

UPDATED COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT SUSQUEHANNA, PENNSYLVANIA (DDSP) NEW CUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA

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Prepared for:

**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BALTIMORE DISTRICT**
Baltimore, Maryland

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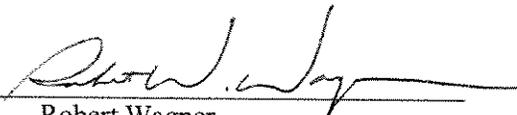
**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
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1. OVERVIEW OF THE UPDATED COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The goal of the Community Relations Plan (CRP), originally drafted in 2001, for the Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna, Pennsylvania (DDSP) in New Cumberland was to establish an ongoing dialogue and interaction with its stakeholders – neighboring residents and community members, on-post residents, military and civilian employees and regulatory agencies – in order to share information regarding DDSP’s environmental cleanup program. The CRP was intended to help enhance the dialogue between DDSP and its stakeholders about environmental conditions at DDSP.

Recognizing that effective communication and timely information exchanges with various stakeholders will strengthen and build relationships, the CRP of 2001 identified any stakeholder concerns regarding DDSP’s environmental program. It also defined community relations activities to help DDSP respond to these concerns in an appropriate and timely manner, encourage public input about environmental activities, and ensure that all information is presented clearly, concisely and accurately.

Weston Solutions, Inc. (WESTON) was contracted to perform an update to the CRP of 2001. The purpose of the update was to update information contained in the 2001 CRP, contact members of the community to receive direct feedback on DDSP’s environmental program and depot activities, and to determine if the key community concerns have changed and, if so, to help determine if DDSP’s community relations activities need to be changed according to those concerns. A list of acronyms and a glossary of terms and phrases included in this CRP is included as [Appendix A](#).

1.2 COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES

The community relations activities proposed in the 2001 CRP have not changed for the updated CRP and were designed to meet the following objectives:

- To listen to concerns of neighboring residents and community members, on-post residents, military and civilian employees and other interested parties regarding the status and outcome of ongoing remedial actions, proposed environmental studies and work plans, and health and environmental issues;

- To inform all stakeholders about remedial activities, environmental and health impacts caused by the site, ongoing regulatory activities, and opportunities for continued public involvement;
- To address stakeholder concerns in a timely manner and incorporate public input, to the extent possible, in implementing remedial actions; and
- To increase awareness of and participation in DDSP's environmental cleanup program by stakeholders.

1.3 SITE LOCATION

On April 17, 1991, the former New Cumberland Army Depot (NCAD) was merged with the DLA depot at nearby Mechanicsburg and DDSP was formed. Additionally, DDSP also has caretaker responsibilities, such as maintenance, upkeep and environmental restoration activities for DDSP's New Cumberland site. This Updated Community Relations Plan, however, relates only to DDSP's New Cumberland site, which is referred to throughout the CRP document as DDSP.

DDSP occupies 848 acres in the northern portion of York County in south-central Pennsylvania. The facility is located five miles south of Harrisburg in Fairview Township. DDSP is bordered by the Susquehanna River to the north and east, the Pennsylvania Turnpike to the south, the Capitol City Airport to the north and west, and residential developments to the west. Access roads to the site include Pennsylvania Route 114 from the south and Old York Road from the north. Located east of the southeastern corner of the facility is a former 14-acre sanitary landfill for DDSP that was given to Fairview Township as excess property in 1976. This site is now known as Marsh Run Park.

1.4 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

DDSP is one of Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) Strategic Distribution Platforms for the Department of Defense (DOD), providing military and commercial repair parts, clothing and textiles, medical supplies, and industrial and electronic components to military units and sites throughout the United States and Europe. The site consists of 22 major warehouses located in the central portion of the facility; the 1.8-million-square-foot Eastern Distribution Center (EDC) building in the southwestern portion of the facility; open storage yards and truck/car parking areas in the southeastern portion bordering Marsh Run Creek; and administrative, recreational,

and residential facilities in the north-central portion. A sewage treatment plant is located in the northern portion of the installation.

DDSP has 21 tenant activities and is staffed by approximately 4,087 military and civilian personnel. One of its largest tenants is the Defense Distribution Center (DDC), which manages 24 Distribution Depots worldwide – including DDSP – on behalf of DLA.

1.5 FACILITY HISTORY

1917 Facility construction began. Originally called the Marsh Run Storage Depot, the site was redesignated as an Army Reserve Depot to provide reserve storage for quartermaster, signal, ordnance, medical, engineer, and chemical warfare items.

1918-1938 At the end of World War I, the site served as a receiving point for supplies returning from overseas. Little activity occurred at the site between World War I and World War II.

1939-1945 During World War II, the site served as a filler depot for overseas shipments, and was a reception center for newly inducted soldiers. Later, a prisoner-of-war camp for German prisoners was established. In 1941, storage facilities were doubled, and a chemical warfare clothing impregnation plant to protect U.S. soldiers' uniforms from chemical warfare attack (acetylene tetrachloride process) was added to the laundry.

1946-1947 The end of the war saw the emphasis shifting from shipping supplies overseas to receiving and disposing of excess supplies and equipment. The War Reserves Branch (WRB) was established to store these supplies and equipment. Following deactivation of the Prisoner of War (POW) camp and induction center, a U.S. Disciplinary Barracks Branch was activated and operated until 1959.

1948-1959 In 1948, DDSP became a separate installation under the Quartermaster General. During the Korean Conflict (1950-1953), activity increased as Maintenance Divisions were formed, and more warehouses were built. The U.S. Army Recruiting and Air Reserve Center Groups became tenants of the site in 1954. Between 1957 and 1959, the Quartermaster Supply Section increased activities in subsistence, clothing textiles, and some Civil Defense stocks. In 1959, the Quartermaster Inspector General Field Office was moved to DDSP from Philadelphia and operated until 1962, when it was deactivated.

1960-1969 In 1960, aircraft hangar and maintenance shops were constructed on the western portion of the site. These facilities were linked with the Harrisburg-York State Airport (now called the Capitol City Airport) and served mainly as maintenance and repair facilities for U.S. Army helicopters and other aircraft. In 1962, DDSP's name was changed to NCAD. In 1967, the U.S. Army Logistics Doctrine,

Systems, and Readiness Agency was activated on-post, and the Petroleum Laboratory from the Schenectady Army Depot was transferred to the site.

1970-1983 DDSP's mission was modified to include the Aviation Support Command. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Pesticide Division was located on-post during this period. In 1976, 14 acres in the southeastern portion of the facility were transferred to Fairview Township for recreational use under DOD's excess land transfer program. This area, which became known as Marsh Run Park, was formerly the site of a sanitary landfill for DDSP. Also in 1976, DDSP was designated as the principal distribution depot supporting U.S. Army units in Europe and the eastern continental United States. The primary mission during this period was supply and maintenance operations, especially the overhaul and modification of Chinook helicopters and helicopter components.

1984-1990 Most of the maintenance operations related to helicopters and other aircraft were eliminated, and DDSP became solely a supply depot. Several WWI structures on the western portion of the site, as well as the former aircraft maintenance hangar, were demolished to make room for the construction of the EDC, a major storage and distribution center. Construction of the EDC began in 1987 and was completed in 1989. Two new access roads to DDSP (Mission and Normandy Drives) were also constructed during this time.

1991-Present In April 1991 the New Cumberland Army Depot was deactivated and its mission came under the leadership of DLA, whose mission is to provide integrated logistics services to all branches of the DOD. The New Cumberland Army Depot's mission was merged with DLA's depot at nearby Mechanicsburg and DDSP was formed.

2. THE ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION PROCESS

DDSP has worked closely with state and federal environmental regulators throughout its history, even before the current legislation was enacted giving state environmental agencies like the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) jurisdiction at DOD sites like DDSP. The many different local, state, federal and DOD laws, regulations, and/or guidance documents that must be followed during regular operations at DDSP are summarized in this section. The history of DDSP's environmental program is summarized in [Appendix B](#). A list of the key contacts for DDSP's environmental program is included in [Appendix C](#).

2.1 THE INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

DOD initiated the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) in 1981 to evaluate and remediate the effects of past hazardous substance management and disposal practices at its facilities. At that time there was no federal or state law requiring DOD to do so. While the EPA has determined that environmental conditions at DDSP do not warrant special consideration for identification and cleanup of hazardous substances – as required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), DDSP's IRP is required to comply with the environmental requirements set forth by PADEP's Land Recycling and Environmental Remediation Standards Act (Act 2) requirements.

2.2 LAND RECYCLING AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION STANDARDS ACT (ACT 2)

The primary goal of PADEP's Act 2 of 1995 is to encourage the voluntary cleanup and reuse of commercial and industrial sites affected by past activities. Act 2 creates uniform cleanup standards – Background Standard, Statewide Health Standard (SHS) or Site-Specific Standard (SSS) - that are based on the actual risk that a site might pose to public health and the environment – as well as standardized review procedures, and cleanup liability protection. Funding for environmental studies and cleanups at DDSP comes from the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA).

There are a number of public notification procedures included within the Act 2 process. In order to initiate participation in the voluntary cleanup program, a Notice of Intent to Remediate (NIR)

is submitted to PADEP, the municipality in which the site is located, and a summary of the notice is published in a local newspaper. For cleanups to a SSS, a 30-day public- and municipal-comment period follows, during which the municipality can request to be involved in the development of the remediation and reuse plans for the site. The municipality must request to be involved in the remediation and reuse plans to invoke the community involvement requirements. A detailed Public Involvement Plan (PIP) must be developed if requested by the municipality. The PIP must include measures to involve the public in the development and review of the Remedial Investigation Report, Risk Assessment Report, Cleanup Plan, and Final Report. Measures used may include:

- Implementing a proactive community information and consultation program that includes doorstep notices of meetings and remediation activities;
- Designating convenient locations where documents and references can be reviewed by the public;
- Designating a single contact person to answer the residents' questions;
- Forming a community-based group to solicit suggestions and comments on the various reports;
- Hiring trained, independent third parties to facilitate meetings and discussions, and to perform mediation services.

One of the goals of Act 2 is to enable the public to understand how cleanup standards are applied to a site. A "plain language" description of the substances present on a site, the risk it poses to public health and the environment, and proposed cleanup measures must be provided.

To date, DDSF has closed 10 IRP Sites under the Act 2 program. The public has not requested that a PIP be prepared for any of those sites closed.

2.3 COOPERATIVE MULTI-SITE AGREEMENT

In 1998, PADEP, the United States Army, Navy, Air Force and DLA, in coordination with DOD, signed the first cooperative multi-site agreement (CMSA) to speed up or "fast track" the cleanup of active and inactive military sites throughout the state. The purpose of the agreement is to ensure the protection of human health and the environment, while streamlining the review and approval process for environmental cleanups through joint planning, the use of innovative technology, public participation, and the sharing of resources.

An inventory of more than 1,000 sites has been developed. Fifty-three sites, including DDSF, are to have all required remediation ongoing and/or completed by 2010. More than 360 are deferred sites that fall under other ongoing remediation programs, such as the Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC) and CERCLA. The remaining 659 are study sites, previously determined to be completed or requiring no response actions by the military, which will be investigated further by PADEP to confirm that no further action is necessary.

A site will be removed from the inventory when PADEP approves a Final Report that demonstrates cleanup activities are in compliance with Act 2 standards, including procedural requirements.

3. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

DDSP is located in York County in south-central Pennsylvania and is bordered by Cumberland County to the north and Dauphin County to the east. This area of Pennsylvania has an estimated population of 1.7 million residents (1998).

DDSP is located within Fairview Township and is approximately five miles southwest of the state capitol, Harrisburg, which is on the east shore of the Susquehanna River. Located on the west shore of the Susquehanna River, DDSP is included in a cluster of 16 municipalities in York and Cumberland Counties known as the West Shore Area with a population of more than 150,000: Camp Hill, Dillsburg, East Pennsboro Township, Fairview Township, Hampden Township, Lemoyne, Lower Allen Township, Marysville, Mechanicsburg, Monroe Township, New Cumberland, Newberry Township, Shiremanstown, Silver Spring Township, Upper Allen Township, and Wormleysburg. DDSP itself is also a small community. There are 140 housing units on DDSP site, which usually accommodate a population of approximately 352 on-site residents.

This region of Pennsylvania is a transportation hub of the east coast. It has more than 26 different religious denominations, eight school districts, arts and recreation, more than 10 radio stations, daily and weekly newspapers, five television stations affiliated with all the major networks, and cable television. The area is also home to numerous colleges and universities including: Harrisburg Area Community College, Penn State at Harrisburg, Temple University, Dickinson College, Dickinson School of Law, Messiah College, Shippensburg University, Penn State York Campus, York College of Pennsylvania, and the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks.

The area's economy is diverse with a mix of industrial, retail, service, and agricultural businesses. York County, the third largest manufacturing county in Pennsylvania, has more than 7,900 businesses and 1,000 manufacturing companies employing nearly 53,000 people. Neighboring Cumberland County experienced the third highest rate of industrial growth in the state in 2000.

Throughout its long history, DDSP has been one of the largest employers in south-central Pennsylvania. It is now ranked as the tenth largest employer in the area with an employee base of approximately 2,704 employees. There are 515 personnel working at DDC (a tenant organization), and another 868 employees working for various tenant activities at New Cumberland. Forty one percent (41%) of DDSP's employees are veterans, and more than 90 percent of employees reside in the following eight counties: Cumberland (35.4%), Dauphin (29%), York (13.3%), Perry (7.1%), Adams (2.1%), Lancaster (1.5%), and Schuylkill (1.1%). An estimated 1,633 secondary employment positions in the area are also related to companies that provide goods and services to DDSP, its employees, and its residents.

3.2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT HISTORY

Since its founding in 1917, DDSP has maintained close ties with its neighboring communities, inviting local, state and federal officials, residents, business and community group representatives on-post to help celebrate achievements, new commands, and a variety of other military events.

In the late 1980s, however, this predominantly social relationship between DDSP and its surrounding communities changed almost overnight. A series of ongoing environmental studies at DDSP found that historic uses of the site had impacted the soil and groundwater on former DDSP property that was being used as a park, and in a residential neighborhood. Operating in the shadow of Three Mile Island, the site of the worst nuclear accident in the United States in 1979, DDSP's environmental history immediately became a focal point of the community's concerns about environmental, health, and safety issues.

In 1976, a 14-acre site to the southeast of the facility known as Marsh Run Park was transferred to Fairview Township for recreational use. The property, a former sanitary landfill for DDSP, was transferred under DOD's excess property policy and the environmental laws and regulations of the time. In 1981, DOD began conducting extensive investigations of its current and former property as part of its commitment to evaluate and remediate the effects of substance management and disposal practices at its facilities. In 1987, a record search showed that construction debris generated by DDSP had been buried in the former landfill beneath Marsh Run Park.

Although testing eventually determined that the compounds found in Marsh Run Park were at low concentrations and did not pose a threat to human health, there was intense media coverage highlighting DDSP's environmental history and concerns raised by residents and township officials who felt that DDSP had failed to provide the public with timely information about environmental conditions at the site. By 1989, more than 125 legal claims had been filed against the Army because of health concerns related to Marsh Run Park.

Public concerns about environmental conditions at DDSP intensified when testing found that groundwater under the former aircraft maintenance area contained an industrial cleaning solvent called trichloroethene (TCE), and that it had moved off-site beneath a nearby residential area known as Westfield Terrace. Off-site testing found TCE at levels above federal limits in four private wells, four residential sumps, nine indoor air samples, and a nearby spring. PADEP was kept informed of the testing and the results throughout the process.

Throughout both of these incidents, DDSP issued media releases, responded to media and public concerns through the Public Affairs Office (PAO), and delivered information flyers, notices and letters to residents in the neighborhood where the TCE was located. At a 1988 news conference, the Army issued a statement saying that at that time, there was no clear-cut evidence DDSP was the source of the TCE. Media reports indicate that the public, residents, local, state and federal officials were unsatisfied with DDSP's communication efforts:

- Fairview Township officials threatened to file a Freedom of Information Act request to get soil and groundwater test results;
- Senator John Heinz co-sponsored a bill designed to give the EPA more powers to watch over military waste cleanup operations;
- Heinz successfully sponsored an amendment to a defense appropriations bill to force environmental testing at the Navy Ships Parts Control Center and to speed up the environmental investigation of Marsh Run Park;
- Governor Robert P. Casey ordered the Navy Ships Parts Control Center and DDSP to cleanup areas affected by past activities;
- Fairview Township officials investigated securing a court order to force the Army to cover the costs of hooking up four households with wells containing TCE to the municipal water supply; the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (now PADEP) ordered Depot officials to provide records, after questions were raised about DDSP's storage and disposal of chemical munitions;
- Senate unanimously supported Heinz's regulations that required the military to inform state and local officials immediately when environmental studies begin.

In September 1989, DDSP conducted a series of community interviews to identify attitudes and concerns about DDSP's environmental studies and actions. The information gathered during the surveys formed the basis of DDSP's Public Involvement and Response Plan (PIRP). Released in 1990, this document identified community outreach objectives and strategies to help DDSP establish on-going dialogue and interaction with its many stakeholders, and to improve the flow of communication and information exchange.

In 1994, DDSP restructured its environmental program to form a solution-oriented partnership with stakeholders that would be focused on achieving cleanup milestones. This partnership includes DDSP, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and its contractors, PADEP, and Fairview Township. This relationship has been so successful that DDSP was chosen as the site of the first implementation of Pennsylvania's Act 2 Site-Specific Standard for a federal facility.

Other community outreach activities implemented as part of the PIRP included:

- The establishment of a Community Information Line; however, the Community Information Line is no longer in existence;
- The establishment of on- and off-site Information Repositories for information related to DDSP's environmental program;
- Holding community meetings and consultations;
- Public review and comment periods for technical reports related to DDSP's environmental program; and
- A Perimeter Neighbor Program to provide frequent information updates and meetings to keep neighboring residents informed about DDSP's environmental program; however, the Perimeter Neighbor Program is no longer in existence.

DDSP also has a website (www.ddc.dla.mil/sites/ddsp) where information regarding DDSP and community relations information is posted. Starting in 2007, DDSP will prepare an annual Environmental Newsletter that will be distributed to all stakeholders, posted to the DDSP web page, and posted to the Fairview Township web page (www.twp.fairview.pa.us).

To ensure its community relations strategies reflect the changing concerns of stakeholders, and evolving conditions at the site, DDSP began the process of updating this PIRP into a CRP in August 2000. In 2000, another series of community interviews was conducted with 20 community stakeholders who were chosen at random in order to identify and evaluate current issues and concerns related to DDSP's environmental program. Like the 1990 PIRP, the purpose of the CRP was to help DDSP strengthen its ongoing dialogue and interaction with various

stakeholders in order to share information regarding DDSP's environmental cleanup program. A summary of the community interviews conducted in 1989 and 2000 is included in [Appendix D](#).

In 2007, DDSP performed another series of interviews with community stakeholders. The stakeholders that were invited to participate in the community interviews of 2000 were also invited to participate in the interviews conducted in 2007. Only seven stakeholders responded that they would like to participate in the interview process. The interview questions asked in 2007 were the same questions that were asked in 2000, in order to ensure consistency between the original CRP and the updated CRP. The interviews of 2007 were used to assist DDSP in confirming that their community outreach efforts are sufficient and to solicit valuable feedback from the community. The respondents to the 2007 CRP interviews indicated that DDSP keeps the community well informed of their environmental program. Summary responses to the community interviews conducted in 2000 and 2007 are included in [Appendix D](#).

3.3 KEY COMMUNITY CONCERNS

In the late 1980s, there was a high level of community concerns focused on DDSP and its environmental history and activities. Most of these concerns were centered on questions about possible adverse health impacts from substances found in Marsh Run Park, and in the groundwater and a spring in the nearby residential neighborhood of Westfield Terrace. Environmental issues at the site dominated news headlines, and criticism was leveled at DDSP, as well as state and federal environmental officials, for failing to provide the community and municipal officials with timely information from the various environmental investigations at the site.

DDSP implemented its PIRP in 1990. The environmental program for Marsh Run Park continued under the direction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which is responsible for all former military property. A Record of Decision (ROD) to install a groundwater pump-and-treat system to remediate the off-site TCE was approved by PADEP in 1991. Marsh Run Park and Westfield Terrace disappeared from the headlines, and public concerns about DDSP quickly faded.

By keeping stakeholders informed throughout the continuing environmental investigation and remediation programs, DDSP has been able to identify stakeholder concerns and respond to these concerns in an appropriate and timely manner. Throughout the 1990s, a number of significant

environmental investigations were conducted and reports were released detailing environmental conditions at DDSP. However, there has been little to no media coverage or public interest in these reports.

Results of the community survey conducted in September 2000 indicate that there are few concerns about DDSP's environmental program, even amongst those survey respondents who had been directly involved in the Marsh Run Park and Westfield Terrace issues. Only five of the 20 respondents reported specific concerns. One of the nearby neighbors expressed concerns about potential long-term health impacts of the TCE, but indicated that the information she was receiving from DDSP on the issue was trustworthy and credible. Four other respondents expressed general concerns about environmental issues.

Local and state officials interviewed in the 2000 community survey also indicated they were satisfied that DDSP was "doing a thorough job" on the environmental program, and was providing accurate and timely information about environmental conditions at DDSP. A nearby neighbor who had been directly affected by the TCE in her well said she and her family no longer had concerns about the environmental program. Despite the generally low level of concern, however, all of the survey respondents indicated they felt it was important for DDSP to keep the community informed by providing regular updates on the progress of the environmental program.

Since the time of the initial CRP interviews in 2000, DDSP has continued to make progress towards the environmental goals of closing IRP Sites under the Act 2 process. To date 10 IRP Sites have been closed, and require no further remedial action at DDSP. PADEP has concurred with the conclusions of these reports and has granted release of environmental liability for these sites.

One of the major developments of the IRP since the 2001 CRP, was the extensive study conducted at the Aircraft Maintenance Shop Closure Site (AMSCS). DDSP prepared a Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment (BHHRA) in 2003 to evaluate and address the TCE in groundwater, which had migrated off DDSP and under the homes of Westfield Terrace. DDSP conducted vapor intrusion sampling in approximately half of the residences to assess the indoor air conditions within the homes, and to collect data that would be used in the BHHRA. The sampling and BHHRA concluded that there are no unacceptable risks to the residents of

Westfield Terrace from the TCE in groundwater underneath the homes. During the preparation of the BHHRA, a series of Community Information Sessions (CIS) were held with the Westfield Terrace community and other stakeholders to address concerns and communicate results. The community responded positively to these CISs and expressed to DDSP that they felt well informed during the process. In 2006, DDSP submitted an Act 2 Final Report for the AMSCS site to PADEP. PADEP concurred with the results and conclusions of this report and granted DDSP a release of environmental liability for the site.

DDSP performed another series of community interviews in February of 2007 to update the CRP from 2001. Seven stakeholders participated in these interviews. The same questions were asked in 2007 as the interviews conducted in 2000. Results of the interviews concluded that DDSP has kept the community very well informed of their environmental program. All respondents indicated that they would like to receive more information regarding the environmental program. DDSP Environmental is considering preparing an annual or semi-annual newsletter to address the communication issues brought forth during the interviews. [Appendix D](#) contains a full summary of the interviews conducted.

4. PLANNED COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

The activities associated with this CRP are designed to keep area residents informed of DDSP's environmental program and to allow them ongoing opportunities to participate in the decision-making process. DDSP will conduct community relations activities to coincide with technical activities on DDSP. These activities have been designed using PADEP's public involvement standards in Act 2 and EPA community outreach guidance for BRAC and CERCLA sites, and will complement those activities – such as public meetings – that are requirements of applicable legislation.

The following community relations tools and activities will be used to inform and involve the community in DDSP's environmental program:

- **Information Repositories:** The Red Land Community Library and the Fairview Township Municipal Building are the Information Repositories. The Information Repositories ([Appendix E](#)) contain information related to DDSP's environmental program, including historic and current technical summaries and reports, fact sheets and program updates, newsletters, and newspaper clippings. The purpose of the Information Repositories is to allow the public open and convenient access to site-related documents so that they may be better informed about the cleanup process. DDSP Environmental also maintains copies of all of the environmental documentation. Maintenance of the Information Repositories is the responsibility of DDSP's Environmental Office, with assistance from the PAO.
- **Media Relations:** A detailed media relations plan ([Appendix F](#)) outlines activities aimed at maintaining an effective dialogue with the community media (print and broadcast). The media represents an effective method to distribute important information to the community. As such, the plan establishes guidelines for providing the media with timely and accurate information about DDSP's environmental activities, in order to achieve fair and balanced reporting of Depot issues.
- **Mailing List:** A mailing list of area residents, organizations, business and community groups and regulators interested in DDSP's environmental program is maintained by DDSP's Environmental Office and the PAO ([Appendix G](#)). People may be added to the list at any time during the process by contacting DDSP's PAO. Individuals on the

mailing list will receive general information such as fact sheets outlining the status of the environmental program, notices of any community meetings or workshops, and copies of other communication vehicles used to keep the community informed about DDSP's environmental activities.

- **Fact Sheets:** DDSP is committed to providing simple, clear information about the environmental program. As part of the Act 2 process, notices pertaining to our remediation efforts will be placed in the public newspapers and the Information Repositories. DDSP is also planning to publish an annual newsletter that will be distributed to stakeholders and posted on the DDSP and Fairview Township websites.
- **Community Information Sessions:** During the 2000 community interviews, the majority of respondents said that public information meetings would be a useful way for DDSP to update its stakeholders on the progress of environmental issues and activities. CISs provide an open forum for information exchange among DDSP; local, state and federal agencies; the media; and the public. They will be held as needed, and will be structured like an open house to allow the public to attend at their convenience, to view information displays, and to speak directly with Depot staff and technical personnel. They will be held in a location convenient to the community (e.g., school building, township hall, etc.). After a CIS, environmental and PAO staff will follow up to ensure questions and concerns raised at the meeting have been addressed, and all handout materials will be placed in the Information Repositories.
- **Environmental Program Briefings:** Local, state and federal officials, and politicians will be invited annually (or more frequently, depending on the interest in and significance of specific program milestones) to DDSP for project briefings and site tours. During the 2000 community survey, this briefing was mentioned as an effective way of establishing a meaningful and ongoing dialogue and information exchange with this stakeholder group. A list of the local schools, business organizations, community groups and civic leaders is included in [Appendix H](#).
- **Speakers Bureau:** Providing opportunities for the community to interact with Depot staff on an informal basis will help increase awareness of and participation in DDSP's environmental cleanup program, and will enhance the dialogue between DDSP and its stakeholders. DDSP staff will be available to speak to community and business groups and schools. While the primary purpose of the Speakers Bureau is to provide information

on the environmental program, requests to speak generally about DDSP's mission will also be welcomed as an opportunity to increase the overall community understanding of the site. The Speakers Bureau will be promoted and advertised through all available community outreach vehicles. Requests for speakers can be made by contacting DDSP's Environmental Office and/or PAO.

- **On-Post Communications:** DDSP's employees, tenants and on-post residents are important stakeholder groups, yet employees interviewed during the 2000 and 2007 community survey indicate that there is a low level of knowledge about the environmental program. This group needs to be the focus of increased community relations efforts in order to increase awareness and to create "ambassadors" for DDSP's environmental program. On-post community relations activities are:
 - Newspaper Articles/Editorials: Program-related information will be provided to the PAO as milestones occur for inclusion in articles and editorials in on-post publications such as The Distributor.
 - On-Post Information Session: DDSP's Environmental Coordinator will host Information Sessions as needed to provide on-post stakeholders with an interactive forum in which they can learn more about the environmental program and ask questions of staff. These will be held on-post to make it convenient for Depot employees.
 - On-Post Briefings: DDSP's Environmental Coordinator and/or Commander (if required) will host on-post briefings in order to provide program updates and information to specific groups (i.e. employee unions, supervisors, managers, health and safety service providers). Briefings will be held as needed or when requested through DDSP's Environmental Office and/or PAO.

- **Community Relations Plan Updates:** The CRP is a living document that will be reviewed periodically to ensure that community relations strategies reflect the changing concerns of stakeholders, evolving conditions at DDSP, and new communication tools and information exchange opportunities identified by DDSP or the community. Revisions to the CRP should:
 - update facts and verify information;
 - assess the community relations program to date and indicate what approach DDSP should take;
 - develop a strategy to prepare the community for a future role in the environmental program and cleanup process; and
 - be based on additional community interviews, if necessary, to monitor the community's awareness and perceptions concerning DDSP's environmental program.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Act 2	PADEP Land Recycling and Environmental Remediation Standards Act
AEHA	Army Environmental Hygiene Agency
AMSCS	Aircraft Maintenance Shop Closure Site
AOC	Area of Concern
BHHRA	Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 1980 U.S.)
CIS	Community Information Session
CMS	Corrective Measures Study
CMSA	Cooperative Multi-Site Agreement
CP	Cleanup Plan
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DDSP	Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna, Pennsylvania
DDC	Defense Distribution Center
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
EDC	Eastern Distribution Center
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
IAQ	Indoor Air Quality
IIA	Initial Installation Assessment
IR	Installation Reassessment
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
MILCON	Military Construction
NCAD	New Cumberland Army Depot
NIR	Notice of Intent to Remediate
PADEP	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
PIP	Public Involvement Plan
PIRP	Public Involvement and Response Plan
POW	Prisoner of War
PRCP	Post Remediation Care Plan
RA	Risk Assessment
RCRA	Resources Conservation and Recovery Act
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/CP	Remedial Investigation/Cleanup Plan
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RI/RA	Remedial Investigation/Risk Assessment
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

LIST OF ACRONYMS (CONTINUED)

SHS	Statewide Health Standard
SPW	Special Purpose Warehouse
SSS	Site-Specific Standard
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TCE	trichloroethene
UIA	Updated Installation Assessment
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
UST	underground storage tank
USACHPPM	U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
VIP	vapor intrusion pathway
VOC	volatile organic compounds
WESTON	Weston Solutions, Inc.
WRB	War Reserves Branch
WTP	Work Task Proposal
yd3	cubic yards

GLOSSARY

Act 2 (also see *Land Recycling and Environmental Remediation Standards Act*): This is a short form reference to the Land Recycling and Environmental Remediation Standards Act, created by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection in 1995 to remediate contaminated sites.

Acetylene tetrachloride process: A process that protects U.S. soldiers from the affects of a chemical warfare attack by coating or impregnating the material of their uniforms with a compound called acetylene tetrachloride.

Aircraft Maintenance Shop Closure Site (AMSCS): An area at DDSP that was once used as an Aircraft Maintenance Shop. This area has been closed, and compounds found in the soil and groundwater beneath it are being removed.

Area of Concern (AOC): An environmental designation for an area on a site that requires further investigation or cleanup.

Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA): Former name of the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine.

Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC): Enacted in 1990, this legislation provides the process for the recurring, systematic review and evaluation of all installations operated by each service of the United States armed forces. The process seeks to create operational, economic and strategic efficiency by recommending closure and/or realignment of installations to best serve the defense needs of the United States.

Carbon treatment system: A process where water containing dissolved compounds is poured down through a series of filters containing charcoal. This process has been proven to be effective in removing low levels of compounds, and is widely used in industry.

Chinook helicopters: U.S. Army helicopters designed to carry out transportation of troops, artillery, supplies and equipment, with capacity for safely transporting large external loads.

Chromium: A naturally occurring element commonly used for making steel and other alloys; bricks in furnaces; dyes and pigments; and for chrome plating, leather tanning, and wood preserving.

Community Relations Plan (CRP): A formal strategy and outline of community relations and public involvement activities at an installation.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): In 1980, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) was passed to investigate and cleanup problems resulting from past, formerly accepted, hazardous substance management practices. At sites presenting a certain level of risk to human

health or to the environment, the Environmental Protection Agency uses a numerical ranking system to determine priorities for remediation.

Cooperative Multi-Site Agreement (CMSA): In 1998, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP), the United States Army, Navy, Air Force and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), in coordination with the Department of Defense (DOD), signed a cooperative multi-site agreement to fast track the cleanup of active and inactive military sites throughout the state.

Corrective Measures Study (CMS): A report that identifies and recommends specific actions to correct the environmental release(s) identified during a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI). (Generally equivalent to the Feasibility Study phase of a Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS).

Defense Distribution Center (DDC): DDC manages 26 Distribution Depots worldwide.

Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna, Pennsylvania (DDSP):) The Depot is the DLA's eastern Strategic Distribution Platform providing military and commercial repair parts, clothing and textiles, medical supplies and industrial and electronic components to military units and sites throughout the United States and Europe.

Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA): A specified amount of money approved by Congress annually (under the Defense Appropriation Act of 1984) that funds the Installation Restoration Program for active military installations and for formerly owned or used installations.

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA): The DLA is a federal agency whose mission is to provide logistics services (food, equipment, clothing, vehicles and supplies) to all branches of the Department of Defense.

Department of Defense (DOD): The agency within the federal government responsible for providing the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of the United States. The military services within the DOD include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard.

Eastern Distribution Center (EDC): A 1.8-million-square-foot warehouse and distribution facility located at DDSP.

Ecological assessment: A study conducted to determine past and potential impacts of a site on the natural environment.

Environmental restoration activities: This refers to efforts to remove compounds from soil and water, or other measures that will return a site to a more natural condition.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (also see *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*): The federal agency responsible for setting and enforcing national environmental policy and regulations.

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS): A DOD program designed to clean up or remediate former military sites, some of which have been transferred to other owners as part of DOD's excess property transfer program.

Geotechnical investigation: A scientific investigation of soil and water beneath the surface to determine the presence and potential impacts of compounds or materials used at a site.

Groundwater: Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, oil, soil or gravel.

Groundwater pump-and-treat system/program: A process used during an environmental remediation or cleanup program to draw or pump water from beneath the ground. The water is then treated so that compounds can be removed. Sometimes called "groundwater extraction-and-treatment system."

Information Repository: A location where information relating to a cleanup program, such as technical reports and other documents, is stored so that the community can access it. The information contained in an Information Repository should document the environmental program, as well as the cleanup and site management decisions.

Initial Installation Assessment (IIA): An initial environmental investigation, usually involving an extensive document search, to determine if there have been any potential environmental impacts at a site.

Installation Reassessment (IR): A more comprehensive investigation, usually involving some limited field sampling, to determine the environmental conditions at a site.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP): A program initiated by DOD in 1981 to evaluate and remediate the effects of past hazardous substance management and disposal practices at its facilities. At that time, there was no federal or State law requiring DOD to do so.

Institutional controls: Legal measures, such as deed restrictions and planning and zoning laws, that are used to control or prevent future land uses in order to reduce the potential risks of site conditions to human health and environment.

Integrated logistics services: Refers to a wide range services required to warehouse, transport and distribute supplies.

Land Recycling and Environmental Remediation Standards Act (also see Act 2): Enacted in 1995, this Pennsylvania law was created by the State's Department of Environmental Protection to encourage the voluntary cleanup and reuse of contaminated commercial and industrial sites.

Natural attenuation: Allowing natural environmental processes, such as environmental degradation, to remove or lessen the impact and amount of compounds in the environment.

New Cumberland Army Depot (NCAD): The former name of the DDSP. At the time, the NCAD only supplied logistics services to the Army. DDSP now supplies logistics to all branches of the DOD.

Notice of Intent to Remediate (NIR): A formal legislative requirement of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's (PADEP) Act 2, an NIR is an official notification to the public of a proposed cleanup plan. This process provides the public an opportunity to review and comment on the plan.

Ordinance: Military materiel including weapons, ammunition, vehicles and equipment.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP): The state's environmental regulators, PADEP is responsible for setting and enforcing environmental policy for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Preliminary Assessment/ Site Inspection (PA/SI): An initial analysis of existing information to determine if a release may require additional investigation or action, and an on-site inspection to determine if there is a release or the potential for one, and to determine the nature of any associated hazards. (Generally equivalent to a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)).

Public Involvement and Response Plan (PIRP): The Depot's first Community Relations Plan, this guidance document specified community relations activities designed to help the Depot communicate with its stakeholders about the environmental program.

Quartermaster: An officer responsible for the food, clothing, and equipment of troops.

RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA): A process conducted early in the investigation effort involving an extensive records search and some limited field sampling in order to determine if further investigation is necessary, as outlined in a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action. (Generally equivalent to a Preliminary Assessment/ Site Inspection (PA/SI)).

RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI): A more detailed study to determine the nature and extent of an environmental release. This effort involves extensive field sampling and analysis in order to characterize or describe environmental conditions at a site. (Generally equivalent to the Remedial Investigation phase of a Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS)).

Record of Decision (ROD): A detailed document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used. The Record of Decision is based on information and technical analysis generated during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and takes into consideration public comments and community concerns.

Regulatory activities: Actions taken by a regulatory agency such as PADEP or EPA.

Remedial investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS): A very detailed study of the environmental conditions at a site, involving extensive sampling, to determine the nature and extent of an environmental release. Conducted in parallel, the Feasibility Study involves an in-depth analysis of possible options for cleanup and the feasibility of each option.

Remediate: Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health and/or the environment. The term “cleanup” is often used broadly to describe various responses such as a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

Remedial action: Corrective, clean-up activities undertaken during an environmental restoration program. The discovery, selection, study, design, and construction of longer-term actions aimed at a permanent cleanup remedy of hazardous substances.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): A federal law passed in 1976 that gives regulators the authority to control hazardous waste. This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA focuses primarily on active and future facilities.

Risk assessment: A study that mathematically calculates the degree of potential risk to human health or the environment presented by specific compounds in specific amounts at a particular location. Sometimes also referred to as a Health Risk Assessment.

Signal: The department within the military responsible for operating communication facilities in the field consisting of a communications center, telephone switching central and appropriate means of signal communications.

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU): A designation under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) that indicates a specific area or unit on a site where hazardous waste is or was being generated and/ or stored.

Strategic Distribution Platform (SDP): Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna, Pennsylvania (DDSP) is one of two current DDC SDPs. The SDPs have global distribution responsibility that includes capability for preparing air and surface shipments into theater.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): Enacted in 1986, the SARA establishes requirements for federal, state, and local governments and industry regarding emergency planning and ‘community right-to-know’ reporting on hazardous and toxic chemicals through its Title III – the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. This legislation is designed to increase the public’s knowledge and access to information on the presence of hazardous chemicals in their communities and releases of these chemicals into the environment.

Trichloroethene (TCE): A chlorinated hydrocarbon used as a cleaning solvent and industrial chemical. Commonly used in the dry cleaning industry, and in several household products.

Update Installation Assessment (UIA): A follow-up study to the Installation Assessment that analyzes all studies conducted in the past and determines if future studies or cleanup actions need to be implemented.

U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM): CHPPM provides health promotion and preventive medicine leadership and services to the Army to counter environmental, occupational, and disease threats to health, fitness, and readiness in support of the National Military Strategy.

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (also see *EPA*): The federal agency responsible for setting and enforcing national environmental policy and regulations.

Underground storage tank (UST): A tank with at least 10 percent of its volume underneath the ground surface, including all attached pipes (as defined by the federal law, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)).

Volatile organic compound (VOC): A substance with relatively a high vapor pressure that readily releases vapors into the air. VOCs are most often associated with cleaning products (including some common household products) and paints.

War Reserves Branch (WRB): The branch of the DOD responsible for the stocks of materiel amassed in peacetime to meet the increase in military requirements consequent upon an outbreak of war.

APPENDIX B

DDSP ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

APPENDIX B.1

ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY SUMMARIES

This section contains a comprehensive summary of the Depot's environmental history, including environmental program activities carried out as part of the Depot's IRP, Act 2, and the CMSA:

1978

ITEM: Initial Installation Assessment (IIA): This investigation was conducted to assess use, storage, treatment, and disposal practices for toxic and hazardous materials, and to define any conditions that might adversely affect human health or the environment. The assessment concluded that substances from beneath the landfill might have moved off site. It also identified the potential for cadmium to be discharged from the wastewater treatment plant, and also from the installation's landfills through groundwater and surface water. The report recommended that the Depot expand its water-monitoring program to track the presence of cadmium, organics, and heavy metals.

OUTCOME: In 1983, a follow up investigation – the Installation Reassessment (IR) – was conducted. While this report identified substances in the groundwater that had affected an emergency drinking water supply well and waste handling procedures that needed to be improved, it concluded that substances from the Depot had not moved off site. Another IR conducted in 1987 determined that impacted soil and groundwater was being addressed through ongoing cleanup activities.

1981

ITEM: Removal of Underground Storage Tank (UST) 950: In 1981, an estimated 1,200 gallons of waste solvents and oils leaked from UST 950 located in the north-central portion of the Depot. The tank and the surrounding impacted soil were removed, and a series of monitoring wells was installed by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA) to evaluate the extent of groundwater contamination. The results of these investigations indicated an area, or plume of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) migrating south-southeast in the underground water, or aquifer.

OUTCOME: A groundwater pump-and-treat program was implemented and continues today. A soil investigation was performed in June 2000 to confirm the effectiveness of the original soil

remediation effort. Low levels of substances below PADEP standards were identified in some samples.

1987

ITEM: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Assessment, Phase I: A Phase I RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) was conducted to evaluate solid waste management units (SWMUs) at the Depot. The assessment identified 20 SWMUs at the site, including 10 USTs, and determined that 13 of the SWMUs did not require any additional investigation or sampling. The report recommended continued remediation at two sites: the Tank 950 (SWMU No. 27) area, and the chromium sump area located at the Aircraft Maintenance Shop Area (SWMU No. 42).

OUTCOME: Remediation of the chromium sump involved excavating 1,440 cubic yards of soil and transporting it off-site for disposal. The report also recommended that a surface-water monitoring program be established for Marsh Run Creek to evaluate water quality. The report also recommended collecting soil and groundwater samples at the firefighting training area (SWMU No. 39), the salvage yard (SWMU No. 6), the closed landfill area (SWMU No. 2), and Tank 994 (SWMU No. 24) to further characterize potential environmental problems.

1988

ITEM: USACE Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) – Marsh Run Park: USACE, which is responsible for all former military property, investigated a 14-acre site in the southeastern portion of the facility that was transferred to Fairview Township for recreational use in 1976. This area, known as Marsh Run Park, was formerly the site of a sanitary landfill for the Depot.

OUTCOME: The investigation found that sub-surface soil and groundwater were impacted by past landfill activities. The park was closed, and the USACE initiated a groundwater and soil vapor extraction system to remove the compounds present in the soil and groundwater.

1989

ITEM: AMSCS Remedial Investigation: A remedial investigation (RI) was first initiated in 1986 to determine the extent of the VOCs, chromium and TCE in soil and groundwater at the Aircraft Maintenance Shop Area. Based on the findings of this initial investigation, an interim groundwater recovery system was installed and soil containing chromium and TCE was excavated. In 1989, a second RI again identified TCE and chromium in the groundwater. TCE was also detected off-site in private wells and a surface stream. Bottled water was immediately supplied to affected residents. Two groundwater recovery wells with an activated carbon treatment system were installed as an interim remedial action to remove the TCE from the groundwater.

OUTCOME: A ROD for the AMSCS, approved by PADEP, was signed in 1992. The ROD called for the installation of a groundwater pump-and-treat system that began operating in April 1994.

1993

ITEM: PX Service Station Remedial Investigation: A pipeline leak occurred at the service station. Approximately 1,500 tons of impacted soil was removed and an investigation determined that groundwater had been affected by the leak.

OUTCOME: This site was investigated further during RFI I and II, and additional remedial alternatives were evaluated as part of a Corrective Measures Study (CMS).

1995

ITEM: RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI), Phase I: Environmental investigations were conducted at 18 SWMUs and eight areas of concern (AOCs). The RFI was performed to obtain information regarding the nature and potential impact of past activities so that the need for interim corrective measures or a CMS could be evaluated.

OUTCOME: Seven SWMUs and four AOCs were categorized as No Further Action Required, while the rest were categorized as requiring additional environmental investigation and/or corrective measures.

ITEM: Former Pit Area and Truck Leaker Area Remediation: The former pit area and truck leaker area are located in the southwestern portion of the Depot. The former pit area was used to dispose of wastes generated from aircraft maintenance activities, a practice common in industry at the time. An investigation of this area was performed in 1994 and substances were identified in soils at concentrations that exceeded PADEP cleanup standards.

OUTCOME: During remedial activities, 8,052 tons of soil and debris were excavated for off-site disposal, including various drums of liquid and solid wastes and a 500-pound “dummy” bomb casing. Approximately 350 tons of soil were excavated and transported to an approved off-site landfill.

1996

ITEM: Former Outdoor Pistol Range (SWMU No. 36) Remediation: The former outdoor pistol range is located along Marsh Run Road in the southeastern portion of the Depot. This area was active from the 1970s until 1985.

OUTCOME: Based on the findings presented in the RFI Phase I Report, the Outdoor Pistol Range was remediated in order to eliminate any potential impacts from lead in the soil.

ITEM: The Wood Transfer Area (AOC O) Remediation: The wood transfer area is located in the south-central portion of the Depot adjacent to Marsh Run Creek. It was used for wood pallet and refuse disposal. A remedial investigation was performed in November and December 1995. Sampling indicated the presence of substances in the wood at concentrations exceeding PADEP Act 2 Statewide Human Health Standards for Soils. The underlying soil and groundwater, however, were not affected by the wood transfer operations.

OUTCOME: Remediation of this area – the first remediation project at a federal site to take place under Act 2 – was performed between September 1996 and November 1996, and consisted of covering the woodpile with clean fill, and planting the area with trees, shrubs, and grass. The extent of the remediation area was approximately four acres.

ITEM: RCRA Facility Investigation - Phase II: Investigations were conducted at six SWMUs and two AOCs. In addition, a focused ecological assessment of Marsh Run Pond and Creek was performed. All eight of the SWMUs/AOCs evaluated as part of the RFI Phase II were recommended for inclusion into an installation-wide CMS focusing on soil and groundwater remediation.

OUTCOME: Although limited amounts of compounds were detected within the sediments of Marsh Run Pond and Creek, a focused ecological assessment determined that the local fish community is healthy, and the risk of any transfer of substances to local birds (through fish consumption) does not appear to be significant.

1997

ITEM: Updated Installation Assessment (UIA): The UIA was performed to determine whether ongoing operations at the Depot, including waste management practices, had affected environmental quality.

OUTCOME: Recommendations included continuing long-term monitoring/maintenance of the areas that have been or are in the process of being remediated; finalizing recommendations for remedial options for those areas with affected soil and/or groundwater; and implementing selected remedial options by the year 2000.

1998

ITEM: Implementation of Corrective Measures Studies: The Depot implemented the following corrective measures using the USACE Rapid Response Program:

- Salvage Yard: Approximately 1,700 yd³ of debris and stained soils found at a former burn pit in this area was excavated and disposed of at a federally approved off-site landfill.
- RCRA Storage Area: Approximately 185 yd³ of soil containing metals was excavated from an area adjacent to the RCRA Storage Building and disposed of at a federally approved off-site landfill.
- Vehicle maintenance shop area (Building T-21): The building was demolished and approximately 8,000 cubic yards (yd³) of soils containing VOCs were excavated and disposed of at a federally approved off-site landfill. Soil remediation activities were completed by January 1999 and the area was filled in.

Groundwater Pump-and-Treat System Evaluations: The TCE pump-and-treat system at AMSCS was evaluated using PADEP's Act 2 site-specific cleanup standards. Residential sump water and air sampling was conducted at 13 homes in Westfield Terrace. The pump-and-treat system at UST 950 was also evaluated.

OUTCOME: No TCE was detected in any air samples in Westfield Terrace. Low levels of TCE were detected in two sump water samples. At the conclusion of the evaluation, the Depot issued an NIR using natural attenuation, long-term monitoring, and institutional controls in place of the pump and treat system. As a result of the evaluation at UST 950, the Depot is now proposing that natural attenuation, monitoring, and institutional controls be used to remediate the site in place of the pump-and-treat system.

ITEM: Installation-Wide Groundwater Monitoring – An installation wide groundwater-monitoring program was implemented in 1998 to track the flow of impacted groundwater. This program continues today.

1999

ITEM: TCE Sampling and Risk Assessment: Based on the results of the evaluation of the groundwater pump-and-treat system, the Depot began a residential sampling program in Westfield Terrace to analyze residential air and sump water samples for TCE and its breakdown products in order to re-evaluate the potential risks TCE poses to human health and the environment if the pump-and-treat system were to be discontinued.

ITEM: PX Service Station Pilot Remediation Study – Two excavation efforts were conducted in 1998 under the USACE Rapid Response Program to remove the remaining impacted soils. A pilot study was conducted in 1999 on a new method to treat impacted groundwater.

OUTCOME: Although this study showed effective removal of the impacted water in the area immediately surrounding the test wells, effective treatment was minimized by the underground characteristics of the area.

ITEM: Landfill Investigation – Landfill investigation activities were initiated at the inactive sanitary landfill, inactive construction debris landfill, and the closed sanitary landfill to determine the extent and type of waste and the thickness of the existing cover over the landfill.

OUTCOME: A geotechnical investigation began in 2000 to determine the best design for new landfill covers. Additional groundwater monitoring wells were installed in the area to expand the existing monitoring network.

2000

ITEM: IRP Site 60 – A remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) was initiated to determine the nature and extent of VOC impacts on soil and groundwater at IRP Site 60, in preparation of planned warehouse construction activities. Soil sampling was conducted and the extent of VOC contamination was delineated.

OUTCOME: Approximately 750 yd³ of impacted soil were excavated and disposed of off-site.

2001

ITEM: Act 2 Final Report for Soil at SWMU No. 6 – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2001. Document outlined the extent of soil contamination at SWMU No. 6 and described the remedial actions implemented to remove the contamination.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and granted release of environmental liability to DDSP for soil at SWMU No. 6. Soil at the site achieved a Statewide Health Standard (SHS) under Act 2.

ITEM: Work Task Proposal for Environmental Investigation at IRP Site 61 – This work task proposal (WTP) outlined the soil and groundwater characterization activities planned for IRP Site 61 in order to delineate soil and groundwater contamination.

OUTCOME: The WTP was approved by DDSP and USACE and the investigation activities were initiated and completed in 2001. This work led to the closure of IRP Site 61 utilizing the Act 2 standard.

ITEM: Contaminated Soil Removal at IRP Site 62 – During the demolition of Building 251 at DDSP, contaminated soil was encountered. Excavation of the contaminated soil was completed and confirmation samples were collected to verify that the site was adequately remediated. Groundwater was not impacted by the soil contamination at IRP Site 62. The remediation and confirmation sampling were ultimately summarized in Act 2 documentation for the site.

OUTCOME: Approximately 56 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated and disposed of off-site at IRP Site 62.

ITEM: Act 2 Final Report for Soil at SWMU No. 27 – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2001. Document outlined the extent of soil contamination at SWMU No. 27 and described the remedial actions implemented to remove the contamination.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and granted release of environmental liability to DDSP for soil at SWMU No. 27. Soil at the site achieved a Statewide Health Standard (SHS) under Act 2.

ITEM: Environmental Baseline Survey for DDSP – An Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) was completed at DDSP in 2001. The EBS, which focuses primarily on both the current and former storage, industrial, and maintenance areas at DDSP, describes the environmental condition of the property, based on available information from numerous sources, and can be used to determine the suitability of land parcel buildings and/or utility systems located on the property for potential easement, lease, or transfer to another owner.

OUTCOME: The EBS categorized all parcels on DDSP relative to their environmental condition. This information will be used to evaluate the suitability of land parcels or utilities for transfer or lease.

2002

ITEM: Request for Site Resolution at IRP Site 61 – This document outlined the soil characterization activities that were completed at IRP Site 61. No contamination above non-residential Statewide Health Standards was detected in soil at the site. Based on the soil sampling results, PADEP agreed with DDSP that no groundwater investigation was necessary.

OUTCOME: PADEP granted a no further action resolution for this site.

ITEM: Remedial Investigation (RI) for Groundwater at SWMU No. 27 - This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2002. The document outlined the extent of groundwater contamination at SWMU No. 27 and described the remedial actions implemented to address the contamination.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the RI report and DDSP proceeded with the remedial alternative for groundwater at the site to achieve attainment of an Act 2 standard.

ITEM: Soil Removal Action Report at IRP Site 60 – This report documented the soil removal activities that were conducted at IRP Site 60 in order to removal soil that had been contaminated with VOCs. Approximately 1,200 cubic yards of soil were excavated and disposed of off-site. This work was performed to prepare the site for a military construction (MILCON) project of a Special Purpose Warehouse (SPW). Construction of the SPW began in 2002.

OUTCOME: Confirmation samples were collected following the excavation in order to prove that the site met an Act 2 SHS. Act 2 documentation was prepared and submitted to PADEP under separate cover.

ITEM: Act 2 Final Report for Soil at IRP Site 60 – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2002. The document outlined the extent of soil contamination at IRP Site 60 and described the remedial actions implemented to remove the contamination.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and granted release of environmental liability to DDSP for soil at IRP Site 60. Soil at the site achieved a SHS under Act 2. Construction of the SPW was initiated in 2003.

2003

ITEM: Remedial Investigation (RI) Report for Groundwater at SWMU No. 6 – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2003. The document outlined site characterization activities for groundwater at SWMU No. 6. It also included a risk pathway evaluation for all potential exposure pathways for the contaminated groundwater. Included in this document is the deed restriction that was implemented by the adjacent property owner (Norfolk Southern Corporation) that prevents the installation of a groundwater well for human consumption or agricultural uses on their property impacted by groundwater contamination associated with SWMU No. 6. This document was prepared in accordance with the guidelines for an Act 2 SSS.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and DDSP began preparation of an Act 2 Final Report for groundwater at SWMU No. 6. Upon approval of the report, PADEP concurred with the risk

pathway evaluation and the proposed remedial alternative for groundwater at the site. DDSP continued groundwater monitoring at SWMU No. 6.

ITEM: Act 2 Final Report for Soil at IRP Site 62 – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2003. The document outlined the extent of soil contamination at IRP Site 62 and described the remedial actions implemented to remove the contamination.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and granted release of environmental liability to DDSP for soil at IRP Site 62. Soil at the site achieved a SHS under Act 2.

ITEM: Act 2 Final Report for Groundwater at SWMU No. 27 – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2003. The document outlined site characterization and remedial activities associated with groundwater at SWMU No. 27. It included the results of a risk pathway analysis related to contamination in groundwater at SWMU No. 27. PADEP concurred with the results presented in this document.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and granted release of environmental liability to DDSP for groundwater at SWMU No. 27. Groundwater at the site achieved a SSS under Act 2. DDSP continued long term groundwater monitoring at the site in accordance with their Post Remediation Care Plan (PRCP) that was presented in the Final Report.

ITEM: Remedial Investigation (RI) Report for Groundwater at IRP Site 60 – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2003. The document outlined site characterization activities for groundwater at IRP Site 60. It also included a risk pathway evaluation for all potential exposure pathways for the contaminated groundwater. This document was prepared in accordance with the guidelines for an Act 2 SSS.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and DDSP began preparation of an Act 2 Final Report for groundwater at IRP Site 60. Upon approval of the report, PADEP concurred with the risk pathway evaluation and the proposed remedial alternative for groundwater at the site. DDSP continued groundwater monitoring at IRP Site 60.

ITEM: Vapor Intrusion Pathway (VIP) Sampling at AMSCS – DDSP conducted two rounds of indoor air quality (IAQ) and soil gas sampling throughout the groundwater plume area associated with AMSCS. The project included collection of IAQ samples within approximately 45 homes

located in Westfield Terrace. The VIP samples were collected to assess the risks associated with the VIP within buildings situated over the groundwater contamination.

OUTCOME: Sampling results were used to perform a risk assessment and the results of the risk assessment were included in the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment (BHHRA) for AMSCS. Results of sampling were provided directly to residents who participated in the study.

ITEM: Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment (BHHRA) for AMSCS – Upon completion of VIP sampling and risk analysis, DDSP prepared a BHHRA for the VIP at AMSCS. The results indicated that there were no unacceptable risks associated with the VIP to residents within Westfield Terrace. A copy of this report was included in the Information Repository and was provided to Fairview Township.

OUTCOME: The results of the BHHRA indicated there was no unacceptable risks to the residents of Westfield Terrace. DDSP continued groundwater monitoring at the site and proceeded with preparation of Act 2 documentation for AMSCS.

2004

ITEM: Act 2 Final Report for Groundwater at SWMU No. 6 – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2004. The document outlined site characterization and remedial activities associated with groundwater at SWMU No. 6. It included the results of a risk pathway analysis related to contamination in groundwater at SWMU No. 6. PADEP concurred with the results presented in this document.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and granted release of environmental liability to DDSP for groundwater at SWMU No. 6. Groundwater at the site achieved a SSS under Act 2. DDSP continued long term groundwater monitoring at the site in accordance with their PRCP that was presented in the Final Report.

ITEM: Act 2 Final Report for Groundwater at IRP Site 60 – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2004. The document outlined site characterization and remedial activities associated with groundwater at IRP Site 60. It included the results of a risk pathway analysis related to contamination in groundwater at IRP Site 60. PADEP concurred with the results presented in this document.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and granted release of environmental liability to DDSP for groundwater at IRP Site 60. Groundwater at the site achieved a SSS under Act 2. DDSP continued long term groundwater monitoring at the site in accordance with their PRCP that was presented in the Final Report.

ITEM: Remedial Investigation/Risk Assessment (RI/RA) for Groundwater at AMSCS – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2004. The document outlined site characterization activities for groundwater at AMSCS. It also included a complete RA for all potential exposure pathways for the contaminated groundwater. The RA included a summary of the BHHRA. This document was prepared in accordance with the guidelines for an Act 2 SSS.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and DDSP began preparation of an Act 2 Final Report for groundwater at AMSCS. Upon approval of the report, PADEP concurred with the conclusions of the RI/RA and the proposed remedial alternative for groundwater at the site. DDSP continued groundwater monitoring at AMSCS.

ITEM: Remedial Investigation/Cleanup Plan (RI/CP) for SWMU No. 2 – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2004. The document outlined site characterization activities for soil and the landfill unit at SWMU No. 2. It also included a Cleanup Plan (CP), which outlined the closure strategy for the inactive landfill. This document was prepared in accordance with the guidelines for an Act 2 SSS.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and DDSP began closure activities at the landfill, which included capping un-capped portions of the landfill with asphalt. DDSP continued with post-remediation attainment groundwater monitoring to prove that the asphalt cap achieved the remedial goals of the project.

ITEM: Remedial Investigation/Cleanup Plan (RI/CP) for SWMU No. 4 – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2004. The document outlined site characterization activities for soil and the landfill unit at SWMU No. 4. It also included a Cleanup Plan (CP), which outlined the closure strategy for the inactive landfill. This document was prepared in accordance with the guidelines for an Act 2 SSS.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and DDSP began closure activities at the landfill, which included capping with a vegetative soil cover over the entire landfill and slope stabilization along Marsh Run Creek. DDSP continued with post-remediation attainment groundwater monitoring to prove that the cap achieved the remedial goals of the project.

ITEM: Soil Gas and Indoor Air Sampling at SWMU No. 17 and AOC N – DDSP conducted two rounds of indoor air quality (IAQ) and soil gas sampling throughout the groundwater plume areas associated with SWMU No. 17 and AOC N. The project included collection of IAQ and soil gas samples within the plume area of SWMU No. 17 and AOC N. The VIP samples were collected to assess the risks associated with the VIP within buildings situated over the groundwater contamination.

OUTCOME: The results of the sampling indicated that there is no unacceptable risk associated with the VIP at SWMU No. 17 and AOC N. Sampling results, and the associated risk analysis, were used in the preparation of Act 2 documentation for the sites.

2005

ITEM: Remedial Investigation/Risk Assessment (RI/RA) for Soil and Groundwater at AOC N – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2005. The document outlined site characterization and remediation activities for soil and groundwater at AOC N. It also included a complete RA for all potential exposure pathways associated with the contaminated soil and groundwater. The RA included results of the VIP sampling that occurred at the site. This document was prepared in accordance with the guidelines for an Act 2 SSS.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and DDSP began preparation of an Act 2 Final Report for soil and groundwater at AOC N. Upon approval of the RI/RA report, PADEP concurred with the conclusions of the RI/RA and the proposed remedial alternative for soil and groundwater at the site. DDSP continued groundwater monitoring at AOC N.

ITEM: Act 2 Final Report for Soil and Groundwater at AOC N – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2005. The document outlined site characterization and remediation activities associated with soil and groundwater at AOC N. It included the results of an RA

related to contamination in soil and groundwater at AOC N. PADEP concurred with the results presented in this document.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and granted release of environmental liability to DDSP for soil and groundwater at AOC N. Soil and groundwater at the site achieved a SSS under Act 2. DDSP continued long term groundwater monitoring at the site in accordance with their PRCP that was presented in the Final Report.

ITEM: Remedial Investigation/Risk Assessment (RI/RA) for Soil and Groundwater at SWMU No. 17 – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2005. The document outlined site characterization and remediation activities for soil and groundwater at SWMU No. 17. It also included a complete RA for all potential exposure pathways associated with the contaminated soil and groundwater. The RA included results of the VIP sampling that occurred at the site. This document was prepared in accordance with the guidelines for an Act 2 SSS.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and DDSP began preparation of an Act 2 Final Report for soil and groundwater at SWMU No. 17. Upon approval of the RI/RA report, PADEP concurred with the conclusions of the RI/RA and the proposed remedial alternative for soil and groundwater at the site. DDSP continued groundwater monitoring at SWMU No. 17.

ITEM: Closure work at SWMU Nos. 2 and 4 completed – DDSP completed closure activities at SWMU No. 2 and 4 in 2005. Closure activities at SWMU No. 2 included placing an asphalt cover in areas of the inactive landfill unit that were covered by grass. Closure activities at SWMU No. 4 included placing a vegetative cover over the entire surface of the landfill. DDSP also stabilized the slope of the landfill along the edge of Marsh Run Creek.

OUTCOME: Upon completion of closure activities, DDSP implemented groundwater attainment monitoring in order to prove that the remedial alternatives implemented eliminated the risk pathways associated with the landfill units. The attainment sampling results were used in the preparation of Act 2 documentation for the sites.

2006

ITEM: Act 2 Final Report for Groundwater at AMSCS – This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2006. The document outlined site characterization and remediation

activities associated with groundwater at AMSCS. It included the results of an RA related to contamination in groundwater at AMSCS. The Final Report also contains the Fairview Township ordinance that was implemented in order to prevent the installation of groundwater wells for human consumption or agricultural uses. PADEP concurred with the results presented in this document.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and granted release of environmental liability to DDSP for groundwater at AMSCS. Groundwater at the site achieved a SSS under Act 2. DDSP continued long term groundwater monitoring at the site in accordance with their PRCP that was presented in the Final Report.

ITEM: Act 2 Final Report for Soil and Groundwater at SWMU No. 17 - This document was submitted to PADEP and approved in 2006. The document outlined site characterization and remediation activities associated with soil and groundwater at SWMU No. 17. It included the results of an RA related to contamination in soil and groundwater at SWMU No. 17. PADEP concurred with the results presented in this document.

OUTCOME: PADEP approved the report and granted release of environmental liability to DDSP for soil and groundwater at SWMU No. 17. Soil and groundwater at the site achieved a SSS under Act 2. DDSP continued long term groundwater monitoring at the site in accordance with their PRCP that was presented in the Final Report.

2007

ITEM: Submission of Act 2 Final Reports for SWMU Nos. 2 and 4 – These documents were submitted to PADEP in March 2007. The documents outlined site characterization and remediation activities associated with the landfill units located at SWMU Nos. 2 and 4. The documents included details regarding the closure activities conducted at the landfills.

OUTCOME: At the time of preparation of this Updated CRP, DDSP was awaiting PADEP's approval of these documents. During this time, DDSP continued groundwater monitoring in accordance with their PRCP.

ITEM: Update to the Environmental Baseline Survey for DDSP – An EBS was completed at DDSP in 2001. DDSP began to update their EBS in 2007. The updated EBS, which focused

primarily on both the current and former storage, industrial, and maintenance areas at DDSP, describes the environmental condition of the property, based on available information from numerous sources, and can be used to determine the suitability of land parcel buildings and/or utility systems located on the property for potential easement, lease, or transfer to another owner.

OUTCOME: The EBS categorizes all parcels on DDSP relative to their environmental condition. This information will be used to evaluate the suitability of land parcels or utilities for transfer or lease.

APPENDIX B.2

IRP SITE CHRONOLOGIES

Date	AMSCS Activities
1960	Aircraft hangar and maintenance shops (Aircraft Maintenance Shops) were constructed on the western portion of DDSP. Operations included painting, machining, and electroplating.
1983	Aircraft maintenance functions were eliminated from DDSP.
1985	Measures were initiated at the AMSCS to remove the source of TCE contamination that was discovered during the demolition of hangars in conjunction with construction of the EDC building. This involved soil excavation and groundwater extraction/treatment.
1988	USATHAMA initiated an investigation and found TCE contamination in four on-site monitor wells and four off-site residential wells. Interim remedial measures to address groundwater continued.
1989	Hookup to public water supply system was provided by DDSP to those few residences of Westfield Terrace that were not already on public water.
1989 to 1990	USAEHA conducted indoor air and sump water sampling at 15 homes in the immediate off-site residential area. TCE was detected in 4 sump water samples and 9 indoor air samples.
1990 to 1994	The interim groundwater recovery and treatment system was operated.
1992	A ROD for the AMSCS was signed between DDSP and the PADEP. A groundwater extraction treatment system was selected to address the TCE contamination and potential human health/ecological risks, including protection of the surface waters of Marsh Run Creek.
1994	The full-scale groundwater remediation system, designed to address the remedial objectives, was operational.
1995 to present	Periodic monitoring of the groundwater contamination plume and evaluation of the existing remediation system was performed. Although the remediation system showed limited effectiveness TCE and PCE concentrations in groundwater have significantly decreased. Results of periodic sampling of surface water and sediments also indicate that TCE is not present in Marsh Run Creek. Quarterly groundwater monitoring is ongoing.
1997	Follow-up indoor air and sump water sampling was conducted at 14 homes in Westfield Terrace. No TCE was detected in any air samples; 1,1-DCE was detected in one air sample. TCE was detected in two sump water samples, at concentrations well below those measured in 1989/1990.
2001	The groundwater recovery and treatment system was temporarily shut down with PADEP approval in August 2001.
2003	A vapor intrusion pathway (VIP) evaluation was performed in conjunction with the PADEP-approved shutdown of the treatment system. The VIP evaluation consisted of two rounds of indoor air quality (IAQ) sampling performed in February/March and May 2003. A limited follow-up IAQ/soil gas investigation was performed at one residence in June 2003.
2003	Following the IAQ study, a BHHRA was developed and it was concluded that there were no unacceptable risks to human health associated with groundwater contamination at the AMSCS.
2004	DDSP submitted and PADEP approved an Act 2 RI/RA for groundwater at the AMSCS.
2005	A residential well abandonment program was completed in Westfield Terrace in support of Fairview Township's groundwater use ordinance. Inactive water supply wells were abandoned at six residential properties within the Westfield Terrace development.
2005	A groundwater use restriction ordinance was put in place for the Westfield Terrace Water District. This ordinance established mandatory connection to the public water system for human consumption for property owners within the Westfield Terrace Water District, and prohibited connection to wells or use of groundwater within the district.
2005	DDSP submitted and PADEP approved an Act 2 CP for groundwater at the AMSCS.

Date	AOC N Activities
3 March 1993	Pipeline leak discovered at AOC N.
10 March 1993	Six gasoline pumps and three USTs removed.
March - August 1993	Approximately 1,500 tons of BTEX-contaminated soil excavated.
10 - 11 August 1993	Three groundwater monitor wells and one borehole installed at PX Gas Station.
December 1995 – July 1996	Soil and groundwater sampling performed as part of the RCRA Facility Investigations (RFIs). Eight additional monitor wells installed.
February 1998 - present	Groundwater monitoring initiated at AOC N.
April 1998	Extent of residual soil contamination delineated as part of Rapid Response activities.
June 1998	Two limited excavations completed to remove contaminated soil as part of Rapid Response activities. ORC placed in excavation as part of backfilling operation.
November 1998 – February 1999	In situ chemical oxidation pilot study conducted where six injection wells were installed and three injections of an iron catalyst, water, and hydrogen peroxide were applied.
March 2004	Soil gas sampling performed as part of VIP assessment for AOC N.
December 2004	RI/RA for Releases to Soil and Groundwater at AOC N submitted.

Date	SWMU No. 2 Activities
1950s – 1960s	SWMU No. 2 was used for disposing of various wastes, including municipal wastes, STP sludge, oil/water separator sludge, metal treatment sludge and empty pesticide containers. The landfill operation was most active in the early 1960s, using a trench method and a daily cover of approximately 18 inches of native soil.
1971	The SWMU No. 2 area was reportedly filled and leveled to provide a parking and storage area for trailers.
1982	Approximately 30 containers of bleaching powder were discovered near the railroad tracks along the northern section of the landfill. It is believed that the containers were buried in a 10-ft by 100-ft by 6-ft-deep trench in the late 1950s.
1995 – 1996	WESTON Phase I RFI was conducted and included investigations of soil, surface water, sediment, and groundwater.
1996 – 1997	WESTON Phase II RFI was conducted and included investigations of soil, surface water, and groundwater.
2003	Three additional surface soil samples were taken at SWMU No. 2 in April for further soil characterization.
May 2004	RI Report for releases to soil at SWMU No. 2 submitted to PADEP.
May 2004	Cleanup Plan (CP) for releases to soil at SWMU No. 2 submitted to PADEP.
Aug. 2004	RI and CP approved by PADEP.
July 2005	Asphalt cap in place at SWMU No. 2.
November 2005	Remedial activities completed at SWMU No. 2.
Dec. 2005 – Sept. 2006	Attainment groundwater monitoring conducted at SWMU No. 2.

Date	SWMU No. 4 Activities
1952 – 1979	SWMU No. 4 was used for disposal of construction debris and municipal waste.
1980 – 1995	SWMU No. 4 was used as a temporary storage area for the resale of construction materials.
1995 – 1996	WESTON Phase I RFI was conducted and included investigations of soil, surface water, sediment, and groundwater.
1996 – 1997	WESTON Phase II RFI was conducted and included investigations of soil, surface water, and groundwater.
Nov. 1998	A geophysical investigation was conducted at SWMU No. 4 to identify landfill boundaries, characterize subsurface conditions and to determine the thickness of the landfill soil cover.
May 1999	Test trenching activities were conducted to further evaluate landfill contents, determine the sources of geophysical anomalies and to determine the best locations for groundwater monitoring wells.
Aug. – Sept. 2000	Geotechnical test borings were completed at SWMU No. 4 to characterize waste and soils.
Oct. – Nov. 2002	Additional geotechnical test borings were completed at SWMU No. 4 to characterize waste and soils.
Dec. 2002	Four additional soil boring samples were collected at SWMU No. 4 to characterize soils on the eastern edge of the landfill.
May 2004	Remedial Investigation (RI) Report for releases to soil at SWMU No. 4 submitted to PADEP.
May 2004	Cleanup Plan for releases to soil at SWMU No. 4 submitted to PADEP.
Sept. 2004	RI and CP approved by PADEP.
April – Nov. 2005	Remedial activities completed at SWMU No. 4.
Dec. 2005 – Sept. 2006	Attainment groundwater monitoring conducted at SWMU No. 4.

Date	SWMU No. 6 Activities
1982	Study conducted by U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA) identified VOCs in an installation backup water supply well. Use of this well as a backup water supply was subsequently terminated.
1990	USATHAMA conducted an investigation at SWMU No. 6, and an area of disturbed soil and buried debris was identified.
1996 – 1997	WESTON performed a two-phase RFI to identify a possible source area for groundwater contamination in the area of SWMU No. 6.
1998	WESTON performed additional site characterization, followed by an excavation that removed all stained soil and debris in the area of SWMU No. 6 that was suspected to be the source of groundwater contamination (disposal/burn pit.)
1998 – present	Ongoing groundwater monitoring is conducted in support of Act 2 documentation for releases to groundwater at SWMU No. 6.
2001	A Final Report for Releases to Soil at SWMU No. 6 was approved.
2002	DDSP submitted an Act 2 RI/CP for Releases to Groundwater at SWMU No. 6. The RI was not approved based on insufficient groundwater characterization.
2003	DDSP installed two additional groundwater monitor wells at SWMU No. 6 to further delineate groundwater contamination in the area. DDSP submitted an Act 2 RI for Releases to GW at SWMU No. 6. This RI was approved in February 2004.

Date	SWMU No. 17 Activities
April – May 1995	Eight monitor wells installed at SWMU No. 17 for the RFI Phase I.
June 1995	One surface water and one sediment sample collected as part of RFI Phase I.
December 1995 – April 1997	Soil and groundwater sampling performed as part of RFI Phase II. Nineteen additional monitor wells installed for the RFI Phase II.
February 1998 - present	Quarterly sampling of groundwater monitoring wells performed. Thirteen additional monitor wells installed.
April 1998	Extent of residual soil contamination delineated as part of Rapid Response activities.
July – September 1998	Demolition of Building T-21.
June – December 1998	Excavation completed to remove contaminated soil as part of Rapid Response activities. Confirmation soil samples collected.
March 2004	Two rounds of soil gas, indoor air, and ambient air sampling performed as part of VIP assessment for SWMU No. 17.
July 2005	DDSP submitted a Remedial Investigation/Risk Assessment (RI/RA) Report to PADEP.
October 2005	PADEP approved the RI/RA Report for SWMU No. 17.

Date	SWMU No. 27 Activities
November 1981	Leak discovered in UST 950, a 10,000-gallon waste solvent and oil storage tank.
December 1981	All remaining contents removed from tank and disposed of off-site.
January 1982	UST 950 and surrounding soil removed.
March 1982	Five monitor wells installed by USAEHA to determine extent and direction of contamination (MW1 through MW5).
1982 – 1986	USAEHA investigations indicated a plume of VOCs migrating to the south-southeast through the groundwater.
October 1987	Phase I treatment system, consisting of a single recovery well with a carbon adsorption system, began operation.
June 1988	Six monitor wells installed approximately 600 ft downgradient of former tank site (MW8, and MW8B through MW8F).
December 1990	Phase II treatment system, consisting of a carbon adsorption system, installed to treat water from wells MW8, and MW8B through MW8F.
June 1992	Phase I treatment system operations ceased.
November 1992	Phase II treatment system operations ceased.
April 1994	Six new recovery wells installed (MW8G through MW8L) to replace existing Phase II wells (MW8, and MW8B through MW8F).
May – June 1994	Existing Phase I and Phase II treatment systems replaced by new systems.
June 1994	New Phase I and Phase II systems began operation. Low recovery rates result in the eventual deactivation of wells MW8H, MW8I, and MW8J.
December 1995	Characterization groundwater sampling performed as part of RFI Phase I.
July 1996	Characterization groundwater sampling performed as part of RFI Phase II.
February 1998	Periodic sampling of groundwater monitor wells initiated as part of ongoing groundwater characterization efforts.
June 2000	Attainment sampling conducted to verify that soils in the area of the former UST 950 satisfy Act 2 standards.
March 2001	The Phase I and Phase II remediation operations were temporarily ceased in order for DDSP to conduct post-remediation monitoring and demonstrated attainment of an Act 2 SSS.
June 2001	DDSP submitted RI/CP for releases to groundwater and Final Report for releases to soil to PADEP for approval.
August 2001	During a conference call, PADEP indicated that an RI/CP could not be submitted until at least four rounds of post-remediation groundwater monitoring were completed.
August 2001	PADEP approved DDSP's Final Report for Releases to Soil at SWMU No. 27.

Date	SWMU No. 27 Activities
September 2001	DDSP received a formal letter from PADEP explaining why the June 2001 version of the RI/CP for releases to groundwater could not be approved at that time.
June 2001 – June 2003	Eight quarters of post-remediation groundwater characterization/attainment monitoring performed with the Phase I and Phase II systems temporarily shut down.
September 2002	DDSP submitted a SSS RI Report for Releases to Groundwater to PADEP for approval.
December 2002	PADEP approved DDSP's RI Report for Releases to Groundwater at SWMU No. 27.
October 2003	Final Report for Releases to Groundwater under the SHS submitted to PADEP for approval.

APPENDIX C

KEY CONTACT LIST

The following people can be contacted for information related to DDSP and the environmental program.

Sherre Mitten-Bell

Public Affairs Specialist, DDSP
(717) 770-7582
sherre.mitten-bell@dla.mil

Primary contact for the public to call about general issues related to the Depot.

Larry Dolinger

Environmental Coordinator, DDSP
(717) 770-8147
larry.dolinger@dla.mil

Primary contact for issues related to DDSP's environmental program.

Jeff McCauslin

Director of Installation Support, DES
(717) 770-5499
jeff.mccauslin@dla.mil

Secondary contact for overall and environmental issues related to DDSP.

Jackie Noble

Public Affairs Officer, DDC
(717) 770-6223
jackie.noble@dla.mil

Primary contact for the media on any issues related to the Depot and DDC.

Michael Dobbs

Environmental Program Manager, DDC
(717) 770-6950
mike.dobbs@dla.mil

Primary contact for information related to the management of environmental programs at any of DDC's 26 distribution depots.

APPENDIX D

**SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS
(2007, 2000 AND 1989)**

Community Survey Summary, February 26 – March 2, 2007
(Participant List is available at DDSF's Public Affairs Office)

1. How long have you lived in the local community?

- Only two of the seven respondents are current residents of Westfield Terrace. One indicated that she has lived in the New Cumberland area since 1963 and the other has lived in Westfield Terrace for 32 years.
- One respondent indicated that he has worked in the area since 1979, but he does not live in the local community.
- One respondent has worked at DDSF for 17 years, but lives in West York.
- One respondent has worked at DDSF since 1999 and has lived in the area since 1998.
- One respondent indicated that he has lived in the local community since 1995 and has lived in York County his entire life.
- One respondent indicated that he has lived in the local community for 45 years.

2. What is your understanding of the DDSF's mission and activities?

- The respondents seemed to understand the mission of DDSF and indicated that DDSF is a supply, warehousing and distribution facility.
- One respondent indicated that the mission of the Depot is logistics, but did not know who DDSF's clients are.
- One respondent indicated that DDSF is the premiere distribution center for 26 Depots and that DDSF is on the cutting edge of distribution.
- One respondent indicated that DDSF is a large logistics operation that ships supplies all over the world.

3. Over the last number of years, studies have been conducted at the Depot to determine the environmental conditions at the site. What is your understanding of these studies? When and how have learned about them?

- One respondent living in Westfield Terrace indicated that there have been studies conducted because of chemicals in the water. The same respondent has had testing done in her home.
- One respondent living in Westfield Terrace indicated that their youngest son died due to a rare form of leukemia. The same respondent indicated that there is a young man living in the neighborhood with brain problems.
- The awareness of these studies has come from the newspaper and local television news.
- One respondent indicated that it is his understanding that the environmental program at DDSF is in the monitoring phase and all active remediation is done.
- One respondent indicated that he has learned of the environmental programs by "accident" and that it depends on the communication level of the Commander at the Depot, as to whether information is communicated.
- One respondent indicated that he learned of the studies by email and magazines published at the Depot.
- One respondent indicated that he knew about the environmental studies from the Environmental History Fact Sheet that was sent with the interview invitation letter. The respondent indicated that he also heard about contamination from the newspaper.
- One respondent indicated that she has a very good understanding of the environmental program and that the community is very well informed and feels very much involved.
- One respondent indicated that he learned of the environmental studies by word of mouth and it has also been very well reported on in the local press.

4. What is your understanding of the DDSP's environmental history?

- One respondent indicated that DDSP used to do helicopter maintenance, but now DDSP has “de-industrialized” and they are a just-in-time distribution center. The same respondent indicated that the helicopter maintenance program resulted in groundwater problems and law suits from homeowners that drank the groundwater.
- One respondent indicated that the Depot is very old, but they are interested in “nipping problems in the bud”.
- One respondent indicated that contamination was found at the Depot during construction, but it was not a situation like Love Canal.
- One respondent described DDSP's environmental history as proactive, thorough, and meeting the requirements of state and federal regulations.
- One respondent indicated that he knows of DDSP finding contamination in the neighborhood and at Marsh Run Park and that DDSP handled all of these with great sensitivity and community involvement.

5. What are your concerns about the environmental conditions at the Depot?

- One respondent indicated that DDSP has made a conscientious effort to improve the environmental conditions.
- One respondent living in Westfield Terrace indicated that she has always been on public water, so that has given her reassurance.
- One respondent indicated that communications regarding the environmental program are poor and that there should be better communication.
- One respondent indicated that if there were issues with children living in the area relating to the contamination, then that would be a big concern.
- One respondent indicated that she is most concerned that DDSP will continue to comply with all state and federal requirements.
- Two respondents had no concerns.

6. Have you had any property issues that you think are attributable to the DDSP?

- Three respondents answered no to this question.
- One respondent indicated that her property in Westfield Terrace has been affected by the Depot and that a local park (Marsh Run Park) is being remediated.
- One respondent that works at the adjacent Capitol City Airport Terminal indicated that there is a lot of helicopter noise from the helicopters housed, or visiting the hangars, on that property.
- One respondent indicated that he appreciated DDSP allowing his employees to get to work by driving on depot property when the Yellow Breeches Creek floods Old York Road and Ross Avenue.
- One respondent indicated that he does not live near the Depot.

7. Have you talked with anyone at the Depot, the US Environmental Protection Agency or the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection about the Depot's environmental studies and activities? If so, which agency(ies) did you talk to and what was the nature of the discussion?

- Four respondents answered no to this question.
- One respondent indicated that she has spoken with the US Army Corps of Engineers.
- One respondent indicated that he has talked to agencies in the past related to worker exposure situations.
- One respondent indicated that a long time ago he was involved as the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Resources.

- 8. Were these agencies responsive to your concerns? If not, how was it inadequate?**
- The respondents that spoke to an agency indicated that they were responsive.
- 9. Are you satisfied with the clean-up activities that have already taken place or are planned to be conducted? If not satisfied, why?**
- Three respondents answered yes to this question.
 - One respondent indicated that as a layperson, she is satisfied with the cleanup activities and that it appears that an effort has been made by the Depot; however, she may respond “no” to this question if she understood more.
 - One respondent indicated that he could not answer yes or no because he does not know enough.
 - One respondent said that based on his understanding what DDSP is doing, their environmental program seems appropriate.
 - One respondent indicated that he does not know anything about future plans but is satisfied with what has been done to date.
- 10. What other agencies or community groups have you talked with or would speak to regarding these studies? What information did you receive from these groups?**
- Five respondents answered no to this question.
 - One respondent indicated that he spoke to the agency that tests drinking water.
- 11. Have you talked with your neighbors and/or friends about interests or concerns in the Depot’s environmental studies? If so, please summarize these discussions.**
- Five respondents answered no to this question.
 - One respondent from Westfield Terrace indicated that she does not have strong contact with her neighbors so they do not talk about the Depot.
 - One respondent indicated that she has spoken with her neighbors in the past, but not for some time.
- 12. The Depot is currently looking at ways to increase the availability of information about the clean-up program to their neighbors and community, would you be interested in receiving information from the Depot?**
- All seven respondents answered yes to this question.
- 13. What kind of information would you like to receive?**
- One respondent indicated that she would like to see more information regarding the testing that was done of the indoor air in Westfield Terrace in 2003. (DDSP Environmental will follow up and provide a copy of this report.)
 - One respondent indicated that he would like to hear about how the Depot intends to resolve its environmental problems and the benchmarks for those solutions.
 - Three respondents indicated that they would like to see brief summary reports on what is being done and what will be done in the future.
- 14. How would you prefer to receive this information, and how frequently?**
- a. A newsletter? (Frequency _____)**
 - b. Updates on the Depot’s web page? (Frequency _____)**
 - c. Advertisements/Articles in the local newspaper? (Frequency _____)**
 - d. Taped updates on the Depot’s community information telephone line? (Frequency _____)**
 - e. Community Information Session? (Frequency _____)**

f. Fact sheets on topics of interest to the community? (Frequency

_____)

g. Other _____

- Respondents answered the following:
 - 4 – newsletter mailed to home or business (quarterly or semi-annually)
 - 3 – emails on a quarterly basis
 - 2 – fact sheet
 - 2- newspaper
 - 1 – CIS
 - 1 – DDSP official intranet site
 - 1 – DDSP’s magazine
 - 1 – notices on website
 - One respondent indicated that he would not like to receive emails since he is inundated with emails.
 - At least one respondent indicated that they would like to be notified about DDSP environmental information on an “as needed” basis only.

15. What other ways do you think we can use to get information to the community?

- One respondent indicated that DDSP could make announcements or provide information at local school board meetings.
- One respondent indicated that DDSP should have their website address on their signage so that people know where to go to get information about the Depot.
- One respondent suggested that DDSP invite the local officials to the Depot more often for tours and information sessions.
- One respondent suggested adding a link to important information to the Fairview Township website.

16. What other ways would you like to be involved in DDSP’s environmental program?

- One respondent working at DDSP indicated that he would like to hear more information in the DDSP Town Hall meetings.
- One respondent indicated that he liked being part of a telephone survey every 5 years, or so.
- One respondent indicated that they are sufficiently involved in the DDSP environmental program.

17. In your opinion, who or what groups are the most credible and trustworthy sources of information on environmental issues in our community?

- One respondent indicated that an independent consultant is the most credible and trustworthy. The same respondent indicated that PADEP and EPA may go to the extreme and that he would not trust the newspaper.
- Two respondents indicated that a representative of DDSP’s Environmental Office would be credible. One of these respondents also suggested that PADEP is a credible source.
- One respondent indicated that a credible source would have to be a non-Depot related organization.
- One respondent indicated that DDSP should package their information through the media.
- One respondent indicated that PADEP is the most credible source and that DDSP should also have their local legislators involved because they are trusted by the community.

18. How sensitive is the community to environmental issues?

- One respondent indicated that the community is much less sensitive today than they were 5-10 years ago.
- Three respondents indicated that the community has been quite sensitive over the years.

- One respondent indicated that only the direct neighbors of DDSP are concerned about environmental issues. The rest of the community is more concerned with safety and security issues.
- One respondent indicated that the neighbors are not very concerned at all about environmental issues.

19. Who in the neighborhood or community do you feel we should also talk with?

- One respondent indicated that it seems like the way the Depot publishes notices in the newspaper is not good. The respondent indicated that the Depot should determine additional ways to provide information to the public.
- Two respondents indicated that DDSP should speak with the borough or township manager.
- One respondent suggested speaking with a local community “watch dog” group.
- One respondent suggested speaking with the New Cumberland Police Chief.
- One respondent suggested speaking to all of the local legislators.

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

- One respondent living in Westfield Terrace indicated there are a number of inconveniences and annoyances living next to the Depot. The respondent indicated that her garage door malfunctions. DDSP confirmed that this is due to the radio waves used on base and by the garage door openers. DDSP PAO will follow up with more information on this and provide it to the respondent. The same respondent indicated that she has a problem with cars driving through the Westfield Terrace neighborhood to get to the Depot.
- One respondent indicated that the key to a successful environmental program is communication.

Community Survey Summary, August 28-September 1, 2000

(Participant list is available at DDSP's Public Affairs Office)

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1. Have you lived in the local community for very long? How long?

- Twelve of the 20 respondents are long-time residents – half of them for more than 20 years.
- Only five respondents have lived in the community for less than 10 years. Of those, three are newcomers who moved here fewer than three years ago.
- Two respondents have lived in the community for 10 and 12 years.

2. Are you familiar with the Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna Pennsylvania (DDSP), formerly known as the New Cumberland Army Depot (NCAD)?

- All but one of the 20 respondents (who had moved to the area less than a year ago) was familiar with the Depot.

3. Are you familiar with the activities that occur there? What can you tell us about your understanding of these activities?

- Five respondents were unsure of what activities occur at the Depot.
- Another two knew only that the mission involved logistics.
- The remainder had a general understanding of the Depot's activities
- Several respondents said recent name changes at the Depot had been confusing to the public.

4. Over the last number of years, studies have been conducted at the Depot to determine the environmental conditions at the site. Are you aware of these studies? If so, do you remember when and how you may have learned about them?

Eleven respondents were aware that studies had been done:

- Eight of these respondents knew only of the studies that had been conducted during the Marsh Run Park and Westfield Terrace issues in the late 1980s.
- Five were directly involved in either one or both of these issues and had learned of the studies from Depot staff and through the media.
- Of the six not directly involved in the Marsh Run or Westfield Terrace issues, three had heard about the studies during site tours and in conversation with Depot staff, and three had heard about studies from newspaper reports about these issues.
- Just four respondents were aware of more recent studies,; two of these are on-site civilian employees who knew studies are ongoing, but had never seen any information about them.
- One on-site employee said he had asked to be sent studies and updates, but had never received any information.

Ten respondents said they were not aware of the studies:

- Three of these respondents had, however, heard about Marsh Run Park and Westfield Terrace through the media.
- Two respondents mentioned the construction of Normandy Road and concerns about traffic.

5. What is your understanding of the DDSP's environmental history?

- Fourteen of the 20 respondents knew about the Marsh Run Park and Westfield Terrace issues.
- Eight respondents knew that the environmental programs related to the Marsh Run Park and Westfield Terrace were ongoing – two of these respondents are on-site employees, three are nearby residents, and three are municipal/state officials who have been briefed by Depot staff.
- Five respondents knew that the environmental program is also focusing on other areas of the site -- three are municipal/state officials who have been briefed by Depot staff, one is an on-site employee, and one is a nearby resident.
- One respondent stated that he suspected Marsh Run Park and Westfield Terrace issues were “just the tip of the iceberg” of environmental issues at the Depot.
- One respondent stated that operations at the Depot had been changed to make things safer and less polluting.
- One respondent stated that she knew more about the environmental issues at Mechanicsburg than at New Cumberland.
- Another respondent stated that she was aware in a general sense that there were environmental issues at many military installations.

6. Having heard about these studies, do you personally have any concerns about the environmental conditions at the Depot? (Those who had not heard about the studies were given a brief history of the Depot's environmental history and program.)

Five respondents said they had concerns:

- One respondent, who had recently moved to a nearby neighborhood and hadn't heard anything about the Depot's environmental history prior to this interview, expressed general concerns about conditions at the site.
- One respondent, a long-time resident of a nearby neighborhood, expressed concerns about potential health affects of TCE in the water. Basements in this neighborhood often flood, and homeowners are now required to drain basements and sumps into their yards, as Fairview Township has prohibited drainage to the sewer system.
- Two respondents, who were unfamiliar with the Depot's studies and environmental history, said they have general concerns about environmental conditions at the site, and would like regular updates on the environmental program to ensure that the Depot is thoroughly monitoring its site and the long-term impact and potential health effects of substances present in the soil and/or groundwater.
- One respondent stated he was concerned about the lack of commitment to the environmental program by commanding officers, as demonstrated by the low staffing priority the environmental program has been given.

Fifteen respondents said they had no concerns about environmental conditions:

- One of the 15 respondents said that although he had no concerns at this time because of the Depot's commitment to its environmental program, he was concerned that the level of commitment could vary depending on the personal commitment of the commanding officer and those in charge of the program.
- “I'm confident that the environmental program is fairly well monitored by both the Depot and PADEP.”
- “I'm impressed with the open and honest approach the Depot now takes to environmental issues. When there is a concern or problem, they are up-front about it and correct it.”
- “I had had some concerns about the possibility of contaminants leaching from the Depot property, but after our consultant spoke to people at the Depot and PADEP, this concern has been addressed.”

Other concerns unrelated to the environmental program were raised:

- The poor quality (i.e. hardness) of the municipal water supply.
- Fairview Township's decision to disallow sump-pump and basement drainage into the sewer system.
- Truck traffic to the Depot not using the truck route on Normandy Road.
- Pesticide application along a fence at the Depot was killing grass on a property on the other side.

7. Have you had any property issues that you think are attributable to the DDSP?

None of the respondents had property issues attributable to the Depot.

8. Where does your drinking water come from?

All 20 respondents are on municipal water.

9. Have you talked with anyone at the Depot, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) about the Depot's environmental studies and activities? (IF NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 11)

- Thirteen respondents had not talked with anyone at the Depot, EPA or PADEP about the Depot's environmental studies and activities.
- Seven respondents had talked with someone at some or all of these agencies: of these, two are nearby residents, three were acting in an official capacity as a municipal/state official, one is an on-site employee and another was representing a neighboring property owner.
- One respondent said she called the Depot about concerns related to the sump issue.
- Another respondent said she had called the Depot about truck traffic on Old Depot Road.

10. Were these agencies responsive to your concerns? If not, how was it inadequate?

- All seven respondents said these agencies were responsive to their concerns, as did the respondent who called about truck traffic.
- Only the respondent who called the Depot about concerns related to the sump issue reported being unhappy with the response she received. The switchboard operator did not know how to direct her call and told her to call Fairview Township.

11. Having discussed your concerns with these agencies, are you satisfied with the clean-up activities that have already taken place or are planned to be conducted? If not, why?

- All nine respondents who indicated they had discussed concerns with the above mentioned agencies indicated they were generally satisfied with the clean-up activities, although most reported they had only a general sense of what these activities are.

12. Are there other agencies or community groups that you have talked with or are planning to speak to regarding these studies? If so, can you tell me a little about those groups and what information you might receive from them?

Five respondents indicated they had or might speak to other agencies or community groups if they required more information:

- Fairview Township supervisors and staff,

- Environmental engineering consultants,
- New Cumberland Mayor and other township and borough leaders,
- West Shore Chamber of Commerce Military Liaison or Community Development Committees,
- Capital Region Economic Development Corporate (CREDEC) Brownfield Committee.

13. Do you still have concerns about the environmental conditions at the Depot or in the surrounding community? If yes, what are they?

Only two respondents indicated they still had concerns:

- One respondent indicated she still had concerns about the absence of fish or turtles in a swamp bordering the Depot property, and that she would like an update on the status of Marsh Run Park and Westfield Terrace.
- One respondent said he wouldn't likely be concerned unless environmental conditions were shown to be affecting current or former on-site employees and residents.

14. Have you talked with your neighbors and/or friends about your interests or concerns in the Depot's environmental studies?

- Two respondents reported they had talked with neighbors and/or friends. Both live in the neighborhood affected by TCE.

15. Have any of your friends or neighbors talked with you to express interest or concern in the Depot's environmental studies? If so, what are their concerns?

- Five respondents indicated that friends or neighbors had expressed interest or concern in the Depot's environmental studies.
- One respondent said her neighbor was concerned about possible long-term health impacts from the TCE as two of her sons now have cancer.
- One respondent indicated he had received questions in an official capacity as a representative of Fairview Township, but he had directed questions to the Depot.
- One respondent said some neighbors had expressed concerns about a building that might be built at the Depot, but that the building was in fact on airport property.
- One respondent indicated that most concerns she had heard from neighbors were about aesthetic issues, such as weeds and traffic.
- One respondent said he had heard some concerns about the construction of Normandy Road and TCE in Westfield Terrace, as well as concerns about possible job losses and downsizing of operations at the Depot.

16. The Depot is currently looking at ways to increase the availability of information about the clean-up program to their neighbors and community. Would you be interested in receiving information from the Depot?

- Nineteen of the 20 respondents said they would like to receive information from the Depot. The respondent who indicated he did not want to receive information already receives information in an official capacity as a representative of Fairview Township.

17. What kind of information would you like to receive?

- All 19 who said they wanted to receive information indicated they would like non-technical "status reports," such as updates on any new studies, as well as the results of

ongoing environmental investigations and remediation projects, and any information on how conditions might affect the community.

- Two respondents said they only wanted status reports when there was new information.
- One respondent, a neighboring property owner, said he would appreciate technical reports or summaries that he could refer to environmental consultants for advice.
- One respondent, a local religious leader, said he would also like to receive general information about the Depot community that would help him support onsite employees, residents and neighbors who are his parishioners.
- A respondent who teaches environmental studies at a local school said he would be interested in receiving any kind of environmental information that would be of interest to his students.

18. How would you prefer to receive this information, and how frequently?

- A newsletter received the most support, with suggestions of “as needed”, quarterly and regularly.
- Fact sheets were also favored when there were issues of immediate concern to be reported.
- The Information Repository in the New Cumberland Library was seen as a positive and useful source of information, but none of the respondents surveyed were aware that the repository existed.
- Updates on the Depot’s web page also received approval, though these would most likely have to be accompanied by an e-mail notification that there was something new on the website to see.
- Advertisements and articles in local newspapers received support, but several respondents indicated they did not regularly read the local paper.
- Taped updates on a Community Information Telephone Line received limited support, mostly from nearby neighbors.
- Community Information Sessions also received support, but respondents indicated there would have to be a compelling reason to attend the meeting.
- Other communications methods suggested were:
 - ◆ providing updates to local cable television through guest appearances by environmental staff.
 - ◆ visiting local schools to provide information to students about ongoing environmental studies, or allowing students to tour and/or study certain areas of the Depot as part of an environmental studies class.

19. Are there other ways that you think we can use to get information to the community? (e.g., informal meeting places? Bulletin boards?)

Suggestions include:

- Posting information on bulletin boards in grocery stores and community centers;.
- Sharing information with little league sporting groups or Parent-Teacher Organization groups.
- Sharing information with the school board, townships and boroughs for dissemination in their quarterly newsletter publications.
- Working with the BRAC-PAC representative who participated in the community survey who would forward updates to the Governor and others in the group.
- Working with business groups like CREDC and Chamber of Commerce who could disseminate information to the business community through publications and meetings.

- Providing information about the environmental program and the Depot to public libraries in all counties.
- Working with the council of seven churches in New Cumberland to disseminate relevant information to their congregations through newsletters and websites.
- Finding and communicating with former military personnel in the area.
- Providing senior citizens' centers and organizations with information about the environmental program.
- Using the PADEP website as an information link about the Depot's environmental program.
- Implementing a speakers bureau of Depot staff members who could speak to community and business groups, and service clubs such as Kiwanis, Rotary and Lions about the environmental program.
- Posting information on bulletin boards at veterans' facilities.
- Providing a website link to the Depot's website through Penlive.com.
- Posting updates at the White Tail Environmental Center in Pinchot Park.
- Post updates in all onsite publications for military and civilian employees, and in prominent locations onsite (fitness center, community housing offices, family services, health clinic, day care centers, Susquehanna Club, women's club).

20. Are there other ways you would you like to be involved in DDSP's environmental program?

Nine respondents indicated they would like to be involved in the Depot's environmental program:

- New Cumberland's fire chief said he would like to see yearly meetings with all local mutual aid fire stations and the Depot's fire department in order to keep updated on what conditions exist on site.
- Two onsite civilian employees indicated they would be interested in attending community meetings and one said he would gladly serve on any citizens' advisory group or as a liaison to get environmental information to Depot employees and residents.
- An environmental studies teacher said he would be interested in working with Depot staff to develop some environmental lessons/opportunities for students using the Depot as a "living example" of environmental sciences.
- A member of the Governor's BRAC-PAC said he would gladly take information from the Depot to the Governor.
- A local minister indicated he would be happy to interact with the Depot provided that general issues, and not just environmental issues, were addressed.
- Two neighboring residents said they would be happy to get involved as volunteers in whatever capacity the Depot required (i.e. delivering information to neighbors).

21. In your opinion, who or what groups are the most credible and trustworthy sources of information on environmental issues in this community?

- Municipal, state and federal officials with the EPA, PADEP, Fairview Township (including the Chief of Police), York County, Fire Departments, and New Cumberland Borough.
- Depot staff such as Mike Dobbs, Dr. Potter, John Folkomer, and the Depot Commander.
- Emergency preparedness agencies
- Environmental groups such as the Pennsylvania Audubon Society, Chesapeake Bay Foundation, Isaac Walton League, Sierra Club, Pennsylvania Public Interest Research Group (PENPIRG).
- Clifford Jones, a member of the Governor's BRAC-PAC and a former Deputy Secretary of PADEP.

22. How sensitive is the community to environmental issues?

- Nine respondents felt that there was a high level of environmental sensitivity because of issues such as Three Mile Island. One of these respondents said residents of the Westfield Terrace neighborhood around the Depot were especially sensitive because of TCE issues.
- Eight respondents felt that there was generally a low level of environmental sensitivity, unless people were directly affected.
- Three respondents indicated there was a moderate level of sensitivity.

23. Is there anyone in the neighborhood or community that you feel we should also talk with?

- Most of the individuals suggested by respondents were contacted during the survey.
- Suggestions also included: the York County Economic Development Committee, staff in the Depot's housing department, and local outdoors associations.

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

- One respondent indicated that a Community Information Line should be established and aggressively publicized to provide community members with a central number to call for all questions, comments or concerns. This respondent noted that it can be intimidating to try and contact the Depot when you don't know the appropriate military or environmental terminology.
- An elected official noted that the yearly briefing by the Depot to elected municipal, state and federal officials and politicians had not taken place recently. He asked that this briefing continue.
- Many of the respondents noted that there is confusion in the community about what the Depot's current name is because of recent name changes, as well as a growing concern in the community that the Depot might close.
- Whenever possible, information from the Depot should be simplified because most people do not understand the military, technical or regulatory environments in which the Depot operates.
- The Depot needs to communicate better with its internal audiences – current and former military and civilian employees, and residents.
- There is a lack of coordination between the Depot, the airport and the township about disseminating information to the community.

Community survey respondents were encouraged to contact the Depot's Public Affairs Officer with any additional comments or questions:

Ms. Sherre Mitten-Bell
DDSP – HA
2001 Mission Drive, Suite 1
New Cumberland, PA 17070
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Community Survey Summary, September 13-15, 1989

(Found in the Public Involvement and Response Plan (PIRP), available at the Information Repositories listed in Appendix D of this report).

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To identify community attitudes and concerns regarding NCAD environmental studies and remedial activities relating to groundwater contamination, USATHAMA and Hunter/ESE representatives conducted community surveys (see Figure 3.3-1) on September 13, 14, and 15, 1989, with 23 installation workers and residents, local and state officials, and residents of properties adjacent to NCAD. Among the persons interviewed were three NCAD employees, four residents of NCAD housing units, seven residents living in houses adjacent to NCAD, four Fairview Township officials, three representatives of PADER, the principal of a local school, and a representative of the Greater West Shore Area Chamber of Commerce. It should be noted that two survey participants (within the same family) who are residents of property adjacent to NCAD filed a Federal Tort Claim Act (FTCA) action against NCAD on August 28, 1989, and participated in the interviews in the presence of their attorney.

The president of the American Federation of Government Employees, Local 2004, representing a portion of the NCAD union work force, declined an invitation to be part of the survey process. Interviews were coordinated by the NCAD PAO, who also participated in interviews conducted September 13.

A summary of the responses to interview questions is provided in this section.

Question 1

An environmental study is being conducted at the New Cumberland Army Depot, PA. Have you heard about this study? If so, do you remember when and how you learned of it?

Summary of Responses

Twenty-one of the 23 survey participants were knowledgeable of the groundwater studies being conducted at NCAD. Two persons interviewed, both residents of NCAD housing units, were unaware of the studies. Interview participants said they had diverse sources for information regarding NCAD environmental issues and the groundwater studies specific to the survey.

Four residents living in homes adjacent to NCAD gained initial knowledge of the studies when contacted by the Army and informed that private home drinking wells may be contaminated. Army contact was made by flyers placed on doors, letters from NCAD, and telephone information. One resident became aware of groundwater problems by observing Army contractors placing protective fences around the spring near Terrace Road, which was sampled by the Army for TCE. Two residents initially learned of the studies through news stories printed in the "Harrisburg Patriot News."

NCAD workers said they acquired information of the studies from fellow workers, work supervisors, through their job assignments, and from stories printed in the installation newspaper ("The Conveyor") and the "Harrisburg Patriot News."

On-post residents surveyed who knew of the studies could not remember how they had first gained knowledge of the work.

Fairview Township officials stated they gained information about environmental studies from several sources, frequently concurrently, which included media contact with John Bull of the "Harrisburg Patriot News," reading articles printed in the "Patriot News," direct contact from NCAD staff or USACE staff, and information provided by fellow township officials.

Representatives of PADER said their knowledge of the studies came through onsite work, investigations, and inspections conducted by the agency at NCAD.

A representative of the Greater West Shore Area Chamber of Commerce stated he had been told of the studies in conversations with Col. Paul A. Fleming when Fleming was NCAD commander.

The principal of a total school stated the learned of environmental issues at NCAD through stories printed by the "Patriot News."

Question 2

Have you talked with Army, Pennsylvania, or EPA officials about the environmental study ongoing at NCAD?

Summary of Responses

Fifteen persons surveyed have never sought environmental study information about NCAD from Army, state, or EPA officials. Among survey residents living adjacent to NCAD, three persons had sought information from the Army and PADER. One of these residents had contacted the York County Board of Health.

Two of the Fairview Township officials surveyed had contacted the Army, PADER, and EPA seeking information on NCAD studies. One of these persons had also sought information from USATHAMA at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

All three survey participants representing PADER had talked with Army officials regarding the studies. Additionally, one staff member had sought information from EPA.

Question 3

If you have, were they responsive to your concerns?

Summary of Responses

Residents living adjacent to NCAD who had sought information stated the Army and PADER had been responsive in answering questions but that the information provided was not as specific as desired.

The two Fairview Township officials who had contacted the Army, PADER, or EPA stated the Army had not been responsive to their information needs. One said the state had been very responsive, but one said the state had not been so. One township official said EPA had been "somewhat" or "semi" responsive to his information needs, and one official said EPA had not been responsive to his contact with them.

PADER officials who had contacted the Army for NCAD environmental information said the Army had usually been cooperative and responsive to their information requests, except for a failure to respond to PADER's request to receive a copy of a draft news release by the Omaha USACE office regarding Marsh Run studies. One official noted PADER had to issue an order to NCAD to gain access to Army environmental records, which were primarily related to the Marsh Run draft news release.

Question 4

Do you have any special concern or interest about NCAD or the environmental study?

Summary of Responses

All seven survey participants living in homes adjacent to NCAD stated they had major concerns regarding groundwater contamination. Persons surveyed who had previously used private wells for drinking water expressed fear that their health may be affected from drinking water that tests indicated was contaminated. Three residents said they had concerns that the groundwater may have contaminated the soil on their property and that vegetables grown in their home garden may be contaminated from the soil and water. Two residents stated the Army had sampled surface water in a ditch beside their property, and the tests indicated the presence of TCE. They said culverts in the ditch frequently had blockages that caused their yards to be flooded by the ditch water. The residents expressed concerns about property contamination and adverse health impacts from the flooding. One resident stated the Army should be honest in providing more information on groundwater studies, and another stated she was so depressed by the contamination issues she did not care what the Army does anymore.

An installation worker interviewed stated her primary interest is that NCAD maintain a safe source of on-post drinking water for installation workers. Another worker said her main environmental concern related to the presence of a junkyard outside an NCAD entrance.

One installation housing unit resident said she is concerned about color fluctuations in her home water supply. She has observed gray tap water, brown bath water, and yellow toilet water. Another installation resident is interested in how effective asbestos remediation has been in installation housing units.

Fairview Township officials expressed numerous concerns regarding NCAD studies and environmental issues which included surface and groundwater contamination and resulting health impacts to community citizens, contamination from Marsh Run, the massive size of new buildings at NCAD and the dust created by construction, USACE not providing requested information on environmental studies at Marsh Run, and NCAD staff not allowing the township to review a USATHAMA report on TCE. One official said he felt that prior to recent command changes, the Army had not been responsive to local governments, Another official said a primary concern is health risks to children who have played in a spring near Terrace Place that may be affected by groundwater contamination. That official said money should be used to solve problems, not just fund additional studies.

PADER survey participants said the Army had been reluctant to place as many monitor wells in the Marsh Run area as PADER requested. An official said the Army should conclude studies in a timely manner and begin any needed remediation. It was stressed that PADER wants timely implementation such as interim actions, if needed, on the springs in a residential area adjacent to NCAD.

An area school principal stated he was concerned about groundwater quality and possible contamination at Marsh Run and the EDC area.

Question 5

Have any of your friends or neighbors talked with you to express interest or concern about the environmental study, and if so, what were their concerns?

Summary of Responses

Residents of homes adjacent to NCAD said installation environmental issues are a frequent topic of neighborhood conversation. All residents surveyed stated friends had expressed concerns of health risks associated with groundwater contamination. Additional issues expressed to survey participants by neighbors included fears that children who had played in a neighborhood spring found to be contaminated by TCE may experience health problems, concern that increased traffic into NCAD is creating hazards for motorists and residents, concern that property has been devalued due to existing or perceived environmental contamination and proximity to new installation construction, and fear of contamination from surface water flooding carried by culvert blockage in a ditch on adjacent Army property. It was noted that neighbors are concerned that the sources of contamination need to be identified and problems corrected. A resident said her neighbors do not believe the Army is telling them the truth about contamination problems. One resident said the destruction of backyard views by construction of the new EDC is frequently discussed, and neighbors anticipate noise and dust problems once the new center is operational.

Installation workers surveyed said NCAD environmental issues are not frequently discussed. One employee said approximately 6 years ago two fellow workers mentioned they felt workers and ex-workers had a high rate of cancer.

One installation resident said neighbors had stated they had not been informed of test results of asbestos sampling in their homes. Another resident said her neighbor had commented about discoloration of her drinking and bath water.

Fairview Township survey participants said they have been contacted by citizens concerned about groundwater contamination and health risks that may be associated with public use of Marsh Run Park. One official said citizens tell the officials that they want environmental problems to be corrected.

PADER officials stated they have received media inquiries regarding NCAD and questions from Fairview Township officials, but few questions from the general public regarding the installation.

A local school principal said parents had expressed concerns to him regarding groundwater contamination associated with the Marsh Run Park and the EDC area.

Question 6

If you had a question or concern, what would you do? Is there someone you would call?

Summary of Responses

Of the residents interviewed in homes adjacent to NCAD, two stated they would contact Fairview Township Supervisor Charlie Bender, three said they would telephone the NCAD environmental or engineering staff, and two residents said they did not know who they would contact.

Members of the NCAD work force who were interviewed said they would contact Larry Neidlinger (NCAD Director of Engineering and Logistics) or the PAO.

Survey participants who are NCAD residents said they would express concerns to the NCAD commander or the housing office.

Fairview Township officials who were surveyed said they would contact the NCAD commander, Kate Stevens (Civilian Executive Assistant to the Commander), or the engineering and environmental staff.

PADER officials surveyed said they would direct questions to the environmental staff at NCAD.

A local chamber of commerce official and a local school principal stated they would seek information from Col. John K. Joseph, the NCAD commander.

Question 7

Would you be interested in joining a mailing list to receive news releases, fact sheets, and other general information about this study?

Summary of Responses

Nineteen survey participants would like to be placed on a mailing list to receive environmental information regarding NCAD studies, and four persons interviewed did not want to be included in a mailing list.

Question 8

Other than the mailing list, what other ways can NCAD provide you with information?

Summary of Responses

Newspaper(s)-- Twenty-one survey participants regularly read the "Harrisburg Patriot News." Additionally, NCAD residents and workers read "The Conveyor," the installation newspaper produced by the PAO staff. Other newspapers read by survey participants include "York Dispatch," "York Daily Record," "Carlisle Sentinel," "Westshore Shopper," and the "Westshore Guide."

Television – Survey participants primarily view Harrisburg stations WHP-TV (Channel 21), WHTM-TV (Channel 27), WITF-TV (Channel 33), and Lancaster, PA station WGAL-TV (Channel 8).

Radio -- Persons surveyed stated they listen to stations WHP, WITF, WKBO, and WNNK in Harrisburg; WMIX in Camp Hill; WHYL in Carlisle; WNCE in Lancaster; and WSBA in York.

Information Repository -- All persons surveyed said public access to environmental study reports would be useful and was desired. New Cumberland residents suggested the Fairview Township Building, New Cumberland Library, and New Cumberland Post Office as suitable sites for a community information repository. NCAD workers and residents identified the NCAD library as a practical location for an installation information repository.

Community Information Line -- Nineteen persons interviewed said the need existed for a community information telephone line to NCAD to gain environmental information. Several people said the line may not be used frequently but should be available to the community. Four persons said there is no need for a community information line.

Briefings at NCAD -- Twenty survey participants stated briefings at NCAD would be useful and informative and that they would attend a briefing. It should be noted that all residents of properties adjacent to NCAD who were surveyed expressed interest in attending an environmental briefing. Three persons surveyed stated briefings would not be useful to them.

Community Meetings (Suggested time and place) -- Eighteen persons interviewed said they would attend a community meeting relating to NCAD environmental studies and remedial actions. Suggested locations for the meetings included the Fairview Township building and the NCAD Theatre. A Fairview Township official stated meetings could be useful, but a need would exist for timely followup from NCAD to issues presented. He suggested that a timeline be developed for actions to be implemented from meeting activities. A PADER official said the meeting would be useful if it pertained to relevant issues rather than general topics. Several survey participants suggested the meetings not be held on Wednesdays or Fridays due to schedule conflicts with church and school activities. Five persons said a community meeting would not be a practical method for them to receive information.

Informal Community Group Workshops -- Nineteen survey participants said informal workshops were not a practical method of information exchange, and four said they would attend and participate in workshops.

Other -- Residents living adjacent to NCAD suggested members of the Red Land Soccer Association be placed on the mailing list for environmental fact sheets due to their interest in NCAD environmental matters, especially studies relating to Marsh Run Park. Installation workers said news releases to local media, distributing environmental information flyers to work areas, and posting fact sheets and flyers on bulletin boards would be useful methods to distribute information. NCAD residents stated more environmental study information should be included in the NCAD newspaper, "The Conveyor," and that environmental study updates could be included in the weekly bulletins distributed on post. Fairview Township officials said notices of meetings and environmental information could be posted on the community bulletin board at the township building and included in the township newsletter. PADER survey participants suggested NCAD study information could be sent to the York County Solid Waste Authority and be incorporated into the York County newsletter, which is published quarterly by the authority. A local school principal stated NCAD should provide information directly to local newspapers and radio and television stations.

Question 9

How do you receive your drinking water? Private well? Community well? City water? Bottled water? Other?

Summary of Responses

Twenty-one survey participants are connected to city water systems, but three of those persons, all NCAD residents, use bottled water for drinking purposes. Two survey participants receive water from private wells. They do not live in areas involved in the NCAD groundwater studies.

Question 10

Can you suggest anyone else (friend, neighbor, group) that we should contact or who might want to be included on the mailing list?

Summary of Responses

It was suggested that the following groups, organizations, or individuals be notified of community meetings, be added to the mailing list, and be sent news releases related to NCAD environmental activities: Chesapeake Bay Foundation Sierra Club Camp Hill Audubon Society, *AFGE* Union Leaders, NCAD Wives Club, Westshore School District Leaders, Fairview Township Lions Club, New Cumberland Borough Officials, Fairview Township Officials, Community Soccer Association.

NOTE: Addresses of some of these individuals and groups have been included in Appendix D as additional points of contact. The names and addresses of Fairview Township and New Cumberland Borough officials are included in Appendix I, Elected Officials. The names of two private individuals not associated with a group were also suggested.

Question 11

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

Summary of Responses

Residents of homes adjacent to NCAD said increased truck traffic entering and exiting NCAD in the vicinity of the new EDC building is creating traffic hazards and dust and air pollution. It was noted that fill dirt from trucks going to construction areas drops onto Old York Road create dust and dirt problems for residential homes fronting that road. It was suggested that the Army, township, or contractor should be responsible for sweeping dirt from roadways and for using watering trucks to settle the dust. Excessive speed of trucks entering Normandy Road from Old York Road was identified as a special concern of several residents. It was also suggested that better traffic flow patterns be established for workers by possibly staggering work hours to prevent traffic congestion at the beginning and end of the workday.

A resident noted the view from her back yard was changed by the building and expansion of the EDC building. The resident said the Army should provide a landscaped barrier between residential homes and the new facility. Residents said construction of the new EDC complex had interrupted natural drainage patterns and that culverts on Army property were often clogged, causing flooding into their yards. Several residents expressed concerns that soil and water contamination may make vegetables grown in their yards unsafe for consumption. One resident said the Army should notify neighbors in advance when work crews are to be in the area to minimize confusion and stress. It was noted that a news conference with television coverage (organized by the Fairview Township supervisors) was scheduled in the neighborhood without notification of residents, causing residents to speculate that new environmental problems had been discovered. A resident stated she wanted open communication and honesty from the Army. One resident expressed fear that the Army was attempting to acquire homes in the neighborhood for future placement of a helicopter landing zone, and that portions of the neighborhood were targeted for acquisition and destruction. A resident suggested NCAD provide newsletters and news releases on environmental studies and seek television coverage of remedial activities.

One installation worker surveyed stated she was concerned about flight patterns of aircraft flying over NCAD using Capital City Airport or the Harrisburg Airport. A worker also expressed concerns about possible radon gas health impacts in work areas.

Two installation residents stated their housing unit had been tested for asbestos and radon, but they had not been notified of test findings. They said they would like to be informed whether or not health risks were present and desired remedial actions if needed. Another NCAD resident stated the installation should have a recycling program for solid waste such as newspapers, cans, and glass. A resident also noted her basement has flooded in the past but not recently.

Fairview Township officials offered to include NCAD environmental findings and notifications of community meetings in the township newsletter that is published twice a year. An official said he is glad NCAD has a new commander and hopes open communication will be established and maintained by the Army to township officials. It was noted that officials felt Army problems were serious but that problems were made more serious by the manner in which the Army handled them. An official said the Army should

use its resources to correct problems rather than expending them on massive studies to look at problems. Officials commended the new NCAD commander (Col. John K. Joseph) for improving public acceptance for and attitudes about the installation.

A representative of the Greater West Shore Area Chamber of Commerce said the NCAD commander should establish and maintain personal contact with the media. He said NCAD should keep the media and local officials briefed in a timely manner of study findings and actions. It was noted that the business community is satisfied with the commander and his staff. The chamber official offered to allow NCAD to place notice of meetings, availability of documents, etc. in issues of "Chamber Business," the chamber's newsletter.

The principal of the local school stated the area's biggest complaint with the Army is its failure to "let the community know what was going on." The principal said he wants NCAD to communicate more effectively.

Question 12

(Optional) In your opinion, how sensitive is the community to environmental issues?

Summary of Responses

Fourteen survey participants said the community is very sensitive to environmental issues, six persons said the community has average interests in environmental matters, two persons said community interest is low, and one person said people are interested in environmental issues just when it directly affects them.

COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS Interviews conducted by USATHAMA and Hunter/ESE with NCAD workers and residents, residents of homes adjacent to NCAD, Fairview Township officials, representatives of PADER, and local educational and business representatives on September 13, 14, and 15, 1989, revealed numerous concerns exist relating to environmental issues at NCAD. Reviews of regional newspaper stories regarding NCAD for 1987 to 1989 indicate indepth and frequent news coverage of NCAD environmental activities with intense interest directed to contamination of the Marsh Run Park site and groundwater contamination in neighborhoods adjacent to NCAD. Currently, environmental issues dominate the news coverage of NCAD, and survey participants said fellow citizens are very sensitive to environmental matters relating to NCAD. In addition to media and citizen scrutiny of NCAD, officials of Fairview Township have expressed extreme sensitivity to ongoing studies at NCAD and possible health impacts to local citizens from contamination possibly originating at the installation.

Concerns expressed to the media and to the survey team from several residents of York Road include fear of adverse health impacts from drinking and bathing in water from private wells found to be contaminated primarily with TCE. Although water from four home wells has been replaced by city water in actions by the Army, homeowners expressed concern about health risks resulting from prolonged exposure to the water during the past. One homeowner has initiated a \$1.6 million lawsuit claiming his wife's death from cancer in 1983 was caused by exposure to groundwater contaminated with TCE and that the source of contamination was NCAD. Other residents of homes between Old York Road and Terrace Place have expressed concerns that surface water in a neighborhood spring also has been found to be contaminated. Residents have used the spring for recreational purposes for many years and fear past exposure to the spring water may have adverse health effects. The spring has now been fenced off from public use, and the Army is evaluating remedial options to correct the problem.

Other concerns voiced by residents adjacent to NCAD relate to traffic congestions, dust, noise, yard flooding caused by blocked culverts on NCAD property, loss of natural views due to construction of the EDC building, and fear of property devaluation due to proximity to NCAD and environmental problems.

Some residents near Marsh Run and citizens who have used the Marsh Run Park for recreational purposes have expressed concerns to the media and public officials regarding contamination of the site which was previously used as an NCAD landfill. Soil tests at the park have revealed concentrations of arsenic,

barium, cadmium, cyanide, copper, lead, silver, zinc, and mercury above allowable government-established levels. In September 1989, more than 125 legal claims had been filed against the Army by residents who claim they have suffered "emotional distress" from learning they have been exposed to contamination at the Marsh Run Park.

Additional concerns expressed by Fairview Township officials to the survey team and presented in numerous "Patriot News" stories relate to a lack of timely information provided to the township by the Army relating to environmental study findings. In some instances, township officials have acquired study results from newspaper reporters rather than from the Army. The Fairview officials stated improved communication with Army is essential to improved working relations to solve problems affecting both NCAD and local communities. Officials said they would like notification from the Army when environmental study reports are published and available for review.

Installation workers and residents have stated there are some concerns regarding the quality of installation drinking water and health impacts from the possible presence of asbestos or radon gas in the work place or NCAD housing units.

APPENDIX E

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

The Red Land Library

48 Robin Hood Drive
Etters, PA 17319
(717) 938-5599

Hours:

Mon. - Tue.: 1 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Wed. - Fri.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sat.: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Closed Sun.

Fairview Township Municipal Building

599 Lewisberry Road
New Cumberland, PA 17070
(717) 901-5200

Hours:

Mon. – Fri.: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Closed Sat. and Sun.

DDSP Environmental Office

Building 1-3
New Cumberland PA 17070
(717) 770-8147
larry.dolinger@dla.mil

Hours:

Mon. through Friday: 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Closed Sat. and Sun.

APPENDIX F

MEDIA RELATIONS PLAN

Effective communication and timely information exchanges with the public are essential for establishing and maintaining the community's trust, understanding and support. The media can be of great benefit to the Depot by providing accurate and timely information, updates and announcement of events. Print and electronic media sources may also provide a public platform for dissenting interests and opinion regarding Depot issues.

The Defense Distribution Center has established media guidance protocol (April 1998) that is the basis for this plan. It will be used to ensure consistency of information provided to the media.

Goal

The goal of the media relations plan is to ensure fair and balanced reporting from the Greater Harrisburg area media by establishing a cooperative, two-way dialogue.

Objectives

- a) To provide the media with timely and accurate information on environmental cleanup activities and related community issues; and
- b) To respond effectively to all media inquiries and requests for information, and to address and clarify reported inaccuracies.

Activities

To maximize the benefit, it is important to establish relationships with key media personnel, and to nurture these relationships on an ongoing basis. The following media relations activities are either ongoing or planned for the Depot:

- **Designated Spokesperson** – Only those persons with approval from DDC are permitted to speak to the media on issues relating to the environmental program. All media inquiries should be made to:

Jackie Noble
Public Affairs Officer, DDC
(717) 770-6223
jackie.noble@dla.mil

- **Greater Harrisburg Area Media List** - In order to foster a positive and ongoing exchange of information with the media, and to promote Community Information Sessions and other newsworthy events, a Greater Harrisburg Area Media List has been developed. News releases, public service announcements, fact sheets, newsletters and media advisories are forwarded to each media outlet in an effort to encourage coverage of Depot issues with facts and key messages provided on environmental activities. This list is updated on an as-needed basis to confirm news directors, editors and contact numbers.
- **Media Training** - The designated spokesperson(s) will receive annual media training and regular briefings on the environmental program. This training includes developing an awareness of the

media's specific information needs, anticipation and preparation for high-concern community issues and how to convey complex technical information to the media.

- **Response to Media Questions/ Requests for Interviews** – All media inquiries should be made to the PAO, DDC (at the number provided above). The appropriate designated spokesperson will speak to the media on issues relating to the environmental cleanup or site management, and may refer technical questions to the Depot's Environmental Coordinator or other qualified staff. No contractor or security personnel shall speak to the media on behalf of the Depot, except to identify and/or facilitate contact with the designated Depot spokesperson.
- **Point-of-Contact Information** - All security stations and telephone operators will be supplied with contact information for the Depot spokespeople and the phone number for the PAO, in case they receive inquiries from the media.
- **Media Monitoring** - The DDSP PAO will monitor (or arrange for the necessary monitoring services) the major publications, radio and TV stations for coverage of Depot and related issues. The DDSP PAO will ensure this information is given to the Environmental Office, the DDC PAO, and distributed to all other interested parties and relevant authorities.

Greater Harrisburg Area Media Contact List

In order to promote public involvement meetings, Community Information Sessions and other newsworthy events, a Greater Harrisburg Area Media List has been developed by the community relations team in order to foster a positive and ongoing dialogue with the media. In keeping with the activities outlined in the Media Plan, news releases, public service announcements, fact sheets and media advisories are forwarded to each media outlet in an effort to encourage accurate coverage of Depot issues.

RADIO STATIONS:

WNCE NICE 92.1 -FM

Cumulus Media
3400 North Sixth Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 238-1041

WHP TALK RADIO 580

3300 North Sixth Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 238-2100

WIOO RADIO

180 York Road
Carlisle, PA 17013
(717) 697-4297

WITF - FM

P.O. Box 2954
Harrisburg, PA 17105
(717) 236-6000

WKBO – 1230 AM

Clear Channel Broadcasting
600 Corporate Circle
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 540-8800

WTPA - FM 93.5

Cumulus Media
3400 North Sixth Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 238-1041

WNNK WINK 104 FM

Cumulus Media
3400 North Sixth Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 238-1041

WTCY - THE TOUCH

Cumulus Media
3400 North Sixth Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 238-1041

WRVV - THE RIVER

600 Corporate Circle
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 540-8800

WQXA FM 105.7

Citadel Broadcasting Center
919 Buckingham Boulevard
Elizabethtown, PA 17022
(717) 249-1717

WRBT – 94.9 FM

Clear Channel Broadcasting
600 Corporate Circle
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 540-8800

WRKZ

Citadel Broadcasting Center
919 Buckingham Boulevard
Elizabethtown, PA 17022
(717) 249-1717

WMSS 91.1

214 Race Street
Middletown, PA 17057
(717) 948-9136

WARM 103 FM / WSBA AM

P.O. Box 910
York, PA 17402
(717) 233-1155

WWKL

Citadel Broadcast Center
919 Buckingham Boulevard
Elizabethtown, PA 17022
(717) 249-1717

WRVV – 97.3 FM

Clear Channel Broadcasting
600 Corporate Circle
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 540-8800

WWII – THE ROCK

8 West Main Street
Shiremanstown, PA 17011
(717) 731-9944

WHP

Clear Channel Broadcasting
600 Corporate Circle
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 540-8800

WHYL

Citadel Broadcast Center
919 Buckingham Boulevard
Elizabethtown, PA 17022
(717) 249-1717

TELEVISION STATIONS:

WHTM TV (ABC)
3235 Hoffman Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 236-2727

WITF TV
1982 Locust Lane
P.O. Box 2954
Harrisburg, PA 17105
(717) 236-6000 / (800) 366-9483

WPMT TV (FOX)
2005 South Queen Street
York, PA 17403
(717) 843-0043

WGAL TV
P.O. Box 7127
1300 Columbia Avenue
Lancaster, PA 17604
(717) 238-8888

WHP TV (CNN)
3300 North Sixth Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 238-2100

NEWSPAPERS:

The Patriot News

812 Market Street
Harrisburg, PA 17401
(717) 255-4100

West Shore Bureau

2220 Market Street
Camp Hill, PA 17011
(717) 975-9781

Central Pennsylvania Business Journal

101 North 2nd Street
2nd floor
Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717) 236-4300

Harrisburg City Calendar

10 North 2nd Street
Suite 401
Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717) 255-3020

The Sun

P.O. Box C
115 South Water Street
Hummelstown, PA 17036
(717) 566-3251

The Sentinel

457 East North Street
P.O. Box 130
Carlisle, PA 17013
(717) 243-2611
(For advertising only):
219 East Main Street
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055
(717) 790-0666

The Paxton Herald

101 Lincoln Street
Harrisburg, PA 17112
(717) 545-9540

Hershey Chronicle

513 West Chocolate Avenue
Hershey, PA 17033
(717) 533-2900

York Daily Record

122 South George Street
P.O. Box 15122
York, PA 17405
(717) 771-2000

Summary of News Clippings:

(Source: Cumberlandlink – Cumberland County News – www.cumberlandlink.com)

1995

May 19, 1995

Armed Forces Day draws large crowds

Weather worries postponed a few of the highlights Saturday at the Defense Distribution Region East headquarters, New Cumberland, but those who came for Armed Forces Day festivities called the day a success.

More than 1,000 people attended and 138 area organizations participated in some part of the six-hour event this year. Most activities proceeded as planned, although a lingering late-morning haze delayed the traditional "Flyover" of A-10 airplanes and a parachute drop by the 104th Infantry Division.

"There's especially awareness of the Armed Forces now," explained Maj. Gen. James Mac Vay, commander of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard, before the opening ceremonies.

While the event usually raises civilian awareness of the armed forces, he said, the attention to downsizing after the Cold War also is focusing national attention to the military.

"There's the idea that we must downsize because the Cold War is over with," he said. "But the other side of this is we must maintain a state of readiness unlike the military before World War II, which was unprepared."

November 13, 1995

Workers will be hit by government shutdown

Civilian employees at all military installations in the Cumberland County area will be impacted if the federal government shuts down operations at midnight.

However, the number of lay-offs at each installation varies greatly. In some cases officials could not say as of Monday morning what the impact would be.

This is particularly the case at installations such as the former New Cumberland Army Depot and former Mechanicsburg Naval Base at Hampden Township - both of which have a large number of "tenant" units that receive funding a variety of different ways.

The situation is more clear at Carlisle Barracks, which has one major activity to worry about - the U.S. Army War College.

Uniformed service members will not be impacted at the barracks - that is also the case at the other area installations as of now - but "a majority" of the barracks' 900 civilian employees will be furloughed as of Tuesday morning if a shutdown occurs, says Army spokesman Lt. Col. John Falkenbury.

Those "exempt" from such a furlough will be those civilians necessary for "life and property," Falkenbury says, such as fire department and police and workers at the health clinic.

The activities most commonly used by retirees and dependents such as the post exchange, commissary and recreation services will not be impacted by the shutdown, because their funding is not tied to the federal budget.

1997

April 4, 1997

DDRE trying to save army depot

A group planning to form a coalition to help preserve Defense Distribution Region East at the former New Cumberland Army Depot expects to soon announce a date for its groundbreaking meeting.

Peter Loedding, president of Capital Region Economic Development Corp. (CREDC) and group spokesman, says a date for the meeting should be announced by Monday at the latest.

The first meeting will be open to the public and "we would expect that anybody of interest would be invited," Loedding says. "We will get a good update briefing on the status to that point and then we would be developing what our strategy will be."

A "working group" should emerge from this meeting to start the process of fighting for DDRE, he says. Earlier this week, the Defense Logistics Agency based at Fort Belvoir, Va., announced plans to consolidate the headquarters for DDRE and Defense Distribution Region West near Stockton, Calif.

Belvoir has also been named as a potential site, but Sen. Rick Santorum, R-Pa., said Friday Belvoir has been included "as a token" and the real fight is between Pennsylvania and California.

DLA plans to appoint a committee to decide by fall where the new headquarters will be. The consolidation would be complete by 1999.

Santorum says DLA in 1995 did a similar analysis of three possible headquarters site alternatives. Analysis gave the edge to New Cumberland, he says.

As a result, he believes "a lot of the work" of the new group DLA now wants to form "has already been done."

U.S. Reps. Bill Goodling, R-19, and George Gekas, R-17, were also at DDRE Friday.

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April 16, 1997

Reorganization to affect DDRE

The Defense Logistics Agency has announced plans to consolidate in one location the headquarters of three regional depots, including Defense Distribution Region East at the former New Cumberland Army Depot. DLA is expected to decide sometime in late summer if the headquarters of the new Defense Distribution Center will be at New Cumberland, or at what is now Defense Distribution Region West in Stockton, Calif., or at DLA's present headquarters at Fort Belvoir, Va.

If New Cumberland is not selected, the change could affect up to 704 people, including 187 "pure headquarters" positions and another 517 who work at Administrative Support Center East, says DDRE Spokesman Keith Beebe.

But he says the number of layoffs if DDRE is not selected will most likely be far fewer than 704.

While it appears the 187 positions would be lost, Beebe says "if we are selected or if we aren't, it's anticipated the majority of people in the ASCE would get transferred" to other positions at what is now known as Defense Distribution Susquehanna Pennsylvania, which has facilities at the former Mechanicsburg Naval Depot in Hampden Township and in New Cumberland.

September 20, 1997

Officials praise defense plant workers

Two U.S. congressmen and a U.S. senator congratulated local defense workers Friday on their victory in a fight for local military jobs but warned the threat will never go away.

"Nothing is more exhilarating than being missed by a bullet," said U.S. Sen. Arlen Specter, R-Pa., quoting

Winston Churchill. But "there will be plenty of bullets to dodge."

Specter told a gathering of about 50 workers at Defense Distribution Region East in New Cumberland that their "99.5 percent efficiency rating spoke volumes" in the decision this week to locate the headquarters of the nation's military supply system there.

That decision preserved close to 400 local jobs placed in jeopardy in April when the Defense Logistics Agency announced plans to consolidate DDRE and its sister headquarters, based in Stockton, Calif.

U.S. Reps. Bill Goodling, R-19, and George Gekas, R-17, attended a POW/MIA ceremony at DDRE Friday. Speaking with reporters afterward, they said they expect California congressmen to protest the move and fight to keep operations in their state.

But they insist it makes much more sense for the headquarters to be in New Cumberland.

"The product, the quality is on our side. The location is on our side," Goodling said.

Specter, Goodling and Gekas all agreed they don't regard the efforts of the California delegation as a major threat.

"Once it's done, it's done," Specter said. "I do not believe they have a leg to stand on."

Pennsylvania's congressional delegation joined forces with DDRE employees and a task force in convincing the Pentagon to locate the headquarters in New Cumberland.

Goodling noted the California delegation is known for internal squabbling, which could further hamper its efforts.

The new headquarters will be called Defense Distribution Center and officially begin operating Oct. 1, says Keith Beebe, spokesman for DDRE.

2000

May 1, 2000

Depot wins national award

Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen announced recently that the Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna in Fairview Township is one of the five winners of the 2000 Commander in Chief's Award for Installation Excellence Award.

A news release says recipients of the annual award were selected for their support of the Department of Defense mission and in recognition of the outstanding and innovative efforts of the people who operate and maintain U.S. military installations.

DDSP is responsible for providing physical distribution of Department of Defense-owned commodities to all branches of the armed forces and other federal agencies throughout the world. It is the largest of 24 depots operated by the Defense Distribution Center.

DDSP was recognized for its emphasis on improving customer support, its award-winning recycling program, its employee suggestion program and family advocacy services and its donation of computer equipment to area schools.

"The success we have come to enjoy, and our customers have come to expect, is based on a combination of factors... employee expertise and dedication, dependability, trust and a spirit of cooperation," says Navy Capt. Joseph Kenney, DDSP commander.

May 24, 2000

Change of command at depot set for Friday

Navy Capt. Chris R. McKelvey will become the next commander of Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna Pennsylvania in a ceremony to be held at 9:30 a.m. Friday.

He succeeds Navy Capt. Joseph Kenney.

McKelvey volunteered for and served a six-month tour of duty as "chief of contracts" for NATO Operations Joint Guard in Bosnia-Herzegovina. He most recently served as special assistant to the deputy commander for contracts at the Naval Sea Systems Command.

Kenney will go on to be deputy director of the Readiness and Resources Division and head of the Supply Operations and Readiness Branch for the U.S. Atlantic Fleet in Norfolk.
DDSP was created in 1991 with the merger of New Cumberland Army Depot and Defense Logistics Agency Defense Depot Mechanicsburg into a single entity with about 2,000 employees at the two locations. DDSP provides military and commercial repair parts, clothing and textiles, medical supplies, and industrial and electronic components to military customers around the world.
DDSP is the largest Department of Defense wholesale distribution depot in America.

August 3, 2000

Defense depot changes its command

Leadership of the Defense Distribution Center in New Cumberland changed during a ceremony this morning.
Army Brig. Gen. James H. Pillsbury becomes the third commander of the DDC, succeeding Army Brig. Gen. Barbara Doornink.
Pillsbury comes to DDC from an assignment at the Pentagon as deputy director, Logistics, Readiness and Requirements for the Joint Staff. He is a 27-year career officer and 1995 graduate of the Army War College on Carlisle Barracks.
Doornink goes on to the Pentagon where she will work in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics as director of Strategic Plans and Operations.
DDC was established upon the former New Cumberland Army Depot in October 1997. It is headquarters to 24 distribution depots in the United States, Japan and Germany.
DDC is the primary field level activity of the Defense Logistics Agency. DLA provides supply support and technical logistics services to the military and several civilian agencies. Based at Fort Belvoir, Va., DLA is the one source for nearly every consumable item whether for combat readiness, emergency preparedness or day-to-day operations.

September 17, 2000

Army depot won't lose 400 jobs

The U.S. Defense Logistics Agency announced Tuesday the new headquarters of the nation's military supply system will be at what is now Defense Distribution Region East in New Cumberland.
The move preserves close to 400 jobs at New Cumberland threatened in April when the Defense Logistics Agency announced plans to consolidate DDRE and its sister headquarters, Defense Distribution Region West in Stockton, Calif.
DLA at the time said it would undertake a study to decide whether to locate the new headquarters at New Cumberland, Stockton, or Fort Belvoir, Va.
DDRE spokesman Keith Beebe says the decision to put the headquarters in New Cumberland does not mean new jobs there. In fact, about 70 positions will be eliminated.

No additional article regarding DDSP New Cumberland were found on the DLA Media Center web page as of 27 March 2007 (www.dla.mil); DDSP PAO did not have any additional news clippings to include in this section since the entry above in 2000.

APPENDIX G

COMMUNITY RELATIONS MAILING LIST

The Defense Distribution Center (DDC) and DDSP's Public Affairs Offices maintain an active mailing list of community members, businesses, local, state and federal officials, and neighbors who are interested in the environmental program. Individuals or organizations that would like to have their names added to the mailing list are asked to contact:

Ms. Sherre Mitten-Bell
DDSP
2001 Mission Drive, Suite 1
New Cumberland, PA 17070
717-770-7582
sherre.mitten-bell@dla.mil

Newsletters, fact sheets, public notices and other Depot-related information are currently mailed to those on the mailing list as events occur.

APPENDIX H

**AREA SCHOOLS, BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNITY
GROUPS AND CIVIC LEADERS**

Several people who were interviewed during the community surveys in 1989, 2000 and 2007 recommended that the Depot maintain an active dialogue with the schools, businesses, community groups and local and state officials and politicians in order to create a greater awareness and understanding of the Depot and the ongoing environmental program. This listing is provided for reference, in the event that milestone events occur that need to be shared with these groups/ organizations.

West Shore Area Schools:

Administration Center for Education
507 Fishing Creek Road
Lewisberry
(717) 938-9577

Allen Middle School
4225 Gettysburg Road
Camp Hill
(717) 761-1500

Alternative Education
331 Eighth
New Cumberland
(717) 774-1062

Cedar Cliff High School
Carlisle & Warwick Road
Camp Hill
(717) 737-8654

Crossroads Middle School
535 Fishing Creek Road
Lewisberry
(717) 932-1295

Fishing Creek Elementary
510 Fishing Creek Road
Lewisberry
(717) 938-6565

Fairview Elementary School
480 Lewisberry Road
New Cumberland
(717) 774-2970

Herman Avenue Elementary School
6th & Herman Avenue
Lemoyne
(717) 763-7446

Highland Avenue Elementary
1325 Carlisle Road
Camp Hill
(717) 737-4648

Hillside Elementary School
7th & Sharon
New Cumberland
(717) 774-1321

Lemoyne Middle School
701 Market
Lemoyne
(717) 761-6345

Lower Allen Elementary School
4100 Gettysburg Road
Camp Hill
(717) 761-8415

Mt. Zion Elementary School
850 Lewisberry Road
Lewisberry
(717) 938-2621

Newberry Elementary School
2055 Old Trail Road
Etters
(717) 938-2111

New Cumberland Middle School
331 Eighth
New Cumberland
(717) 774-0162

Red Land High School
560 Fishing Creek Road
Lewisberry
(717) 938-6561

Red Mill Elementary School
700 Red Mill Road
Etters
(717) 938-3778

Rossmoyne Elementary School
1225 Rossmoyne Road
Mechanicsburg
(717) 697-8578

Washington Heights
Elementary School
7th & Walnut
Lemoyne
(717) 761-8040

BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS:

Capitol Region Chamber of Commerce
114 Walnut Street
Harrisburg
(717) 232-4121

Greater Carlisle Area Chamber of Commerce
212 North Hanover Street
Carlisle, PA
(717) 243-4515

Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce/ Chamber of
Business and Industry
417 Walnut Street
Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717) 255-3252

Harrisburg Regional Chamber & Capital Region
Economic Development Corporation (CREDC)
3211 North Front Street, Suite 201
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 232-4099

West Shore Area Chamber of Commerce
4211 Trindle Road
Camp Hill, PA 17011
(717) 761-0702

SENIOR CITIZEN'S SERVICES:

Mechanicsburg Area Senior Adult Center
97 West Portland
Mechanicsburg
(717) 697-5947

Middletown Interfaith Senior Services
17 South Union Street
Middletown
(717) 944-4788

West Shore Senior Citizens Center
122 Geary
New Cumberland
(717) 774-0409

Governor:

RENDELL, ED

Room 225
Main Capital Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120
(717) 787-2500

STATE LEGISLATURE – SENATORS:

Senate District 31
Vance, Patricia H.
Senate Box 203031
Room 168, Capital Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120
(717) 787-8524

State Legislature – Representatives:

House District 88
Nailor, Jerry L.
PO Box 202088
312 Main Capitol Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120-2088
(717) 761-4665

House District 92
Perry, Scott
PO Box 202092
54B East Wing
Harrisburg, PA 17120-2092
(717) 783-8783

U.S. SENATE:

Casey, Robert P., Jr.
555 Walnut Street, First Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717) 231-7540

Specter, Arlen
Room 1104, Federal Building
228 Walnut Street
Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717) 782-3951

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES:

Platts, Todd R.
59 W. Louthier Street
Carlisle, PA 17013
(717) 249-0190

Local Governments:

Camp Hill Borough
2145 Walnut Street
Camp Hill, PA 17011
(717) 737-3456

City of Harrisburg
City Government Center
Harrisburg, PA
(717) 255-3011

Dillsburg Borough
151 South Baltimore Street
Dillsburg, PA 17019
(717) 432-9969

Fairview Township
599 Lewisberry Road
New Cumberland, PA 17070
(717) 774-3190

Lower Allen Township
1993 Hummel Avenue
Camp Hill, PA 17011
(717) 737-8681

Monroe Township
1220 Boiling Springs Road
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055
(717) 697-4613

Shiremanstown Borough
1 West Main Street
Shiremanstown, PA
(717) 761-4169

Tri-County Regional Planning Commission
112 Market Street, 8th Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717) 234-2639

Carlisle Borough
53 West South Street
Carlisle, PA 17013
(717) 249-4422

Cumberland County Courthouse
1 Courthouse Square
Carlisle, PA 17013
(717) 240-6150

East Pennsboro Township
98 South Enola Drive
Enola, PA 17025
(717) 732-0711

Lemoyne Borough
665 Market Street
Lemoyne, PA 17043
(717) 737-6843

Marysville Borough
200 Overcrest Road
Marysville, PA 17053
(717) 957-3110

New Cumberland Borough
1120 Market Street
New Cumberland, PA 17070
(717) 774-0404

South Middleton Township
520 Park Drive
Boiling Springs, PA 17007
(717) 258-5324

Upper Allen Township
100 Gettysburg Pike
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055
(717) 766-0756