should not be a driver for environmental investigation or cleanup. One participant stated the compliance with the law is the most important in terms of environmental investigation or cleanup. Another participant noted that if communities are impacted by pollution from the Fort, the Army should provide financial assistance (i.e., connections to public water if groundwater is impacted) to those affected. Another participant noted that if the public sector is to financially gain from the Fort, then they should assist the Fort in its environmental cleanup program. Keeping the public informed was mentioned once.

Local officials including area councilmen and regulators indicated that they have few comments from the general public regarding environmental issues at the installation. The comments were generally regarding the potential groundwater contamination near an old landfill and associated impacts from anticipated traffic increases. A majority of people (10) indicated that they have contacted federal/state/local officials regarding the IRP, but those contacts were made as part of their employment responsibilities or from community participation during the RAB meetings.

The majority of respondents receive information regarding environmental issues through the newspaper, from direct contact with the Fort, or from the RAB meetings. A majority of people feel that the media in the area does an adequate job reporting environmental news. Most respondents did not identify a most or least credible source/organization with regards to installation environmental issues. Five participants identified credible sources of information including the RAB (three), regulators such as MDE and EPA (two), and the Fort Meade Environmental Management Office (one). Four participants identified least credible sources and mentioned uniformed organizations, previous installation commanders, MDE (for not readily passing information to the public), and the Army.

Overall, 11 people responded that they had confidence in the Army to implement environmental cleanup at the installation while two people responded that they felt that the environmental restoration program was fine but was budget driven. One person had no comment.

### **I.2.3 Community Involvement Activities (Questions 14 Through 19)**

Generally, there is interest from the community regarding involvement activities or IRP information. However, only two people responded that they felt adequately informed about the IRP. Four people replied that there was not enough information. Three participants responded that delivery of IRP information could be better.

Five people were not aware of any community involvement activities regarding the IRP at Fort Meade. Four people mentioned the RAB meetings and one person stated that the Fort Meade RAB is the most active in the area. The RAB was identified as a community involvement leader as was former Installation Commander Colonel Ives.

Respondents did indicate a number of methods to best provide information concerning restoration activities. Newspaper articles (seven responses), public meetings (two responses), articles in community association letters (four responses), speakers at community/civic associations (three responses), fact sheets to the Anne Arundel County Health Department (two responses), and letters/fact sheets (five responses) were the predominant suggestions. Tours, mailings, and Emailed status reports were among the remainder of the recommendations.

It was noted during a couple of responses that the Anne Arundel Health Department could be used as an extension of Fort Meade in getting the information about the restoration activities across to concerned residents. It was stated that a number of residents use the Anne Arundel Health Department as the first point of contact about any environmental concerns. Fact Sheets provided to the Health Department could be beneficial to this end. One person recommended presenting a brief and/or handouts to the Maryland Government once a year during its pre-legislative meetings on the third or fourth Fridays in January to the 15 delegates and 5 senators for the area. A majority of the participants wanted information as necessary or when new milestones were reached during the restoration activities.

A majority of interviewees responding recommended an off-post location such as the West County Library as the best place to hold public meetings, with weekday evenings around 7 PM the most common suggested time. The current off-post location, the Directorate of

Information Management Building along Maryland Route 175, was adequate according to one interviewee.

Fourteen people indicated that there should a RAB, while only one had no comment or opinion. In general, the interviewees stated that the RAB is a good forum to get across information to the public and for providing feedback to Fort Meade concerning their restoration activities. Most participants would like to see the RAB meetings move off-post, as installation security can provide delays and can be intimidating to the general public. Two people stated an interest in being a RAB member and three others would consider membership.

Eight of the participants were aware and seven were unaware that there is an information repository available for public review of IRP documents. Eleven people indicated that they would use the repository while four were not interested. All 15 people felt the West County Library would be a convenient location of the repository. Five people suggested moving the administrative record to a website and electronic storage media for easier access and convenience. One person was concerned about security and suggested limiting the contents or convenience of the repository, specifically removing all maps and figures.

#### **I.2.4 Community Comments (Questions 20 Through 22)**

The majority of participants did not have any further comments or questions regarding the IRP (11) or the installation (9). Questions brought up during the interviews included:

- What is the status of the Installation Housing Renovations?
- What is the progress of the Installation Cleanup Activities?
- When could a guided tour of the Fort be provided?

Comments or concerns about the installation included:

- Impacts to the area from planned installation expansion.
- Be a “good neighbor” and reach out to the community. Invite people on the installation (possibly through youth sports) so the public can see the environmental programs at the installation first-hand.
- Will the public have a chance to comment on the Federal Facilities Agreement, which will dictate the timeline for the cleanup activities?

- Create a better on-post recycling program. Improve the litter cleanup program, especially in the area of Burba Lake.
- The Fort Meade Environmental Management Office does a great job. Two participants singled out Mr. Mick Butler for his efforts in getting information to the public.

### **I.3 RESPONSE TO CONCERNS**

Based on the results of the interview process, the surrounding community is supportive of Fort Meade. The major concerns of the community are the impacts from future development associated with the proposed job growth from the latest round of BRAC and the groundwater impacts near the former landfill. Overall, the participants were interested in the progress of the restoration activities and would like to see some minor modifications to the existing community relations activities. A number of comments and recommendations identified valid opportunities to improve community relations that have been incorporated into the updated Community Relations Plan presented in Chapter 4.

### **I.4 SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION NEEDS**

Interviewees offered advice for improving communication with the public within the following categories:

- Most important **types** of information to share with the community are status updates or fact sheets in layman's terms
- Most important **sources** of community information and news are local media outlets and fact sheets
- Most important **methods** by which Fort Meade should communicate with the public is public meetings and the media
- Preferred **frequency** of communications regarding the program is as-needed
- Most important **issues** are the potential area development due to the recent BRAC and groundwater contamination near the former landfill

Types: Most people indicated an interest in environmental program knowledge and are sensitive to a wide range of environmental issues. Most participants would like to receive status updates (either in newspapers, community newsletters, or in public meetings) about the environmental restoration activities and other environmental programs at Fort Meade.

Sources: The majority of the interviewees stated that news media outlets, particularly the *West County News* and the *Baltimore Sun*, are a primary source of community information and news (Appendix F). Other sources include the following:

1. *The Soundoff!* (For on-post residents)
2. *Maryland Gazette*
3. *The Crofton Crier*
4. *The Capital*
5. Local Cable Channels (In Anne Arundel, Channel 8)
6. Local TV and Radio
7. Internet

Methods: The majority of interviewees suggested that, in the future, Fort Meade should use newspaper articles and media outlets (Appendix G) to distribute information to the community. Interviewees also recommended the following methods for receiving that information:

1. Public Meetings
2. Articles in Community Association newsletters
3. Speakers at Community/Civic Association Meetings
4. Fact Sheets
5. Hard copy mailed via the Postal Service
6. Post Email

Frequency: Of those who indicated that they wanted to receive information, most interviewees requested information on an as-needed basis or at a milestone. Fewer preferred to receive information on a yearly, biannual, or quarterly basis.

Issues: Two issues clearly represented the interviewees' priorities: protection of human health (especially around the landfills) and the environmental impacts from the planned population growth in the area due to the BRAC. Participants were generally confident in the Army's ability

to implement environmental cleanup and were not concerned about potential impacts on the community.