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FINAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN UPDATE MCB CAMP LEJEUNE NC
02/01/2011
CH2M HILL

Final

Community Involvement Plan Update

Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
Jacksonville, North Carolina



Prepared for

Department of the Navy
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Mid-Atlantic

Contract No. N62470-02-D-3052
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Prepared by

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**Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
Jacksonville, North Carolina**

Contract Task Order 0171

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**Department of the Navy
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Under the

**NAVFAC CLEAN III Program
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Virginia Beach, Virginia

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACS	American Community Survey
AOC	Area of Concern
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
CLHDW	Camp Lejeune Historic Drinking Water
CMS	Corrective Measures Study
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CSI	Confirmatory Sampling Investigation
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
DCERP	Defense Coastal/Estuarine Research Program
DD	Decision Document
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DoD	Department of Defense
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EMD	Environmental Management Division
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FS	Feasibility Study
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MCB CamLej	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
MILCON	Military Construction
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
NACIP	Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Navy	Department of Navy
NC	North Carolina
NCDENR	North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NFA	no further action
NPL	National Priorities List
OU	Operable Unit
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PA/SI	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection

PAO	Public Affairs Office/Public Affairs Officer
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SDZ	Surface Danger Zone
SI	Site Inspection
SMP	Site Management Plan
SWMU	solid waste management unit
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TRC	Technical Review Committee
U.S.	United States
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	underground storage tank
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

Overview of Community Involvement Plan

1.1 Introduction

Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCB CamLej) is a military installation located in Onslow County in eastern North Carolina (**Figure 1-1**). The mission of MCB CamLej is to maintain combat-ready units for expeditionary deployment. The Base provides housing, training facilities, and logistical support for Fleet Marine Force Units and other assigned units.

MCB CamLej has been conducting a series of environmental studies and cleanup activities under the United States (U.S.) Department of Defense (DoD) Environmental Restoration Program (ERP). The ERP follows the procedures set forth in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The ERP has two major components:

The Installation Restoration Program (IRP) addresses releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants that pose toxicological risks to human health or the environment.

The Military Munitions Response Program (MRP) addresses environmental health and safety hazards from unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions, and munitions constituents.

In 1989, MCB CamLej was scored and ranked by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL). The development of a Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is a requirement of CERCLA and the ERP. The purpose of this CIP is to assist MCB CamLej in meeting the needs of the local community for information about, and participation in, the ongoing investigation and remedial processes at the Base. This document is an update of the previous CIP prepared in 2005 (CH2M HILL, 2005).

1.2 Goals of the Community Involvement Program

MCB CamLej and the U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy) have implemented a community involvement program to address issues of community concern regarding ERP activities at the Base. The goals of the community involvement program are to present factual and timely information, obtain community feedback, and promote understanding.

The objectives of the community involvement program at MCB CamLej are as follows:

- Continue two-way communications between the Base and concerned individuals, including local residents and local officials.
- Keep the general public informed of ongoing actions, major findings, and decisions.

- Furnish accurate, timely, and understandable information to affected and interested parties.
- Provide a means of monitoring public concerns and information needs throughout the ERP process.
- Provide a mechanism for incorporating public comments into the environmental restoration process in a timely and meaningful way.
- Gather and update information about neighboring communities.
- Modify the program as necessary to meet the changing needs of the local community.

1.3 Contents of the Community Involvement Plan

This CIP identifies community concerns about the investigation and restoration of potentially contaminated sites at MCB CamLej and outlines community involvement activities to be conducted during the ongoing and anticipated future restoration activities.

This plan has been prepared in accordance with regulations and guidance for conducting community involvement activities related to ERP, including:

- Superfund Community Involvement Handbook (USEPA 540-K-01-003, April 2002)
- USEPA's Community Involvement Toolkit (<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/index.htm>)
- Navy's Environmental Restoration Program Manual (August 2006)
- DoD's Management Guidance for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (September 2001)
- 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 179, Final Rule [for] DoD Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol
- 32 CFR Part 203, Final Rule [for] Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) in Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA)
- 30 CFR Part 202, Final Rule [for] DoD Restoration Advisory Boards (RAB)

Recommendations for future community involvement activities are based on information about community concerns and the effectiveness of community involvement activities to date that were obtained during interviews with members of the local community in December 2009.

This plan is divided into the following major sections and appendices:

- Section 1 – Overview of Community Involvement Plan
- Section 2 – Facility Description and History
- Section 3 – Community Background
- Section 4 – The Community Involvement Program
- Appendix A – Example Public Notices, Fact Sheets, and Media Articles

- Appendix B – Interview Questions and Summary of Responses
- Appendix C – Key Community Contacts
- Appendix D – Restoration Advisory Board Members

The Base maintains a mailing list of interested individuals and agency representatives. Note: to protect privacy, the addresses of private individuals (other than public officials) are not published in this CIP.

1.4 Implementation of the Community Involvement Plan

The Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Mid-Atlantic administers the ERP at MCB CamLej and is ultimately responsible for implementing the associated community involvement program as outlined by this CIP. The MCB CamLej Commanding Officer, with support from the Environmental Management Division and the Public Affairs Department, has the overall responsibility for administering this CIP.

Section 4.1.1 “Designate Navy and Marine Corps Contacts,” lists the names, physical addresses, e-mail addresses, and telephone numbers of individuals who can respond to public inquiries or provide relevant information to the public.



- Legend**
- ★ City
 - ▭ Installation Boundary
 - ▭ County Areas

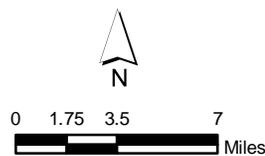


Figure 1-1
Regional Location Map
2010 Community Involvement Plan Update
MCB CamLej
North Carolina



Facility History and Description

2.1 Facility History

On April 5, 1941, Congress authorized more than 14 million dollars to construct an East Coast amphibious training facility on a 110,000-acre tract of land purchased by the Department of the Navy. On May 1, 1941, Lieutenant Colonel William P.T. Hill established and assumed command of the facility, which was known at that time as Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina.

Near the end of 1942, the facility was named Marine Barracks Camp Lejeune in honor of the 13th Commandant and Commanding General of the 2nd Army Division in World War I, Major General John A. Lejeune. The Base's value to the Corps in World War II was evident through the contributions of Marines trained or based there. In 1944, it was renamed MCB CamLej.

2.2 Facility Description and Location

MCB CamLej is located in eastern North Carolina, near the City of Jacksonville in Onslow County (**Figure 1-1**). The Base covers more than 156,000 acres that varies in elevation from sea level to 70 feet above sea level. The Base includes 80 live-fire ranges, 34 gun positions, 50 tactical landing zones, and three state-of-the-art training facilities for military operations in urban terrain.

MCB CamLej consists of six geographical and operational locations under the jurisdiction of the Base Command: Camp Lejeune, Camp Geiger, Camp Johnson (originally known as Montford Point), Courthouse Bay, Stone Bay, and the Greater Sandy Run Training Area. Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) New River is a separate installation that is located within the outer perimeter of the Base and shares its main gate with Camp Geiger. The ERP includes sites located on MCAS New River.

The perimeter of the Base includes 11 miles of beach and encompasses 26,000 acres of water capable of supporting amphibious operations. The Atlantic Ocean frontage is composed of a fragile barrier island system and is separated from the mainland by salt marshes, small bays, and the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. Land use is diverse and includes 29,000 acres of forested wetlands, 20,000 acres of nonforested wetlands, 72,000 acres of upland forests, and 7,500 acres of urban/developed land.

2.3 Environmental Restoration Program

2.3.1 National Priorities List

In October 1989, USEPA placed MCB CamLej on the NPL. The NPL is USEPA's list of the highest-priority hazardous waste sites in the nation. The decision to list a particular site is

determined on the basis of calculated risks to human health and the environment. Nationwide, more than 1,000 sites are listed on the NPL.

MCB CamLej's inclusion on the NPL was largely based on soil and groundwater contamination as a result of past disposal, storage, and handling of industrial chemicals, wastes, and fuels, which resulted in several relatively large impacted sites and numerous smaller waste disposal areas. Those sites requiring further investigation or remedial actions are currently being addressed under the ERP. Several sites are currently under investigation and final remedies have been selected and put in place at several previously investigated sites.

CERCLA (as amended by SARA) is often referred to as "Superfund" because it established a fund for cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. However, all activities at federal facilities listed on the NPL are funded by the responsible federal agency. Congress funds these activities at military facilities through DERA, which in turn supplies funding to each service branch. The Environmental Restoration, Navy account (administered by NAVFAC) provides the funding for CERCLA investigation and remedial activities at MCB CamLej. Although the responsibility for funding and carrying out environmental restoration at the Base rests with the Navy and Marine Corps, the NPL listing gives USEPA a specific role in the oversight of these actions.

2.3.2 Federal Facilities Agreement

As a result of the NPL listing and pursuant to CERCLA, USEPA Region 4, the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), the Navy, and the Marine Corps entered into a Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) for MCB CamLej in 1991. The primary purpose of the FFA is to ensure that the environmental impacts associated with past and present activities at the Base are thoroughly investigated. The ERP is responsible for ensuring that appropriate CERCLA response alternatives are developed and implemented as necessary to protect public health, welfare, and the environment. The FFA makes USEPA a "full partner" in planning for the future use of resources and in prioritizing restoration efforts within the Navy's budget controls.

2.3.3 Site Management Plan

A Site Management Plan (SMP) for MCB CamLej was developed in 1992 and is updated annually. The SMP summarizes the background information for each of the IRP and MMRP sites and provides a schedule of deliverables. The schedules included in the SMP lay out the regulatory deadlines, near-term milestones, and yearly milestones for the ERP. When the updated SMP is completed annually, it is made available to the public in the Administrative Record.

2.3.4 Environmental Restoration Partnership

MCB CamLej formed a CERCLA Partnering Team in the early 1990's. The Partnering Team is made up of representatives of the organizations that are directly involved in the ERP at the Base:

- **Navy:** NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic is responsible for managing and implementing the ERP.
- **Base:** MCB CamLej’s Environmental Management Division (EMD) is responsible for managing onsite activities.
- **Regulatory agencies:** USEPA Region 4 and NCDENR provide oversight in accordance with federal and state environmental regulations.
- **Consultants:** CH2M HILL performs investigative studies and engineering design for remedial actions. Shaw Environmental and Infrastructure, Inc., Rhēa Engineers and Consultants, Inc., and Osage of Virginia, Inc., provide support for remedial investigations, construction, and actions.

By bringing these key parties together in regular, structured meetings to discuss and resolve issues, the Partnering Team promotes trust and cooperation that permits the remediation process to move forward at a quicker pace than was possible under traditional procedures.

The mission of the MCB CamLej Partnering Team is as follows:

“Working together as a team with a commitment to continuous improvement, we will clean up hazardous waste sites with the appropriate use of innovative, quality, and cost effective technologies to protect human health and the environment.”

Promoting community involvement and considering community concerns when making decisions are among the responsibilities of Partnering Team members.

2.3.5 CERCLA Process

The ERP follows the process prescribed by CERCLA regulations and guidance for investigating and addressing environmental contamination and is implemented by the Partnering Team. The CERCLA process includes a series of activities, several of which are designed to involve the public in the decision making process. The typical sequence of activities is:

1. **Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI):** The PA is the initial process of collecting and reviewing existing information, including historical records; aerial photographs; field inspections; and personnel interviews, to identify specific potentially contaminated sites. If such sites are identified, limited sampling is conducted under the SI to either confirm or deny the presence of contaminants.
2. **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS):** If the PA/SI confirms the presence of contamination, the RI is conducted to further evaluate the nature and extent of contamination and to perform a risk assessment for human health and the environment. This process is also called “characterization.” Using the RI data, the FS is then prepared to evaluate a range of options for environmental remediation, analyzing both the available technologies and the estimated costs.
3. **Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP or Proposed Plan [PP]):** As a public participation requirement under CERCLA, the preferred environmental restoration strategy, rationale, and the remedial alternatives evaluated in the FS are summarized

and a remedial action proposed, as a PRAP. Public review and comment on the PRAP are actively solicited.

4. **Record of Decision (ROD or Decision Document [DD]):** The ROD is a public document that explains which restoration alternative was selected for a specific site, on the basis of the technical analysis in the RI/FS and consideration of public comments about the PRAP. All parties directly involved in the ERP (MCB CamLej, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic, USEPA Region 4, and NCDENR) concur with the selected remedy.
5. **Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA):** The RD is the detailed engineering design, and the RA is the actual construction or implementation of the remedy that has been selected for a site.

In addition, the following activities may occur at any time during the CERCLA process:

- **Interim Actions** are taken, as needed, to reduce imminent risks to human health and the environment, while long-term field investigations are being conducted or until a final RA is identified. Interim actions can range from removal actions to institutional controls, such as putting up a fence or issuing land use restrictions, to control activities on or near contaminated sites.
- **Removal Actions** can function as either interim or long-term means of addressing potential releases of contaminants and reducing human and ecological exposure.
- **An Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)** is completed for non-time-critical removal actions and is similar to a fast-track, limited-scope FS. It addresses human health exposure risks, compares removal alternatives, and provides a mechanism for regulatory and public review.
- **A No Further Action (NFA) DD** is developed after a field investigation finds that the levels of chemicals at a particular site do not pose a threat to human health and the environment. The DD provides a means for regulatory agencies to review the site investigation and risk assessment and for the public to comment on the NFA decision.

2.3.6 Installation Restoration Program

MCB CamLej has been actively engaged in environmental investigations and remediation programs since 1983, beginning with the Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) Program. The purpose of the IRP is to identify, assess, and clean up impacts resulting from historical handling, storage, and disposal of potentially hazardous wastes. The Initial Assessment Study (IAS) (Water and Air Research, Inc., 1983) was the first investigation of potentially hazardous sites at the Base conducted under NACIP. The IAS, which was initiated in 1981, identified areas of concern (AOCs) that might cause threats to human health and the environment. The IAS recommended further investigation of several sites and these investigations led to MCB CamLej's placement on USEPA's NPL. The investigations and response actions follow the CERCLA process (Section 2.3.5) and are funded by the DERA.

A total of 22 Operable Units (OUs) have been identified under the IRP to group sites based on geographic location or specific site problems (Table 2-1). Five-Year Reviews were completed in 1999 (Baker, 1999), 2005 (Baker, 2005), and 2010 (CH2M HILL, 2010) to

evaluate the current remedial actions and to determine whether the remedies remain protective of human health and the environment. In 2010, 16 OUs were identified for review: OUs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, and 21. The review indicated that the remedies (groundwater extraction and treatment, long-term monitoring, and/or land use controls) remain protective and that the Base master planning process is effective at sites without final remedies in-place. Of the remaining OUs, four (OUs 3, 9, 17, and 18) have been identified as requiring NFA and two (OUs 20 and 22) are currently undergoing RIs and were not included in the 2010 Five-Year Review.

A total of 67 sites have been identified under the Base IRP (**Figure 2-1**). Of the 67 sites, 47 sites are considered currently active (under investigation, remediation, long-term monitoring, or have land use controls implemented), and 20 sites have been formally closed with NFA. **Table 2-2** provides a summary of each site and status.

2.3.7 Military Munitions Response Program

The MMRP was established under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) in 2001 to more effectively and efficiently investigate the hazards posed by past military munitions-related activities and carry out response actions. The MMRP works to reduce the risks to people and the environment from munitions and explosives of concern and munitions constituents (i.e., chemical residues of munitions) at locations that are not operational ranges. The investigations and response actions generally follow the CERCLA process (Section 2.3.5) and like the IRP, the MMRP is funded by the DERA. In order to make the best use of funding and based on the potential risk posed to human health and the environment, Congress directed DoD to prioritize all MMRP sites.

A total of 26 sites have been identified under the Base MMRP (**Figure 2-1**). Of the 26 sites, 20 sites are considered currently active (under investigation), and six sites have been formally closed with NFA. **Table 2-2** provides a summary of each site and status.

Prioritizing Munitions Response

On October 5, 2005, DoD published the *Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol* (the Protocol) as a federal rule at 32 CFR 179. The Protocol applies to sites that are included in DoD's inventory of defense sites, but does not include any operational range, operating storage or manufacturing facility, or facility that is used or permitted for the treatment or disposal of military munitions.

The Protocol requires facilities to set priorities for munitions response sites, based on the overall site conditions. Prioritization begins between the PA and SI stages of the CERCLA process (Section 2.3.5), is updated as the investigation provides additional information, and is reviewed annually. The Protocol is based on three hazard evaluation modules. A site's relative priority is determined by computing the scores for the site under one or more of these modules:

- **Explosive Hazard Evaluation Module:** Evaluates explosive hazards posed by munitions and explosives of concern.
- **Chemical Warfare Material Hazard Evaluation Module:** Evaluates hazards associated with used or disposed chemical warfare material.

- **Health Hazard Evaluation Module:** Evaluates health and environmental hazards posed by munitions constituents and incidental non-munitions-related contaminants.

Next, the site must be sequenced for response action, in comparison with other Navy/Marine Corps sites. DoD's policy is that a munitions response site with higher relative risks will be dealt with before a site with lower relative risks. The most important factor is the site's relative risk, but other factors can influence sequencing decisions including the following:

- Cultural and social factors
- Economic factors
- Reasonably anticipated future land use
- Availability of appropriate technology
- Short-term and long-term ecological effects
- Other environmental impacts

Stakeholder Involvement

The Protocol requires facilities to ask stakeholders, including community members, for their input in developing relative priorities and for their comments on sequencing decisions. Stakeholders include federal agencies, state and local regulatory agencies, tribal governments, landowners directly involved in the Protocol's application to a site, and interested community members who live or work near the site. RABs are used as the primary mechanism to work with the local community during the prioritization process. Specific requirements are as follows:

- Notify stakeholders of the opportunity to participate in applying the Protocol.
- Publish a notice inviting the public to become involved in applying the Protocol and requesting information pertinent to prioritization or sequencing.
- Include a copy of all notices and announcements in the Administrative Record, public Information Repository, or the munitions response site's project file.
- Incorporate stakeholders' input in prioritization and sequencing decisions.
- Include information provided by stakeholders that influenced the priority or sequencing decision in the Administrative Record, public Information Repository, or project file.
- Provide stakeholders with information about changes in prioritization or sequencing, and request their comments.

If the prioritization or sequencing of a munitions site changes during annual review, the Base will provide stakeholders with the reason for the change and request their review and comment. Stakeholder involvement ends only when all the necessary munitions response actions have been completed at the munitions response site or if the site is determined to contain no known or suspected hazards.

MCB CamLej presents information about the MMRP and site priorities to stakeholders through the CERCLA Partnering Team (Section 2.3.4) and Restoration Advisory Board (Section 3.2.1). A public notice was issued in September 2010 (**Appendix A**) and a public

comment period was held through October 2010 to solicit public input on the updated munitions response site priorities. The prioritization process and evaluation results were presented at the November 2010 RAB meeting.

Off-Base SDZs

In addition to the MMRP sites, located within Base boundaries, MCB CamLej is conducting a PA/SI of historical off-Base surface danger zones (SDZs) as a possible munitions site. During a routine review of operational range locations, portions of the SDZs for several ranges were discovered outside the surveyed Base boundary, during specific time frames dating back to the 1940s.

In 2009-2010, the Base met with affected landowners, held a public meeting, issued a fact sheet (**Appendix A**), and completed geophysical surveys and environmental sampling. The purpose of the PA/SI is to evaluate whether munitions and explosives of concern could be present in off-Base areas and what (if any) actions are needed to protect public safety.

One MK 45 Mod 0 Aircraft Parachute Flare was discovered during the survey on Bear Island (Hammocks Beach State Park) and was destroyed by explosives demolition. At the time of this writing, the PA/SI report is being prepared and the Off-Base SDZs area has not been designated as a munitions site.

TABLE 2-1

Summary of IRP Sites by Operable Unit

Community Involvement Plan

Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

OU	SITE NO.	SITE DESCRIPTION	PRIMARY REASON FOR OU SELECTION
1	21	Transformer Storage Lot 140	Geographic location of sites.
	24	Industrial Area Fly Ash Dump	
	78	Hadnot Point Industrial Area	
2	6	Storage Lots 201 and 203	Geographic location of sites.
	9	Fire Fighting Training Pit at Piney Green Road	
	82	Piney Green Road VOC Area	
3	48	MCAS Mercury Dump	Unique characteristic of suspected waste (mercury).
4	41	Camp Geiger Dump near Former Trailer Park	Unique characteristic of suspected waste (chemical warfare materials).
	74	Mess Hall Grease Dump Area	
5	2	Former Nursery/Day Care Center	Unique characteristics of material handled at site (pesticides).
6	36	Camp Geiger Dump Area Near Sewage Treatment Plant	Similar characteristics of material disposed (POL, waste oils, solvents) and contaminants detected (metals, VOCs, O&G). Geographic location of sites.
	43	Agan Street Dump	
	44	Jones Street Dump	
	54	Crash Crew Fire Training Burn Pit	
7	1	French Creek Liquids Disposal Area	Geographic location of sites. Unique characteristics of suspected waste (O&G, POL, and metals).
	28	Hadnot Point Burn Dump	
	30	Sneads Ferry Road Fuel Tank Sludge Area	
8	16	Former Montford Point Burn Dump	Geographic location of site.
9	65	Engineer Area Dump	Geographic location of site.
10	35	Camp Geiger Fuel Farm	Accelerated cleanup necessary to abate impacts to Brinson Creek.
11	7	Tarrawa Terrace Dump	Geographic location of sites.
	80	Paradise Point Golf Course Maintenance Area	
12	3	Old Creosote Plant	Isolated site with unique waste source.
13	63	Verona Loop Dump	Isolated site with unique waste source.
14	69	Rifle Range Chemical Dump	Isolated site with unique waste source.
15	88	Base Dry Cleaners	Unique Characteristic of suspected waste (dry cleaning solvent).
16	89	Former DRMO	Geographic location of sites and adjacent surface water body. Unique characteristic of suspected waste (solvents).
	93	Building TC-942	
17	90	Building BB-9	Former UST sites with similar contamination detected in groundwater.
	91	Building BB-51	
	92	Building BB-46	
18	94	PCX Service Station	Geographic location of site, within Site 78, and similar contaminants adjacent shallow groundwater plume. Former UST site.
19	84	Building 45	Isolated site with unique waste (PCBs, POL).
20	86	Tank Area AS419-AS421 at MCAS	Site 86 was originally included under OU 6. Separate OU created due to increasing levels of VOCs.
21	73	Courthouse Bay Liquids Disposal Area	Unique characteristic of suspected wastes (POL, solvents).
22	96	Building 1817 UST	Transferred to IRP from RCRA based on chlorinated VOC plume identified.

Notes:

DRMO - Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office

O&G - Oil and Grease

OU - Operable Unit

MCAS - Marine Corps Air Station

PCBs - Polychlorinated biphenyls

POL - Petroleum, oil, lubricants

UST - Underground Storage Tank

VOCs - Volatile Organic Compounds

Table 2-2
Summary of IRP and MMRP Sites
Community Involvement Plan
MCB CamLej, North Carolina

OU	Site	Site Location	Historic Land Use	Current Land Use	Site Status	Remedial Action Objectives	Remedy Components
--	PA Site -- HPIA Buildings 1120, 1409, and 1512	Buildings located in the HPIA of the Base.	Building 1120 was constructed as an Auto Hobby Shop in 1955, 1409 was the Upholstery and Carpenter shop (1943-late 1940's), and 1512 was assumed to be used as an automotive repair support structure.	Industrial use. HP1512 has been demolished. HP1409 has been used as a classroom, Public Works storage, and a furniture repair shop.	No site-related contamination was identified in the PA/SI (2001-2006) and NFA was recommended.		
--	PA Site -- MCAS New River Buildings SAS113, AS116, and AS119	Buildings located within the MCAS New River area of the Base.	Building SAS113 was a vehicle support area (1986-2009), AS116 served as a hazardous materials and flammables storage area (1979-1981) and was converted to an automotive hobby shop in the 1980's, and AS119 was constructed in 1963 as a vehicle maintenance facility	Industrial use. Building SAS113 is not currently used, AS116 is used as a storage facility for MCCA, and AS119 is used as a storage and vehicle maintenance facility.	No site-related contamination was identified in the Expanded SI (2009-2010) and NFA was recommended.		
--	PA Site -- Montford Point Buildings M119 and M315	Buildings located within the Montford Point area of the Base.	Building M119 was constructed in 1943 as gun shed and was used over the years as a classroom and vehicle repair shop and M315 was a laundry pickup facility	Industrial use. Building M119 is currently used as a classroom and vehicle maintenance facility.	No site-related contamination was identified in the Expanded SI (2009-2010) and NFA was recommended.		
7	1 -- French Creek Liquids Disposal Area	Located in the French Creek area of the Base approximately 1 mile east of the New River.	Reportedly, liquid wastes generated from vehicle maintenance were routinely poured onto the ground surface. At times, holes were reportedly dug for waste acid disposal and then immediately backfilled.	Industrial use. Currently, a vehicle equipment and maintenance staging area.	ROD signed in 1996 and remedy in-place (LUCs).	Address VOCs in groundwater	-LTM for groundwater (complete in 2001) -Non-Industrial Use Control - Soil -Intrusive Activities Control - Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet)
5	2 -- Former Nursery and Day Care Center	Approximately 5 acres, located at the intersection of Holcomb and Brewster Blvds., just inside the main gate.	From 1945 to 1958, Building 712 was used for the storing, handling, and dispensing of pesticides.	Building 712 is currently being used as a personnel office for non-appropriated funding personnel.	ROD signed in 1994 and remedy in-place (LUCs).	Address pesticides in soil and VOCs in groundwater	-LTM for groundwater (Groundwater cleanup goals achieved in 2007 and NFA was recommended) -Non-Industrial Use Control - Soil -Intrusive Activities Control - Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet)
12	3 -- Old Creosote Plant	Approximately 5 acres, located on the Mainside of the Base one mile north of Wallace Creek along Holcomb Blvd.	The creosote plant reportedly operated from 1951 to 1952 to supply treated lumber. The plant operated in the southern portion of the Site and a sawmill reportedly operated in the northern portion of the Site.	Site is not currently used.	ROD signed in 2000 and remedy in-place (LTM and LUCs).	Address soil source area and VOCs and SVOCs in groundwater	-Soil removal to industrial levels (complete in 2000) -LTM for groundwater -Non-Industrial Use and Intrusive Activities Control - Soil -Intrusive Activities Control - Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet)
--	4 -- Sawmill Road	Approximately 0.3 acres located on the Mainside of the Base along Sawmill Road.	Reportedly used for surface disposal of construction debris including asphalt, old bricks, and concrete. (Dates unknown)	Currently in use as a road.	A confirmatory site assessment will be completed in FY 2011 recommending NFA.		
2	6 -- Storage Lots 201 and 203	Covers approximately 177 acres located on the Mainside of the Base bounded by Wallace Creek to the north, Site 9 to the south, Piney Green Rd. to the east, and Holcomb Blvd. to the west.	Lot 201 stored pesticides and transformers containing PCBs from the 1940s to late 1980s. Lot 203 served as a waste disposal area for various chemicals including PCBs, cleaning solvents, used batteries, and waste oils. Pesticides were also stored at Lot 203.	Lot 201 is used for equipment storage and much of the former wooded areas have been converted to open storage. Most of Lot 203 remains an open field and the front 21 acres are temporarily being used by the Defense Reutilization Marketing Office (DRMO) for metal staging operations. The groundwater extraction and treatment operations building and contractor field offices are located on the northeastern portion of Lot 203.	ROD signed in 1993 and remedy in-place (LTM and LUC).	Address pesticides and PCBs in soil and VOCs in groundwater	-Soil removal to industrial levels (complete in 1994) -Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System -LTM for groundwater -Non-Industrial Use and Intrusive Activities Control - Soil -Intrusive Activities Control - Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet)
11	7 -- Tarawa Terrace Dump	Approximately 5 acres in size, located just south of the Tarawa Terrace community center between Tarawa Blvd. and Northeast Creek.	Historical records indicate that only construction debris, water treatment plant filter material, and household trash were disposed of. The dump was closed in 1972.	Site is not currently used.	No site-related contamination was identified in the RI (1996) and NFA was recommended.		
2	9 -- Fire Fighting Training Pit at Piney Green Road	Located on the Mainside of the Base immediately south of Site 6 and west of Piney Green Rd. encompassing approximately 2.6 acres.	From the early 1960s to 1981, training exercises were conducted in an 800 square foot (ft2) unlined fire training pit. In 1981 the pit was concrete-lined and an oil-water separator was installed. Flammable liquids including heating oil, solvents, and fuels were used as accelerants during training exercises and JP-4 and JP-5 fuels were also reportedly burned in the pit.	The site is still currently used as a fire training facility with a concrete-lined pit.	ROD signed in 1993 and the Site was closed with NFA.		
Pre-RI Sites	10 -- Original Base Dump	Located to the west of Open Storage Lot 203 along Holcomb Blvd.	Approximately 5 to 10 acres on the Mainside of the Base	Current use of this site has not been identified.	No site-related contamination was identified in the SI (2001) and a NFADD was completed in May 2005.		
--	12 -- Explosive Ordnance Disposal (formerly EOD-1, G-4A)	Approximately 8 to 10 acres, located on the Mainside of the Base.	Since the early 1960s, Site 12 has operated as an EOD detonation area.	Site 12 is currently an active range.	No site-related contamination was identified in the Pre-RI (1998) and a NFADD was completed in May 2001.		
--	13 -- Golf Course Construction Debris Dump	Approximately 10 acres within the Paradise Point area of the Base, bordered by Brewster Blvd and Charles St.	Reportedly used for surface disposal of construction debris including clippings, branches, and asphalt associated with golf course construction (1944)	Current use of this site has not been identified.	No site-related contamination was identified in the LSA (2008) and NFA was warranted		
--	15 -- Montford Point Burn Landfill Area	The initial waste disposal area was 2 acres, but the site now covers approximately 24 acres within the Montford Point area of the Base.	Site 15 was used as the burn landfill area for disposal of sewage treatment sludge, litter, metal, asphalt, sand, etc. between 1948 and 1958.	Camp Johnson MILCON area is planned in the vicinity.	An RFI (2005) conducted under the RCRA program identified metals in surface soil and pesticides and metals in the landfill. A PA/SI was conducted in 2010 and additional investigation and risk assessment was recommended. An Expanded SI will be completed in FY 2011.	Address metals in surface soil and metals and pesticides in the landfill	- Surface soil and mounds removals (2007)
8	16 -- Former Montford Point Burn Dump	Approximately 4 acres located southwest of the intersection of Montford Landing Rd. and Wilson Drive in the Montford Point area of the Base	Operated as a dump from approximately 1958 to 1972, although, unauthorized dumping subsequently occurred.	Current use of this site has not been identified.	ROD signed in 1996 remedy-in-place (LUCs).	Prevent exposure to waste	-Non-Industrial Use Control - Soil -Intrusive Activities Control - Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet)
--	18 -- Watkins Village (E) Site	Approximately 1 acre in the Paradise Point area of the Base	From 1976 to 1978 Site 18 was used for disposal and burial of construction materials and debris.	A small portion in the northern part of the site is currently used as a parking lot. Use has not been identified for the remainder of the site.	A confirmatory site assessment will be completed in FY 2011 recommending NFA.		

Table 2-2
 Summary of IRP and MMRP Sites
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OU	Site	Site Location	Historic Land Use	Current Land Use	Site Status	Remedial Action Objectives	Remedy Components
--	19 -- Naval Research Lab Dump	Approximately 2 to 3 acres located on the Mainside of the Base, just south of Parachute Tower Road.	The Naval Research Lab used radionuclides for metabolic studies on animals. Wastes generated by the Lab were buried in pits and included animal carcasses dosed with radioactive isotopes. (1947-1976)	In the vicinity of planned Wallace Creek MILCON	The Expanded SI recommending NFA was completed in 2010.		
--	20 -- Naval Research Lab Incinerator	Encompasses less than 0.5 acres located on the Mainside of the Base	Used for the incineration of burnable wastes associated with Naval Research Lab (1956-1960)	In the vicinity of planned Wallace Creek MILCON	The Expanded SI recommending NFA was completed in 2010.		
1	21 -- Transformer Storage Lot 140	Covers approximately 10 acres within OU 1, and is 1 mile east of the New River and 2 miles south of State Route 24 within the Hadnot Point Industrial Area of the Base	Oil from electric transformers was drained into a disposal pit in the northern portion of the site between 1950-1951. Pesticide mixing and wash down area for equipment used during the application of pesticides from 1958-1977.	Industrial	ROD signed and remedy in place (RA and LUCs).	Address pesticides and PCBs in soil	-Soil removal to industrial levels (1995) -Non-Industrial Use Control - Soil
--	23 -- Roads and Grounds Building 1105	Located in the Hadnot Point Industrial Area, within the boundaries of IRP Site 78, covering less than a half of an acre	Building 1105 was used for storage of insecticides and herbicides from 1958 to 1977.	Currently houses the Roads and Grounds Department.	The confirmatory site assessment report, recommending NFA, will be submitted in FY 2011.		
1	24 -- Industrial Area Fly Ash Dump	Approximately 100 acres of OU1, 1 mile east of the New River and 2 miles south of State Route 24 in the Hadnot Point Industrial Area of the Base	Site 24 was used for the disposal of fly ash, cinders, solvents, used paint stripping compounds, construction debris, sewage sludge, and water treatment sludge from the late 1940s to 1980.	Industrial	ROD signed in 1994 and remedy in-place (LTM).	Address pesticides in groundwater	-LTM for groundwater (Groundwater cleanup goals achieved in 1997 and NFA was recommended for groundwater)
--	25 -- Base Incinerator	Encompasses less than 0.5 acres on the Mainside of the Base east of McHugh Blvd and south of Wallace Creek	Site 25 operated as the Base Incinerator, burning trash and classified materials from 1940 to 1960.	In the vicinity of planned Wallace Creek MILCON	The Expanded SI recommending NFA was completed in 2010.		
7	28 -- Hadnot Point Burn Dump	Covers approximately 17 acres within OU 7 on the Mainside of the Base	From 1946 to 1971, Site 28 operated as a burn area for industrial waste, trash, oil-based paint, and construction debris.	Cleared area used for recreation and physical training exercises. French Creek Road Extension was planned in the vicinity but the location was moved.	ROD signed in 1996 and remedy in-place (LTM and LUCs).	Address metals in soil and sediment and metals and VOCs in groundwater	-LTM for groundwater (completed in 2002) -Non-Industrial Use Control - Soil -Intrusive Activities Control - Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet)
7	30 -- Sneads Ferry Road Fuel Tank Sludge Area	Located within OU 7 on the Mainside of the Base and covers one acre	Reportedly used by a private contractor as a cleaning area for emptied fuel storage tanks from other locations. Leaded gasoline was the fuel stored in the tanks.	Current use of this site has not been identified.	ROD signed in 1996 and the site was closed with NFA.		
10	35 -- Camp Geiger Area Fuel Farm	Located within Camp Geiger, in the northwest portion of the Base and covers approximately 45 acres	A fuel farm consisting of five 15,000 gallon aboveground storage tank (AST's) and associated piping were in use from 1945 to 1995.	Industrial and Base housing.	ROD signed in 2009 and remedy-in-place (LTM and LUC).	Address VOCs in groundwater	-Air sparging using a horizontal well (ongoing) -LTM for groundwater (ongoing) -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet)
6	36 -- Camp Geiger Dump Area	Approximately 20 acres located 500 feet west of the New River, adjacent to the Camp Geiger Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) in the Camp Geiger area of the Base	Between the late 1940's to the late 1950's, site was used for burning and disposal of municipal and mixed industrial wastes including trash, waste oils, solvents, and hydraulic fluids generated at MCAS New River.	This area is not currently in use.	ROD signed in 2005 and remedy-in-place (LTM and LUCs).	Address lead, PAHs, pesticides, and PCBs in soil and VOCs in groundwater	-LTM for groundwater -TCRA for PCB in soils (1997) -NTCRA for PAHs and pesticides in soil (2003) -Non-Industrial Use and Intrusive Activities Control - Soil -Intrusive Activities Control -Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet)
--	37 -- Camp Geiger Area Surface Dump	Approximately 4 acres in the Camp Geiger area of the Base along Route 24	Site 37 was used for surface disposal of wastes including motor parts, garbage, and wood (1950-1951).	This area is not currently in use.	The confirmatory site assessment report, recommending NFA, will be submitted in FY 2011.		
--	38 -- Camp Geiger Construction Dump	Approximately 4 acres in the Camp Geiger area of the Base	Site 38 was used for surface disposal of construction debris and branches (dates unknown).	This area is not currently in use.	The confirmatory site assessment report, recommending NFA, will be submitted in FY 2011.		
--	40 -- Camp Geiger Area Borrow Pit	Approximately 22 acres in the Camp Geiger area of the Base	Site 40 was used for disposal of auto parts and metal (1969-unknown).	The area is not currently used but is planned for MILCON.	No site-related contamination was identified in the PA/SI (2009) and the site was closed with NFA.		
4	41 -- Camp Geiger Dump Near Former Trailer Park	Approximately 30 acres within the Camp Geiger area of the Base	From 1946 to 1970, the area was used as an open burn dump. Construction debris, POL wastes, mirex (pesticide), solvents, batteries, ordnance, and chemical training agents were reportedly disposed of at the site.	The site remains heavily wooded and six-foot cyclone fence limits access to the site.	ROD signed in 1995 and remedy-in-place (LTM and LUCs).	Address VOCs and metals in groundwater and prevent exposure to waste	-LTM for groundwater (completed in 2005) -Non-Industrial Use and Intrusive Activities Control - Soil -Intrusive Activities Control - Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (500 feet) -Access Control Boundary (installed in 2008)
--	42 -- Building 705 BOQ Dump	Covers several acres located in the MCAS New River portion of the Base	Site 42 was used for surface disposal of debris including trees, tree stumps, and boards (1950-1960)	This area is not currently in use.	The confirmatory site assessment report, recommending NFA, will be submitted in FY 2011.		
6	43 -- Agan Street Dump	Encompasses approximately 14 acres within OU 6 in the operations area of MCAS New River near the Camp Geiger area of the Base	Site 43 operated as a dump and reportedly received inert material such as construction debris and trash and sludge from the adjacent former sewage treatment plant (dates unknown).	This area is not currently in use.	ROD signed in 2005 and remedy-in-place (LUCs).	Address PAHs in soil	-IRAs for metallic debris and PAHs in soil (1993 & 2003) -Non-Industrial Use Control -Intrusive Activities Control - Soil
6	44 -- Jones Street Dump	Encompasses approximately 6 acres within OU 6 in the operations area of MCAS New River near the Camp Geiger area of the Base	Site 44 was reportedly in operation in the 1950s as a dump for debris, cloth, lumber, and paint cans.	This area is not currently in use.	ROD signed in 2005 and remedy-in-place (LUCs).	Prevent exposure to waste	-Intrusive Activities Control - Soil -Non-Industrial Use Control
--	46 -- MCAS Main Gate Dump	Encompasses less than 1 acre in MCAS New River, in the northwest portion of the Base near Camp Geiger	From 1958 to 1962, Site 46 was reportedly used for disposal of construction and demolition debris.	Current use is industrial/commercial.	The confirmatory site assessment report, recommending NFA, will be submitted in FY 2011.		

Table 2-2
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3	48 – MCAS Mercury Dump	Encompasses approximately 4 acres within MCAS New River, in the northwest portion of the Base near Camp Geiger	Building AS-804 was constructed in 1955 and was used as the Administration Office and Photographic Lab from 1955 to 1990. From 1956 to 1966, mercury was drained from radar units and disposed in small quantities behind the building.	Building AS-804 is currently used as a classroom training facility.	ROD signed in 1993 and the Site was closed with NFA.		
--	49 -- MCAS Suspected Minor Dump	Approximately 2 acres, located within MCAS New River, in the northwest portion of the Base	The dates of operation are unknown, but Site 49 is suspected of having been used for the disposal of paint cans.	This area is not currently in use.	A PA/SI was completed in 2010, recommending additional investigation. An Expanded SI will be completed in 2011.		
--	51 -- MCAS Football Field	Approximately 20 to 30 acres in the Air Station area of the Base	Site 51 was reportedly the site of empty container disposal between approximately 1967 and 1968.	A portion of the site is currently in use as a football field	The confirmatory site assessment report, recommending NFA, will be submitted in FY 2011.		
--	53 -- MCAS Warehouse	Approximately 3 miles of roadway in the Air Station area of the Base	From 1970 to 1975, liquid wastes (reportedly containing crankcase waste oil, JP fuels, and paint thinners) were sprayed on the unimproved dirt roads to control dust.	This site is currently a roadway.	The confirmatory site assessment report, recommending NFA, will be submitted in FY 2011.		
6	54 – Crash Crew Fire Training Burn Pit	Approximately 1.5 acres in size located near the southwest end of runway 5-23 within the operations area of the Air Station.	The site has served as the fire training burn pit (using JP-type fuel, which was stored in a nearby UST) since the mid-1950s. The burn pit was lined in 1975.	This site is currently a roadway.	ROD signed in 2005 and remedy-in-place (LUCs).	Address lead, VOCs, and SVOCs in groundwater and POL contaminated Soils	-Removal action for UST, POL-contaminated soils, and construction debris (2001) -Non-Industrial Use Control -Intrusive Activities Control - Soil
--	55 -- Air Station East Perimeter Dump	Encompasses several acres in the Air Station area of the Base	From the 1950s to the 1960s, Site 55 was reportedly used as a disposal area for barrels, tires, trash, metal planking, and telephone poles.	The site is currently used as a marina and recreation area by the Air Station.	A confirmatory site assessment recommending NFA will be completed in FY 2011.		
--	61 -- Rhodes Point Road Dump	Encompasses approximately 8 to 10 acres, located nearly 5 miles south of the MCAS New River operations area	The exact dates of operation are unknown; however, it was reported that Site 61 has been used as a disposal area for wastes generated during bivouac exercises.	The site is currently used for war games	A confirmatory site assessment recommending NFA will be completed in FY 2011.		
--	62 -- Race Course Area Dump	Approximately 1 to 2 acres, nearly 2 miles south of the MCAS New River operations area	The exact dates of operation are unknown; however, it was reported that Site 62 has been used as a disposal area for wastes generated during bivouac exercises.	The site is currently used for war games	A confirmatory site assessment recommending NFA will be completed in FY 2011.		
13	63 – Verona Loop Dump	Approximately 5 acres located nearly 2 miles south of the MCAS New River operations area, and is bordered to the south by Verona Loop Rd.	Site 63 reportedly received "bivouac" wastes generated during training exercises (dates unknown).	Training exercises, maneuvers, and recreational hunting are frequently conducted in the area.	ROD signed in 1997 and remedy-in-place (LUCs).	Prevent exposure to waste	-Intrusive Activities Control - Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet)
9	65 – Engineer Dump Area	Approximately 5 acres in size, Site 65 is located in the Courthouse Bay area of the Base.	Two disposal areas were in operation from 1958 to 1972, a battery acid disposal area and a liquid disposal area. .	This area is not currently in use.	ROD signed in 2001 with no action.		
--	66 -- AMTRAC Landing Site and Storage Area	Approximately 1 square mile in the Courthouse Bay area of the Base	Beginning in the 1950s, Site 66 was utilized for vehicle maintenance during training activities.	This area is not currently in use.	A confirmatory site assessment recommending NFA will be completed in FY 2011.		
--	67 -- Engineer's TNT Burn Site	Located in the Courthouse Bay area of the Base, along the shore of Trapps Bay	In 1951, Site 67 was reportedly used for TNT disposal.	This area is not currently in use.	The confirmatory site assessment recommending NFA was completed in FY 2011.		
--	68 – Rifle Range Dump	Approximately 4 acres located in the Rifle Range Area of the Base	From 1942 to 1972 Site 68 was used as a disposal site for various types of wastes, including garbage, building debris, waste treatment sludge, and solvents.	This area is not currently in use.	NFADD completed 2001 remedy-in-place (LUCs).	Prevent exposure to waste.	-Non-Industrial Use and Intrusive Activities Control - Soil -Intrusive Activities Control - Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet)
14	69 – Rifle Range Chemical Dump	Encompasses approximately 14 acres located approximately 1,300 feet west of the New River in the Rifle Range area of the Base	From 1950 to 1976 the area was reportedly used to dispose of chemical wastes including PCBs, solvents, pesticides, calcium hypochlorite, and drums of "gas" that possibly contained cyanide (tear gas) or other training agents.	This area is not currently in use.	Interim ROD signed in 2000 and remedy-in-place (LTM and LUCs). Supplemental Investigation completed in FY 2010 recommended that LTM be reinstated.	Address VOCs and metals in groundwater and prevent exposure to waste	-LTM (completed in 2005, reinstated in 2010) -Non-Industrial Use and Intrusive Activities Control - Soil -Intrusive Activities Control - Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet) -Site Access Control
21	73 – Courthouse Bay Liquids Disposal Area	Covers approximately 13 acres located along the northwest shore of the Courthouse Bay area of the Base	From 1946 until 1977 Site 73 was used for disposal activities and routine vehicle maintenance. Used motor oil and battery acid resulting from maintenance activities were reportedly discharged directly to the ground surface.	Industrial: Amphibious vehicle maintenance facility.	ROD signed in 2009 and remedy-in-place (air sparging, downgradient injections, LTM, LUCs).	Address VOCs in groundwater and prevent exposure to petroleum-impacted soil	-Air sparging using a horizontal well -Downgradient ERD injections -LTM for groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet) -Non-Industrial Use Control - Soil
4	74 – Mess Hall Grease Disposal Area	Covers approximately 24 acres within OU4, north of the Mainside area of the Base	From the early 1950's to the early 1960's, site 74 operated as a mess hall. Grease from the mess hall was reportedly disposed in trenches along with drums containing PCBs and pesticide-soaked bags. A former Pest Control Area was also reportedly located in the southeastern portion of the Site.	Current use of this site has not been identified.	ROD signed in 1995 and remedy-in-place (LTM and LUCs).	Address metals in groundwater and prevent exposure to waste	-LTM for groundwater (completed in 2005) -Non-Industrial Use and Intrusive Activities Control - Soil -Intrusive Activities Control - Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (500 feet) -Site Access Control
--	75 – MCAS Basketball Court Site	Located along the north side of Curtis Road in the Camp Geiger area of the Base	Site 75 was reportedly a drum burial, used on at least one occasion in the early 1950s. An estimated 75 to 100 55-gallon drums were buried. Drums reportedly contained a chloroacetophenone tear gas solution.	The area surrounding the site is still maintained as a housing area. A portion of the site is used by subcontractors to position trailers and storage containers.	No remedial actions were required based on Pre-RI findings, NFADD signed in 2001.		
--	76 – MCAS Curtis Road Site	Covers less than one acre in the MCAS New River operations area of the Base	Site 76 was reportedly used as a drum disposal area on two occasions in 1949 for approximately 25 to 75 55-gallon drums containing a chloroacetophenone tear gas agent.	Adjacent to a housing area.	No remedial actions were required based on Pre-RI findings, NFADD signed in 2001.		

Table 2-2
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1	78- Hadnot Point Industrial Area	Covers approximately 590 acres and is located within OU 1, 1 mile east of the New River and 2 miles south of State Route 24 in the Hadnot Point Industrial Area of the Base	The HPIA was constructed in the 1930's and includes maintenance shops, gas stations, administrative offices, printing shops, warehouses, storage yards, and other similar industrial facilities where many spills and leaks have occurred.	The HPIA includes maintenance shops, gas stations, administrative offices, printing shops, warehouses, storage yards, and other similar industrial facilities.	ROD signed in 1994 and remedy-in-place (removal action, groundwater treatment system, LTM, and LUCs)	Address pesticides in soil and VOCs in groundwater	-Soil removal to industrial levels (1995) -Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System (in operation since 1995) -LTM for groundwater -Non-Industrial Use Control - Soil -Intrusive Activities Control - Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet)
11	80 - Paradise Point Golf Course Maintenance Area	Encompasses approximately three acres, located northwest of Brewster Blvd. near the Montford Point area of the Base	Site 80 has been utilized as the golf course maintenance facility since the 1940's and is still in operation.	The facility is currently operating as a maintenance facility for the golf course.	ROD signed in 1997 and remedy-in-place (LUCs).	Prevent exposure to pesticides in soil	-TCRA for soil (1996) -Non-Industrial Use and Intrusive Activities Control - Soil
2	82 - Piney Green Road VOC Area	Covers approximately 30 acres within OU 2, near the Mainside of the Base	Before the late 1980s, much of the site was reportedly used for storage, disposal, and handling of potentially hazardous waste and material.	Water Treatment Plant and Base DRMO	ROD signed in 1993 and remedy in-place (removal action, soil vapor extraction, LTM, and LUCs).	Address pesticides and PCBs in soil and VOCs in groundwater	-Soil removal to industrial levels (1994 and 1995) -SVE System (operated for 6 months in 1996) -Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System -LTM for groundwater and surface water -Non-Industrial Use and Intrusive Activities Control - Soil -Intrusive Activities Control - Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet)
19	84 - Building 45 Area	Covers approximately 5 acres just south of State Route 24, one mile west of the Main Gate	From 1941 to 1965 Building 45 was an electrical powerhouse operated by Tidewater Electric. In 1965 Building 45 was converted to a maintenance facility for large machinery.	This area is not currently in use.	ROD signed in 2009 and remedy-in-place (soil removal and LUCs).	Address pesticides, PCBs, and metals in soil and VOCs, SVOCs, and PCBs in sediment and prevent exposure to soil	-Phase I NTCRA for soil (2002) -Phase II NTCRA for soil and sediment (2004) -Phase III NTCRA for soil and vegetative soil cover (2007) -Non-Industrial Use and Intrusive Activities Control - Soil -Site Access Control
20	86 - Tank Area AS419-AS421	Covers approximately 130 acres within the operations area of MCAS New River.	Served as a storage area for petroleum products from 1954 to 1988. In 1954, three 25,000-gallon ASTs were installed within an earthen berm. The three tanks were reportedly used for No. 6 fuel oil storage until 1979. From 1979 to 1988 the tanks were used for temporary storage of waste oil.	Currently in use as MCAS New River.	Expanded SRI report to be completed in FY 2011 followed by an FS, PRAP, and ROD.	Address VOCs in groundwater	-LTM for groundwater (complete in 2005)
--	87 - MCAS Officer's Housing Area (formerly Site A)	Located on the west bank of the New River and covers less than one acre near the Air Station area of the Base	The area was identified in 1986 when waste was identified eroding out of a cut bank along the New River near an officers' housing area. No information was available regarding the volume of the waste or the mode of disposal and it is unclear how the materials got into the river bank.	The MCAS Officer's Housing Area is still located on this site.	NFADD completed 2001.		
15	88 - Base Dry Cleaners	Located within the Hadnot Point Industrial Area of the Base and covers approximately 27 acres	Site 88 operated as the Base dry cleaners from the 1940s until 2004. USTs stored Varsol until 1970 when PCE was stored in an AST. The AST was taken out of service in the mid-1980s and the USTs were removed between November 1995 and January 1996.	Building 25 was demolished to slab in 2004 and the Site is now utilized as a parking lot.	A Field Implementation Work Plan for the ISCO and ERD Bench Scale Study to be completed in FY 2011 followed by the FS, PRAP, and ROD.	Address CVOCs and VOCs in source area	-Soil mixing with ZVI
16	89 - STC 868	Located near the intersection of G and 8 th Streets in the Camp Geiger area.	A UST for waste oil was installed in 1983 and removed in 1993. The Defense Reutilization Marketing Office (DRMO) was located on this site and operated as a storage yard for items such as scrap and surplus metal, electronic equipment, vehicles, and rubber tires until 2000.	Current use of this site has not been identified.	RI/FS ongoing in 2011 followed by the FS, PRAP, and ROD.	Address VOCs in source area ROD planned to address VOCs in groundwater	-SEAR demonstration (1999) -LTM (complete in 2002) -NTCRA, Soil mixing with ZVI (2005)
17	90 - BB 9	Approximately 6 acres within OU 17 in the Courthouse Bay Complex of the Base	Site 90 is a former UST basin where three 1,000-gallon steel USTs, containing heating oil, were previously located between a dry cleaning distribution facility and a heating plant.	Industrial area currently planned for Courthouse Bay Construction Area and MILCON	ROD signed in 2001 with no action.		
17	91 - BB 51	Encompasses approximately 8 acres within OU 17 in the Courthouse Bay Complex of the Base	The site is a former UST basin where two 300-gallon steel USTs, used to store waste oil, were previously located northeast of Building BB-51. The USTs were removed in August 1992.	Site 91 is currently used by the Marine Corps School of Engineering to train personnel.	ROD signed in 2001 with no action.		
17	92 - BB 46	Located within OU 17 in the Courthouse Bay Complex of the Base and covers approximately 1 acre	Site 92 is a former UST basin where one 1,000-gallon steel UST, containing gasoline, were previously located. The UST was installed in 1980, deactivated in 1989, and removed in January 1994.	Current use of this site has not been identified.	ROD signed in 2001 with no action.		
16	93 - TC 942	Covers approximately 16 acres and is located at the intersection of Ninth and "E" Streets in the Camp Geiger area of the Base	Historical records indicate that a 550-gallon UST storing waste oil was previously located on Site 93. The UST was permanently closed in December 1993.	Currently functions include classrooms, barracks, and supply rooms for the Marine Infantry School.	ROD signed in 2006 and remedy-in-place (ISCO via permanganate injections, LTM for MNA, and LUCs).	Address VOCs in groundwater	-ISCO injections (2006-2008) -LTM for groundwater -Intrusive Activities Control - Groundwater -Aquifer Use Control (1000 feet)
18	94 - PCX Service Station	Covers approximately 1 located within the Hadnot Point Industrial Area on the Mainside of the Base within the western portion of Site 78	Historical records indicate that two 10,000-gallon and two 30,000-gallon USTs storing various grades of gasoline were installed northeast of Building 1613 during the 1950s. The USTs and associated petroleum-contaminated soil were removed in January 1995.	Currently in use as PCX Service Station	ROD signed in 2006 with no action.		
--	95 -- Dipping Vat Sites	Three separate areas located along Jaybird Road, Magnolia Road, and Lyman Road	All three locations operated as livestock dipping vats from 1906 to 1961.	This area is not currently in use.	An NTCRA report, recommending NFA, was completed in FY 2010.		
--	96 -- Building 1817 UST	Located in the Mainside Hadnot Point Industrial area of the Base between Duncan Street and "O" Street and one block north east of McHugh Boulevard	Site 96 is a former 300-gallon waste oil UST	The former UST is currently used as a temporary staging area for batteries, refrigeration units and other used equipment prior to disposal and or reutilization. Building 1817 is currently the Hazardous Materials Consolidation Center	Additional delineation is planned in FY 2011, the results and the previous RCRA studies will be summarized as an RI/FS in FY 2011/2012.		
--	MRP Site UXO-01 - Former Live Hand Grenade Course (ASR# 2.23)	Approximately 10 acres on the Mainside of the Base	From 1945-1946 the site operated as a live hand grenade course.	Land use is primarily undeveloped with the exception of an unnamed road that runs through the site.	A PA/SI conducted in 2009 identified geophysical anomalies.	An Expanded SI is planned for FY 2011 to include an intrusive investigation.	- Expanded PA/SI for intrusive investigation of geophysical anomalies is recommended

References:
FY 2011 Five Year Review, CH2M HILL, 2010.
FY 2011 Site Management Plan, CH2M HILL, 2010

Table 2-2
Summary of IRP and MMRP Sites
Community Involvement Plan
MCB CamLej, North Carolina

OU	Site	Site Location	Historic Land Use	Current Land Use	Site Status	Remedial Action Objectives	Remedy Components
--	MRP Site UXO-01 -- D-6 50 Foot Indoor Rifle and Pistol Range (ASR# 2.64)	Located in the Mainside area of the Base, previously Building 451	ASR# 2.64 operated as a .22 caliber indoor rifle and pistol range, with manually operated targets (before 1954)	Building 451 was demolished in 1998 and since, land use is primarily undeveloped.	A PA/SI conducted in 2009 identified lead in soil and groundwater.	EE/CA and NTCRA planned to address lead in soil and groundwater are planned for FY 2011.	
--	MRP Site UXO-01 -- B-3 Gas Chamber (ASR# 2.79a, 2.79b, and 2.79c)	Encompasses approximately 14 acres at the main entrance of the New River Air Station.	B-3 Gas Chamber was used for operational training activities. (1953-1958)	Land use is primarily undeveloped.	A PA/SI conducted in 2009 identified geophysical anomalies.	An Expanded SI is planned for FY 2011 to include an intrusive investigation.	
--	MRP Site UXO-02 -- Unnamed Explosive Range (ASR# 2.201)	Encompasses approximately 127 acres along the west bank of the New River in the Rifle Range Area of the Base	From 1973 to 2002 the site was used as an explosive range. Located within the boundaries of UXO-02, Site 69 was a suspected radioactive disposal site.	Land use is primarily undeveloped.	A PA/SI is currently ongoing and will be completed in 2011, followed by an Expanded SI to investigate geophysical anomalies.		
--	MRP Site UXO-03 -- Practice Hand Grenade Course (ASR# 2.78a and 2.78b)	Encompasses approximately 4 acres on the Mainside of the Base.	From 1953 to 1959 the site was used as a practice hand grenade course.	Hobby Shop Complex recently constructed.	A PA/SI conducted in 2009 identified geophysical anomalies and an Expanded SI was completed in 2010. The report, recommending NFA, will be completed in 2011.	An Expanded SI is planned for FY 2011 to include an intrusive investigation.	
--	MRP Site UXO-04 -- Knox Trailer Park	Encompasses approximately 134 acres near the Montford Point area of the Base.	Knox Trailer Park began as a Civilian Conservation Corps Camp in 1941, responsible for eliminating the source of endemic malaria by draining all surrounding wetlands, ditching, using dynamite, and spraying diesel oil on water surfaces as a larvicide. A dog-training school was located in the southernmost area of the site from 1942 to 1946. Dogs were subjected to overhead rifle and machine gun fire and explosions of charges of dynamite and TNT to simulate battlefield conditions. The site was utilized for residential housing from the early 1950s until 2006.	MILCON under construction for housing area.	No site-related contamination was identified in the Expanded SI (2006-2009) and NFA was recommended.		
--	MRP Site UXO-05 -- Mini Anti-Tank Range (ASR# 2.7a, 2.7b, and 2.7c)	ASR #2.7a and #2.7b are located at the main entrance of the New River Air Station, just south of the intersection of Curtis Road and US Highway 17. ASR #2.7c is located in the Camp Geiger area of the Base.	From 1942 to 1944 UXO-05 operated as a miniature anti-tank range using .22 caliber small arms to fire at a moving target. From 1985 to 1994, a 500-gallon UST was located within ASR#2.7a. ASR#2.7c overlaps an area of the UXO-01, B-3 Gas Chamber.	The area is not currently used but is planned for MILCON.	No site-related contamination was identified in the PA/SI (2008-2009) with the exception of geophysical anomalies that will be addressed as UXO-01, and NFA was recommended for UXO-05.		
--	MRP Site UXO-06 -- Fortified Beach Assault Area (ASR# 2.65)	Encompasses approximately 177 acres in the Hadnot Point Industrial Area of the Base.	From 1953 to 1957 the site was used as a range for small arms, 3.5-inch practice rockets, practice rifle grenades, smoke and white phosphorus hand grenades. Cleaning solvents/solutions were also used to clean equipment at the site.	The eastern side of Site UXO-06 is being used as a borrow pit that is planned for expansion to support base construction activities.	An intrusive investigation is being conducted in three phases. Intrusive anomaly investigation in the Phase 1A and Phase 2 areas will be completed in FY 2011.	Phase 1: Address 435 geophysical anomalies and one MEC item	-Phase 1: MEC item detonated in controlled area (2009) and 435 geophysical anomalies removed
--	MRP Site UXO-07 -- Practice Hand Grenade Course (ASR# 2.77a and 2.77b)	Encompasses approximately 2 acres in the Hadnot Point Industrial Area of the Base	UXO-07 was reportedly used as a range in 1953.	Industrial.	A PA/SI is currently ongoing and will be followed by an Expanded SI in FY 2011.		
--	MRP Site UXO-08 -- 2.36-inch Bazooka Range, Base CS Chamber and NBC Training Trail (ASR# 2.182), and D-7 Gas Chamber (ASR# 2.80)	Located on the Mainside of the Base, and encompasses approximately 144 acres in HPIA within boundaries of IR Site 78	The D-7 Gas Chamber is estimated to have been used from 1953 to 1961. The Base CS Chamber and NBC Training Trail were reportedly in operation from 1985 to 1987.	Recreational and industrial areas.	A phased PA/SI was completed in 2010 and the report, recommending NFA under the MMRP, will be submitted in 2011.		
--	MRP Site UXO-09 - F-9, Triangulation Range (ASR# 2.83)	Approximately 3 acres in the Hadnot Point Industrial Area on the Mainside of the Base	Service munitions and automatic rifles were used at the Triangulation Range, established in or prior to 1953.	This area is not currently in use.	No site-related contamination was identified in the PA/SI (2008-2009) and NFA was recommended.		
--	MRP Site UXO-10 -- D-11A, Flame Tank and Flame Thrower Range (ASR# 2.136)	Encompasses approximately 3 acres in the Mainside area of the Base	Reportedly operated as a range from 1970 to 1977 using flame throwers and small arms blank ammunition.	Industrial.	A PA/SI is ongoing and an Expanded SI is recommended for FY 2011 to address geophysical anomalies.		
--	MRP Site UXO-11 - B-5, Practice Hand Grenade Course (ASR# 2.281)	Encompasses approximately 1 acre located within the Camp Geiger area of the Base	UXO-11 was reportedly used as a range in 1953.	Open field.	A PA/SI is ongoing and an Expanded SI is recommended for FY 2011 to address geophysical anomalies.		
--	MRP Site UXO-12 -- 1,000-inch Range (ASR# 2.5)	Encompasses approximately 30 acres generally located west of the Camp Geiger area, in the northwest portion of the Base	UXO-12 was used as a small arms range from 1945 to 1946.	This area is not currently in use.	A PA/SI is currently ongoing and will be completed in FY 2011, recommending NFA.		
--	MRP Site UXO-13 -- Naval Regional Medical Center	Encompasses approximately 176 acres located on the Mainside area of the Base	Designated as a maneuver training area used to train troops in non live fire operations (Unknown).	Industrial: the Naval Regional Medical Center	UXO-13 was administratively closed with NFA on March 24, 2004 due to no known historic live-fire activities on this range.		
--	MRP Site UXO-14 -- Indoor Pistol Range (ASR# 2.199) and Gas Chamber (ASR# 2.200)	Encompasses approximately 1 acre within the Rifle Range area of the Base	UXO-14 operated as an indoor pistol range using small caliber weapons from 1950 to 1996, and a gas chamber using tear gas from 1950 to 1954.	This area is not currently in use.	A PA/SI is currently ongoing and an Expanded SI is recommended for FY 2011 to address lead in soil and geophysical anomalies.		
--	MRP Site UXO-15 -- 1000-inch Range (ASR# 2.19)	Encompasses approximately 9 acres in the northern portion of the Courthouse Bay Amphibious Area of Base	UXO-15 was used as a 1000-inch small arms range for service and target practice from 1945 to 1946.	Parking lot and Courthouse Bay Amphibious Area MILCON, ongoing.	No site-related contamination was identified in the PA/SI (2008-2010) and NFA was recommended.		

References:
FY 2011 Five Year Review, CH2M HILL, 2010.
FY 2011 Site Management Plan, CH2M HILL, 2010

Table 2-2
 Summary of IRP and MMRP Sites
 Community Involvement Plan
 MCB CamLej, North Carolina

OU	Site	Site Location	Historic Land Use	Current Land Use	Site Status	Remedial Action Objectives	Remedy Components
--	MRP Site UXO-16 – Gun Positions 41A and 41B (ASR# 2.212)	Approximately 4 acres area located in the Stone Bay area of the Base	Established during World War II (WW II) as a training ground and was also used during the Korean War-era. Exact dates of use are unknown.	MARSOC MILCON ongoing.	No site-related contamination was identified in the PA/SI (2008-2009) and NFA was recommended.		
--	MRP Site UXO-17 – Firing Position #2 (ASR# 2.212)	Encompasses 16 acres in the Mainside area of the Base, east of Piney Green Road and north of Old Bear Creek Road	UXO-17 operated as a firing position for military training from 1950 to 1985.	Base landfill expansion planned.	The PA/SI will be completed in FY 2011 and the recommendation for the path forward will be based on the findings.		
--	MRP Site UXO-18 – B-6, 50-foot Small Arms Range (ASR# 2.44)	Covers approximately 176 acres west of Curtis Road, near the Camp Geiger area of the Base	Several small arms ranges were operated within UXO-18 from 1950 to 1961.	This area is not currently in use.	A PA/SI is currently ongoing and will be completed in FY 2011, recommending NFA.		
--	MRP Site UXO-19 – M-4, Rifle Grenade Range (ASR# 2.104), K-22 Practice Hand Grenade Course (ASR# 2.111), and M115 Hand Grenade Course (ASR# 2.168)	Includes three former grenade ranges in the Camp Devil Dog training area and covers approximately 53 acres	UXO-19 was used for three grenade ranges from the 1950s to the 1970s.	Camp Devil Dog Training Facility, MILCON planned.	The PA/SI was submitted in 2010, recommending further investigation. An Expanded SI will be initiated in FY 2011.		
--	MRP Site UXO-20 – 1000-inch Range Montford Point (ASR# 2.32) and A-1, 50-foot .22 Caliber Range (ASR# 2.87)	Covers approximately 75 acres in the Camp Johnson (Montford Point) area of the Base	The 1,000-inch Range (ASR #2.32) was used from the 1940s until the mid-1950s as a Familiarization Range for .30 caliber Browning automatic rifles. The A-1, 50-foot .22 Caliber Range (ASR #2.87) was used during the 1950s.	Camp Johnson MILCON area is planned in the vicinity.	A PA/SI is currently ongoing and will be completed in FY 2010, recommending NFA.		
--	MRP Site UXO-21 -- Gas Chamber (2D MARDIV) (ASR# 2.204)	Consists of approximately 17 acres in the Mainside. Area of the Base	UXO-21 operated as a gas chamber in the 1970s.	Not currently in use, MILCON is planned.	A PA/SI is ongoing and an Expanded SI is recommended for FY 2011 to address geophysical anomalies.		
--	MRP Site UXO-22 --Sites 6 and 82 (OU2)	Covers approximately 75 acres located within OU 2 between Holcomb Boulevard and Piney Green Road and includes portions of IRP Site 6 and IRP Site 82	According to the RI for OU 2 (Baker, 1993), disposal trenches containing MPPEH (including expended 105 millimeter [mm] cartridges), communication wire, graphite battery packs, containers of petroleum, oil, and lubricants, and metal 55-gallon drums were discovered and removed at OU 2. No former range activities are known to have occurred at the site.	DRMO	A site-wide PA/SI will be conducted at UXO-22 in FY 2011.		



Legend	
	Installation Boundary
	PA/SI Sites
	RIV/S Sites
	NFA Sites
	RIP Sites with LUCs: Aquifer Use Control Boundary
	Non-Industrial Use Control Boundary
	Intrusive Activities Control Boundary (Soil)
	Intrusive Activities Control Boundary (Groundwater)
	Access Control Boundary

Note:
LUC boundaries depicted may have multiple LUCs associated and the most conservative LUC is shown

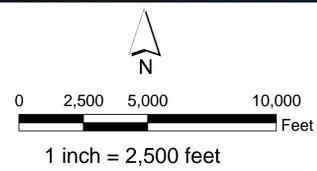


Figure 2-1
IRP and MMRP Sites
Community Involvement Plan
MCB CamLej
North Carolina



Community Background

3.1 Community Setting

MCB CamLej and MCAS New River in eastern North Carolina are approximately 150 miles south of the Virginia border and 100 miles north of the South Carolina border. The Base covers more than 156,000 acres and is bisected by the New River. The Atlantic Ocean forms the southeastern boundary of the Base. The western and northwestern boundaries are U.S. 17 and State Road 24, respectively. The City of Jacksonville, North Carolina, in Onslow County is located immediately northwest of the Base. The Base is bordered by the communities of Jacksonville, Verona, Holly Ridge, Dixon, Sneads Ferry, Hubert, and Midway Park (**Figure 1-1**).

The facility is located in the Atlantic Coastal Plain on generally flat topography. Several large, publicly owned tracts of land, including Croatan National Forest, Hoffman Forest, and Hammocks Beach State Park, are located within 15 miles of the Base. The remaining surrounding land use is agricultural and rapidly becoming suburbanized. Estuaries along the coast support commercial fishing and tourism and residential resort areas along the coast are important to the regional economy.

Additional parks close to the Base include Wilson Bay Park, Phillips Park, Rev. E. W. Wooten Park, Riverwalk Park, L.P. Willingham Waterfront Park, Kerr Street Park, Georgetown Park in the City of Jacksonville, New River Waterfront Park, Hubert Bypass Park, Oakhurst Nature Park, Onslow Pines Park, and Stump Sound Park in Onslow County. These parks contain many recreational facilities, including some or all of the following: picnic areas, nature trails, lighted boardwalks, water access for canoes and kayaks, tennis, basketball, and volleyball courts, and baseball fields. MCB CamLej has its own outdoor recreational resources, including Onslow Beach, the 122-acre Brewster Recreation Area, and a nature/bike trail.

Medical facilities in proximity include the Naval Hospital Camp Lejeune, serving marines, retirees, and family members. The nearest community hospital, Onslow Memorial Hospital, is located in Jacksonville, approximately 1.5 miles north of the Base.

Many services are available aboard MCB CamLej including childcare, shopping, education, family support, hunting and fishing, dining, boating and swimming. Facilities and infrastructure include banks and credit unions, the commissary, the library, hobby shops, fitness centers, the beach, theaters, a state-of-the-art landfill, and a water treatment system.

3.1.1 Population and Housing

The MCB CamLej/MCAS New River complex and the surrounding community is home to the largest concentration of Marines and Sailors in the world, with an active duty, dependent, retiree, and civilian employee population of approximately 150,000 people,

which includes approximately 38,719 family members of active service members as well as 14,771 retired service members and their 50,120 family members.

Based on 2008 Census Bureau estimates, the population of Onslow County is approximately 165,938 people, an increase of about 15,583 residents (10.4 percent) in the 8 years since the 2000 Census. **Table 3-1** summarizes 2000 Census demographic data for the City of Jacksonville, which includes the developed portions of MCB CamLej, and for Onslow County. Population estimates for 2008 are also provided. Total population has declined slightly in Jacksonville since 2000, but increased in Onslow County. Average household size also has declined somewhat in both areas.

Environmental Justice Statistics

The 2008 Census estimates included the following demographic breakdown for Onslow County: about 75 percent white, 17 percent black/ African-American, 1.7 percent Asian, and 7 percent Hispanic or Latino origin. The City of Jacksonville has a higher percentage of minority populations, including 25 percent black/ African-American, 2.2 percent Asian, and nearly 10 percent Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race). Areas with a fairly high (20 to 40 percent) minority population are located within a 10- to 40-mile radius of the Base center point, including the Base itself, and extending to the north and east. Portions of the City of Jacksonville range from 40 to 100 percent minority (**Figure 3-1**).

Approximately 12 percent of individuals in Jacksonville and nearly 13 percent in Onslow County had incomes below the poverty threshold in 2008. Areas with a 20 percent or higher poverty rate are located within a 5- to 10-mile radius of the Base, with higher concentrations in Jacksonville and a lower poverty rate (0 to 20 percent) on the Base (**Figure 3-2**).

3.1.2 Employment and Income

Between 2000 and 2010, the unemployment rate in Onslow County has nearly doubled, from 4.1 percent in January 2000, to 8.7 percent in January 2010 (United States Department of Labor, 2010). Employment for Onslow County was 49,800 in January 2000 and has grown to 59,711 in January 2010. Much of this growth is likely attributed to the growth of MCB CamLej. In 2009, median household income in Onslow County was \$45,065, compared to \$33,837 in 2000.

Together, MCB CamLej and the adjacent community of Jacksonville make up the principal employment center in Onslow County. The facility generates almost \$3 billion in commerce each year, coming from payrolls and contracts to support the structure required to train and equip the Marines. More than 48,000 people are now employed at MCB CamLej. This work force includes 43,974 active duty service members and approximately 4,321 civil service employees.

TABLE 3-1
Demographic Data – Population Characteristics

	Jacksonville¹	Onslow County	Jacksonville¹	Onslow County
	2000 Census Data		2008 Census Estimate²	
Total Population	66,715	150,355	65,947 [76,233] ³	165,938
Race and Ethnicity³				
White	42,655	108,351	41,122	123,451
Black or African American	15,987	27,790	16,687	28,274
American Indian and Alaska Native	503	1,108	273	572
Asian	1,380	2,526	1,465	2,771
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	126	283	72	72
Some Other Race	3,614	5,449	3,819	5,610
Two or More Races	2,450	4,848	2,509	5,188
Hispanic or Latino ⁴	6,702	10,896	6,399	11,724
Age				
18 Years and Over	50,514	111,017	50,991	119,944
Households				
Total Households	17,175	48,122	18,751	56,617
Average Household Size	2.83	2.72	2.45	2.52

1. For Census purposes, the City of Jacksonville includes the developed areas of MCB CamLej.
2. Estimated Census data come from the American Community Survey (ACS), a new nationwide survey that is a critical element in the Census Bureau's reengineered 2010 census plan. ACS produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates based on a sample of housing units. Data from the 2008 ACS estimate are available only for geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more; therefore, survey data for Onslow County and the City of Jacksonville are included in this table, but not specifically for Dixon, Midway Park, Piney Green, Holly Ridge, Hubert, Snead's Ferry, or Swansboro.
3. Although ACS produces population, demographic, and housing unit estimates, the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program produces the official estimates of total population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns, using data series (such as births, deaths, Federal tax returns, Medicare enrollment, and immigration) to update the decennial census base counts. The ACS 2008 population estimate for the City of Jacksonville is 65,947, while the Population Estimates Program official estimate is 76,233. The 2008 population estimate for Onslow County, however, is the same from both sources.
4. "Hispanic or Latino" is based on language and national origin and may include members of all the above racial groups.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Summary Files; 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates; Population Estimates Program.

3.1.3 Profile of Surrounding Communities

Individuals who were interviewed in 2009 for this CIP were asked to describe their communities. Jacksonville was described as focused on the military, but also as a good place to raise children or to retire, with a greater range of educational and community services (compared to other towns in the region) due to the presence of military families, and also as being on the upswing economically. Richlands historically is a farming community that is becoming a suburb of Jacksonville. Swansboro is a tourism-based, waterfront community that is looking to position itself as the preferred housing location in Onslow County,

associated with both MCB CamLej and other beachfront communities. Piney Green and Hubert are residential areas with a large proportion of active and retired military.

MCB CamLej was described as an integral part of the community in Onslow County, with close civilian/military ties. This was attributed both to its central location and because the military affects every aspect of the community in one way or another.

3.2 History of Community Outreach

The first community relations (involvement) plan for MCB CamLej was developed in September 1990; it was updated in February 1994; and again in January 2005. This document is an update to the January 2005 CIP. Recommendations for future community involvement activities in this CIP are based on information about community concerns and the effectiveness of public participation activities to date, which were obtained during interviews with members of the local community in December 2009.

3.2.1 ERP Community Outreach

MCB CamLej has taken a proactive approach to site cleanup by reaching out to regulators through partnering and to the local community through the RAB. The RAB was created in 1995 and is made up of members of the community, civic and business organizations, and civilian employees. The RAB meets quarterly. Activities include updates on progress of the ERP, periodic tours of sites, and onsite demonstrations of new technologies. In 2009, the Base identified the need to encourage more community input and solicited requests for new RAB members. As a result, five new members have joined the RAB.

Fact sheet mailings are used by the Base to inform community members of a specific environmental issue that may affect them. For example, when Base range operations personnel identified several historical SDZs that extended outside the Base boundaries onto both private and state-owned properties, the Base coordinated public outreach to the landowners and community through an open house, mailing fact sheets, and public notifications. As a result, the affected landowners and community members were instrumental in finalizing the plan for the investigation, which is scheduled to be completed in 2011.

MCB CamLej continually publishes announcements and notices for public meetings about environmental cleanup activities in *The Globe*, *RotoVue*, and *Jacksonville Daily News* publications. In the past two years, notices have been sent out informing the public of many activities, including the Five-Year Review Update, a request for new RAB members, and public meetings for the OU 16 Site 89 EE/CA, OU 10 Site 35 PRAP, OU 21 Site 73 PRAP, OU 19 Site 84 PRAP, Off-Base SDZs, and the Site 95 EE/CA. Example public notices are included in **Appendix A**.

MCB CamLej has also implemented conceptual site model (CSM) graphic tools to better communicate complicated site processes to the community and Partnering Team. Nearly all major sites at MCB CamLej have either had a graphic CSM developed, or are currently having one developed. These CSMs are presented to RAB members, to community members taking part in on-Base tours, and to community members taking part in public meetings or

in Base Earth Day celebrations, to help them visualize potential impacts at the site and the remedial actions being undertaken.

3.2.2 Non-ERP Community Outreach

MCB CamLej takes part in many community outreach activities that are designed to exchange information with community members about how the military protects the environment and the health of those living or working aboard the Base and within the surrounding community. Some of these activities include providing facility tours for students in environmental classes at Coastal Carolina Community College and for local community leaders.

MCB CamLej's EMD sponsors an annual Earth Day celebration. In 2008, the U.S. Secretary of Energy, Samuel W. Bodman, attended to highlight a new initiative to help military Bases across the country increase energy efficiency, save money, and reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Each year, environmental staff and supporting consultants participate in the celebration to discuss their roles in maintaining environmental programs at the Base. Visitors include on-Base personnel and residents, community members, and students.

The New River Roundtable was established in January 2004 by the City of Jacksonville and MCB CamLej, with grant funding provided by Progress Energy. The Roundtable is a coalition of stakeholders and federal, state, county and municipal partners with a vested interest in improving the health of the New River in Onslow County. Objectives include coordinating water quality sampling among the partners and encouraging public environmental stewardship. Non-governmental stakeholders include the Wilson Bay Initiative, the New River Foundation, Stewards of the White Oak River Basin, Onslow Bay Saltwater Fishing Club, and Keep Onslow Beautiful. MCB CamLej participates in monthly Roundtable meetings. The New River Roundtable also conducts an annual "State of the River" forum, with presentations by various Roundtable partners about water quality monitoring results and initiatives ongoing in the New River watershed. These presentations are televised on the local government channel and reach a fairly wide audience. Those who participate in the New River Roundtable are also aware of the Defense Coastal/Estuarine Research Program (DCERP) at MCB CamLej, which conducts research and monitoring to support the sustainability of military training and testing in these ecologically and economically important ecosystems.

The Marine Corps has conducted an extensive outreach campaign to encourage Marines, dependents, and civilians who lived or worked at MCB CamLej before 1987 and who might have been exposed to historical contaminants in the Base drinking water wells (which were shut down in 1985), to register at the official Marine Corps Camp Lejeune Historic Drinking Water (CLHDW) study web site. Registrants receive updates on that study. Most recently, CLHDW ran an ad in the January 3, 2010, issue of *USA WEEKEND*, which is distributed in more than 700 newspapers nationwide and has a circulation of almost 20 million. CLHDW continues to reach out to potential registrants by placing notifications in national consumer publications including *Good Housekeeping*, *Field & Stream*, *Time*, *Sports Illustrated*, and www.NFL.com.

3.3 Community Issues and Concerns

In December 2009, 25 community members were interviewed in person and two RAB surveys were submitted, using the interview/survey form in **Appendix B** as a basis for the discussion. Community interviews were conducted with persons who represent the views of a broad cross-section of the MCB CamLej community, including:

- Local residents of Jacksonville, Piney Green, Richlands, Swansboro, Hubert, and Snead's Ferry
- Base residents
- Base civilian and military employees
- Business owners or operators near MCB CamLej
- Local government officials and staff
- People who are interested in or concerned about the environment of both the local area and the New River
- Members of the RAB

The 2009 community interviews generally reflect an excellent relationship between MCB CamLej and the residents of Onslow County. The participants in the survey described a generally positive local perception of the Base. The interviews demonstrated that the community's positive reaction exists largely because the Base provides the foundation of the local economy and is the area's largest employer. Additionally, MCB CamLej conducts many community relations and educational outreach activities that are very well received by the local community. The environmental cleanup program is also well-received by the members of the public who were aware of it.

The results of the interviews are summarized in the following subsections and collated in **Appendix B**.

3.3.1 Concerns Related to the ERP

Effectiveness of Community Involvement Program

The effectiveness of MCB CamLej's overall community relations is demonstrated by the positive reaction to the presence of MCB CamLej in the community.

General awareness of the Base's environmental stewardship was widespread among the 2009 interviewees, but with some confusion: 47 percent said they were aware that the Navy is conducting environmental cleanup at the facility, but some of those considered improvements in wastewater treatment and shoreline erosion prevention activities to be a part of that.

One facility success story mentioned by interviewees was the efforts MCB CamLej made to protect and recover the population of red-cockaded woodpeckers in forested areas of the Base. Several community members mentioned this as an example of the facility's commitment to environmental stewardship and preservation of wildlife habitat.

Specific awareness of the ERP has declined since the 2004 CIP interviews. About half of the 2004 interviewees reported receiving some kind of information from the Base, mostly RAB meetings and public meeting notices. By contrast, 84 percent of the 2009 interviewees did not remember seeing any ERP public meeting notices, newsletters, or news media coverage. A few had heard about the ERP from other sources, such as the Council of 100 (local officials) and the New River Roundtable.

One 2004 interviewee stated that “good news is never covered” in the media and the ERP would be good news. Several 2009 interviewees echoed that statement; one encouraged the Base to work harder to get out good news about the cleanup program, because it would enhance credibility when bad news, such as wastewater releases or munitions discoveries, must be announced.

Previous 1990–1993 interviews found that most people were unaware of the Information Repository and that it is difficult to get people involved. Only four of the 14 interviewees in 2004 were aware of the Information Repository and only one of those had used it; five had accessed the ERP web site and found it useful. In the 2009 interviews, 95 percent had never attended a public meeting about the ERP or used the public Information Repository or the web site. Over 30 percent were unaware of these resources. Only 2 of 19 people interviewed in 2009 were aware of the ERP web site.

Only the three RAB members interviewed in 2009 had ever attended a RAB meeting and most of the others (79 percent of the total) were not aware of the RAB. By contrast, seven of the 14 people interviewed in 2004 were aware of the RAB (including three non-members) and six had attended RAB meetings (including two non-members). However, five of the 2004 interviewees and four of the 2009 interviewees had attended ERP site tours.

In 2004, several interviewees said that both the Base and the RAB have made numerous efforts to involve community members and local organizations in the ERP and RAB public meetings. One of the 2009 interviewees remarked that “People are too busy, they need to be motivated [to get involved] unless the problem is in their backyard.”

When asked whom they would contact if they had a question or an issue about MCB CamLej’s ERP, 26 percent of 2009 interviewees said Joe Ramirez (the Base Community Liaison), 37 percent mentioned other Base contacts (including the Base Commander and the DCERP onsite coordinator), 32 percent said Base EMD, 16 percent mentioned off-Base contacts (including local officials and NCDENR), and 26 percent did not know. Although 60 percent said they knew how to contact the Base Public Affairs Office (PAO), none mentioned the PAO as a potential contact for questions about the ERP.

A common opinion in 2004 was that ample information is available to those who are interested enough to seek it out. Few of the interviewees in either 2004 or 2009 reported any difficulty in obtaining information about the ERP when (if) they looked for it.

Environmental Restoration and Related Concerns

Although knowledge of the ERP is lacking, community members continue to express confidence and most believe “the Base will do what is right”. The 1990–1993 interviews revealed a high level of trust in the Base’s cleanup efforts and its role as a part of the community. Overall, 2004 interviewees expressed continued confidence in MCB CamLej’s

ERP, as long as discoveries continue to be dealt with openly. The people interviewed in 2009 who were familiar with the ERP felt the program is quite successful.

Interviewees believe that most community members know little (58 percent) or nothing (42 percent) about the ERP, but most (89 percent) felt that the public would be at least a little bit interested if they knew more. Specific knowledge of ERP activities was limited primarily to RAB members, local officials, and environmental groups. After hearing an overview of the ERP, 53 percent said they might be directly or indirectly affected by the cleanup. One environmental group leader said "Everyone is affected [by the ERP], they just don't know about it. It's good that the Base is doing something; lots of money is being spent to clean up on-Base."

As in the 2004 interviews, the primary environmental concern identified by community members in 2009 is related to water quality in the New River and estuary, the effect that water quality has on fish and other aquatic species, and how water quality is related to recreational activities and tourism in the more water-oriented communities.

Several 2009 interviewees expressed concern about the potential for contaminated groundwater to migrate off the facility, especially if impacted groundwater were to discharge into surface water bodies that are used for fisheries and recreation. One interviewee expressed concern for off-Base groundwater migration that had the potential for impacting private drinking water supply wells in the Hubert/Bear Creek area of the community. Another interviewee expressed concern for impacted groundwater discharge into small creeks that were under the responsibility of Onslow County and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

There was very little specific concern about past hazardous waste disposal practices at MCB CamLej, but one former Marine expressed concern for on-Base forested areas in the French Creek area that are currently used by hunters, where historical disposal practices and training exercises could result in development of dangerous sink holes. Several stated that anything that might affect human health, especially the health of children, should be a priority.

Several community members mentioned the removal of creosote-treated pilings from the New River in the vicinity of Wilson Bay, which was believed to be a source of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon-impacted surface water. These stakeholders praised the facility's response to the community's concern about this issue.

A few interviewees expressed some concern related to UXO debris being found on public lands as well as in the New River, in terms of both environmental and safety terms. Munitions-related chemicals would be of particular concern to the water-oriented communities.

One interviewee felt that active Marines taking part in training exercises had little incentive to take part in the environmental cleanup since they had observed considerable trash and debris left on training areas. However, interviewees also expressed confidence that the facility would resolve issues like this, when brought to them by the community.

In addition, several people mentioned that the beauty of the beaches in Onslow County is a big source of local pride and, at some point in the future, it would be nice if the Brown's

Island beach could be re-opened to the community, if military training ends and UXO is cleaned up.

Response of Environmental Agencies and the Navy

Interview respondents have had limited interaction with federal and state officials. Most people contact local officials or MCB CamLej directly if they have concerns related to the facility. Those interviewees who have contacted local officials or MCB CamLej staff directly have felt that their concerns or questions were satisfied.

Public Information and the Media

Most people feel that local newspapers provide unbiased coverage of MCB CamLej. Although none of the 2009 interviewees indicated that they had seen the ERP public meeting announcements in the local paper, several had seen recent media coverage of munitions removal and the historical drinking water study. Many people recommended using additional methods to inform the community about ERP activities. These recommendations are provided in Section 3.3.3, “Additional Suggestions.”

3.3.2 Environmental and Other Concerns Unrelated to ERP

Environmental Issues

Nearly all of the community members interviewed in 2009 indicated that the local community is concerned about environmental issues. This was particularly noted among those individuals and groups who actively use the natural resources in the area. There is a strong recognition of the benefits of the natural resources in the area and a growing desire to take steps to protect them.

As was mentioned above, the primary environmental concern identified by community members is related to surface water quality. Several interviewees expressed concern about spills from the MCB CamLej wastewater treatment plant and wastewater pipes. Since people eat seafood from the New River, contaminated fisheries is a huge concern for those who rely on them for their livelihood as well as for their recreation. Another interviewee expressed concern that the capacity of the Base’s wastewater treatment facility is too large and that if the Base accepts off-Base sewage it could encourage unsustainable population growth in the area.

Several interviewees involved with the New River Roundtable suggested creating a web site, in which raw surface water data from samples collected in the creeks and from the New River during facility environmental investigations. The objective would be to make these data available in a timely manner to local non-governmental organizations (specifically River Works at Sturgeon City) and the scientific community members involved (including the DCERP program) for parameters such as river coliform levels, trihalomethanes, heavy metals, temperature, salinity, and so forth. These community members expressed a willingness to help start such a project and believe it would help improve transparency of data and enable the environmental community to maintain a strong working relationship with the Base for the greater good.

Quality of Life Issues

One civilian employee expressed some concern for mold and mildew issues in buildings on-Base. Active Marines living on the MCB CamLej installation expressed some concern about the quality of the water used for drinking and showering, especially those with families living on-Base; however, most believed it was probably acceptable and that they would have been informed if there were a problem.

Several 2009 interviewees were concerned about noise pollution from Base aviation and shelling exercises as a quality of life issue. One interviewee expressed concern with the constant flights over the town of Swansboro and wondered if the frequency and proximity was necessary. Two residents of the Richlands area mentioned that their houses “shake” during shelling exercises.

Historical Drinking Water Contamination Issues

As in the 2004 interviews, several 2009 interviewees expressed an ongoing concern for potential health effects as a result of the drinking water contamination from ABC Cleaners to Tarawa Terrace and nearby housing areas in the 1980s. In 2009; however, most of those said that they understand that the release had resulted primarily from an off-Base source (ABC Cleaners). Most were aware that research into this issue was taking place and that initial results were inconclusive in assessing whether health problems among those exposed to the MCB CamLej water supply during the 1950s to 1985 were due to the contaminants. The primary feedback interviewees wanted MCB CamLej to receive was that although the Base may not be at fault it is still important for the Base to “take care of their own,” especially where children might be affected.

One interviewee expressed concern about water supplies and the incidences of health problems among family and neighbors in the off-Base community in the vicinity of Tarawa Terrace/ABC Cleaners and asked that MCB CamLej provide information to them as well, including any future fact sheets or public meetings. The interviewee said that little factual information was being given to off-Base community members whose private drinking water wells could have been affected. Most interviewees were unaware of the CLHDW registration initiative.

3.3.3 Additional Suggestions

Several respondents emphasized the good work that the Navy/Marine Corps is doing with environmental programs and stated that the Base ought to be “getting the good news out,” whether through newspapers, fact sheets, or speakers.

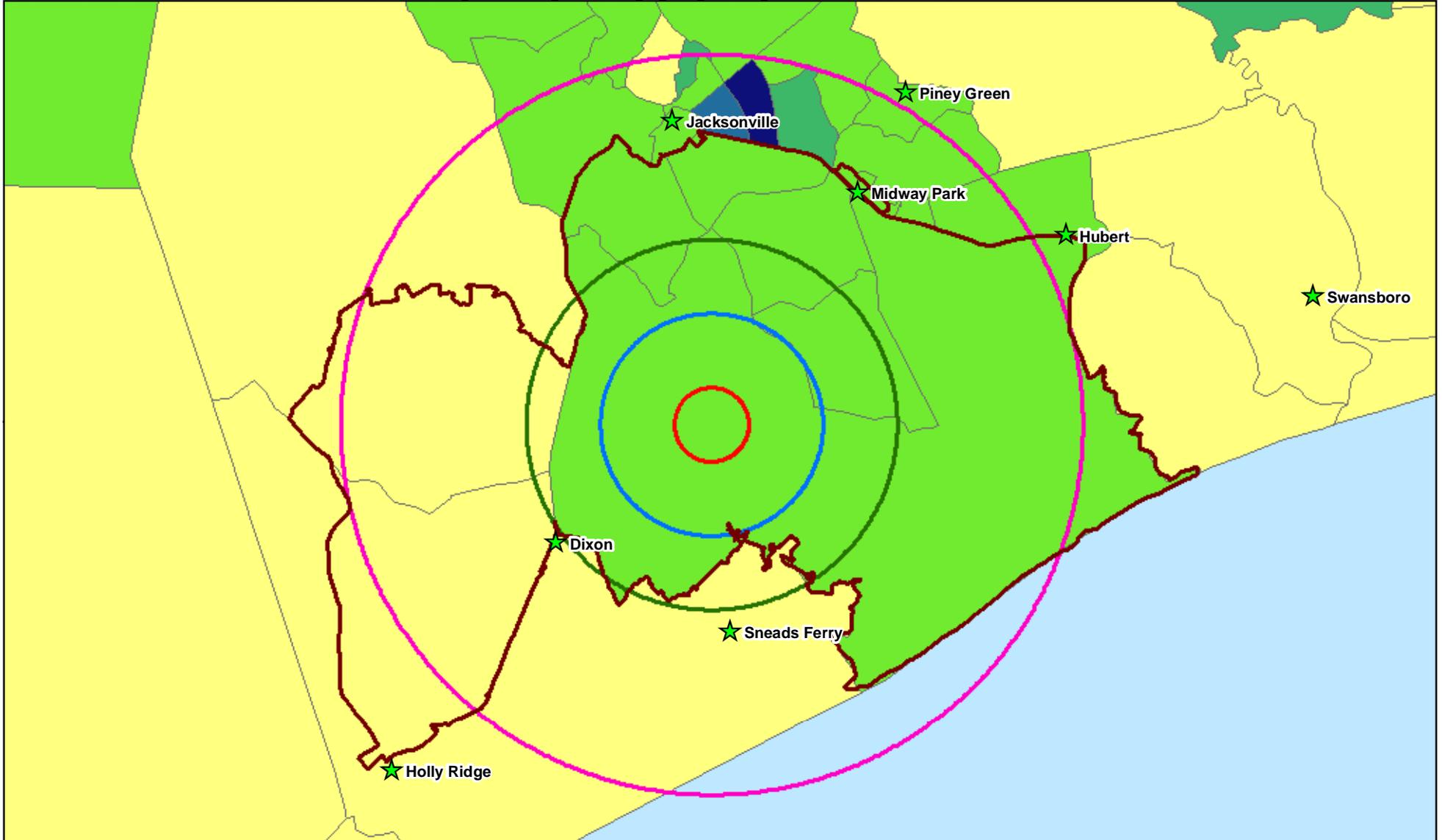
Many respondents felt that radio announcements, fact sheets, e-mail notification, and meeting notices on the local government channel G10 should be used to better advertise public meetings, in addition to advertising in the local newspaper. MCB CamLej currently uses paid newspaper notices and press releases (newspaper articles) to inform the public of ERP activities, to advertise RAB meetings, and to announce public comment periods.

Based on the interviews, the newspapers that are read most frequently in the area are the *Jacksonville Daily News* and *The Globe*. Television and radio suggestions included local/regional news channels 7, 9, 12, and 14; radio 107.1 and other drive-time radio

broadcasts; National Public Radio local news at 6 and 36 past the hour; and local government channel G10 TV.

Specific measures that interviewees recommended to reach more active community members with information about the ERP are as follows:

- Place advertisements in the main section of the newspaper, which would be read by a wider audience, instead of in the legal notices section.
- Place notices on the local government channel G10, which MCB CamLej has the right to do, to inform the community of public meetings and other events.
- Use the Chamber of Commerce’s e-mail list of over 1,500 recipients to further reach community members who may or may not read local newspapers.
- Include information in public notices about the benefits of community participation for the proposed action.
- One RAB member and two on-Base residents recommend posting flyers at the Base Exchange as a way to reach more Base residents who may or may not read local newspapers. The RAB member said this would be especially beneficial for the OU 15 Site 88 Pilot Study, for which the site is located near Base offices and barracks, to help explain to Base residents and employees what is going on.
- New River Roundtable members suggested providing copies of RAB presentations and minutes to Susan Cohen, the onsite coordinator for DCERP, so that she could pass along information that would be of interest to the environmental groups working on surface water quality issues.
- A member of the New River Foundation requested that the Base provide timely direct information (phone call or e-mail) to selected community leaders whenever something happens, for example a wastewater spill, which might be of public concern. Such information would enable them to better respond to inquiries from their members or constituents.
- An interviewee in the Swansboro area recommended that MCB CamLej interview state park rangers about the Off-Base SDZs investigative work, especially in regard to the most exposed area along Queen’s Creek for surface water and the munitions-related concerns. (Note: The Base did coordinate that investigation closely with Paul Donnelly, the Hammocks Beach Park Manager).



- Legend**
- 1 Mile Radius
 - 3 Mile Radius
 - 5 Mile Radius
 - 10 Mile Radius
 - Installation Boundary

- Percentage of Minority Population by Census Tract
- 0 - 20
 - 20 - 40
 - 40 - 60
 - 60 - 80
 - 80 - 100

Note:
Minority Data by Tract was obtained from the United States Census Bureau.

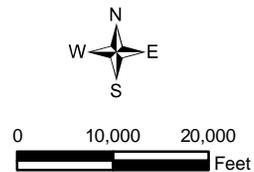
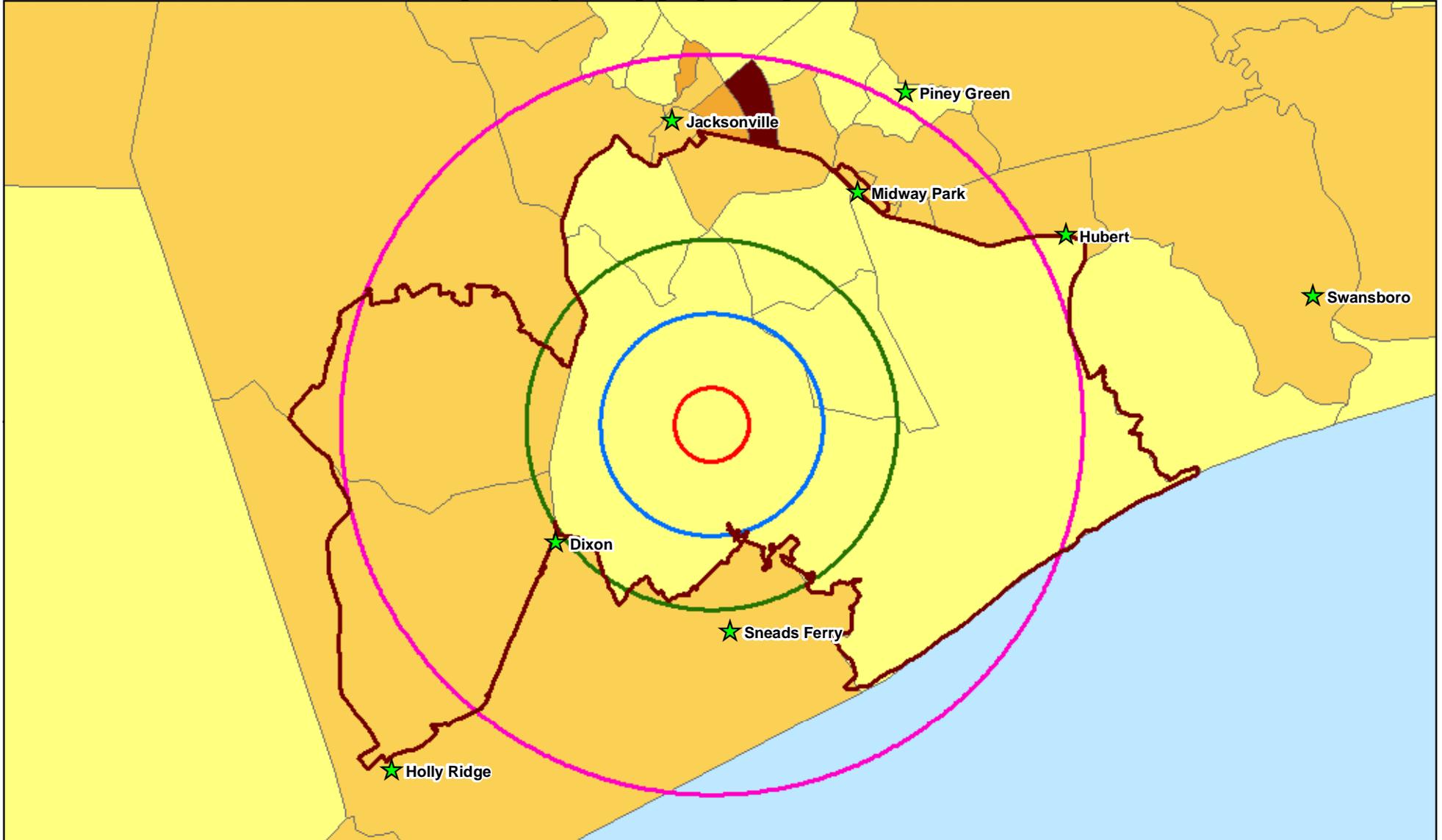


Figure 3-1
Area Minority Map
2010 Community Involvement Plan Update
MCB CamLeJ
North Carolina





- Legend**
- 1 Mile Radius
 - 3 Mile Radius
 - 5 Mile Radius
 - 10 Mile Radius
 - Installation Boundary

- Percentage of Persons living in Poverty by Census Tract
- 0 - 10
 - 10 - 20
 - 20 - 30
 - 30 - 40
 - 40 - 50

Note:
Poverty Data by Tract was obtained from the United States Census Bureau.

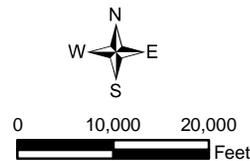


Figure 3-2
Area Low Income Map
2010 Community Involvement Plan Update
MCB CamLej
North Carolina

The Community Involvement Program

The overall goal of the CIP for MCB CamLej is to promote communication between the Navy, Base, and community members throughout the life of the ERP. As a result of the community interviews and ongoing community involvement activities, MCB CamLej has identified the information and methods of communication that community members would prefer. This section provides details of the community involvement activities currently being conducted for MCB CamLej and those that will be implemented based on the results of the community interviews described in Section 3.3.

Both the 2004 and 2009 community interviews demonstrated an overall positive reaction to the presence of MCB CamLej in the community and a general level of confidence that environmental issues are being appropriately addressed.

MCB CamLej encourages public participation in its ERP and prides itself on the relationship it has with the community. The keystone of the ERP community involvement program is the RAB. ERP staff awareness of community interests and concerns has been advanced through the participation of RAB members. However, community interviews indicate that the level of community knowledge about the ERP at MCB CamLej is much greater among RAB members than among non-RAB members.

In 1994, 2004, and 2009, CIP interviews, with both RAB members and non-RAB members, related that information is available to those who seek it out, but that more work could be done to increase public awareness of the ERP at MCB CamLej, particularly among the Base's residents and employees.

While current efforts to keep the RAB informed and involved are yielding positive results and will be continued, it appears that the community involvement program should focus more on the general public. People who were interviewed expressed interest in receiving clear and succinct information about the ERP, in particular "good news" about reaching milestones, such as the signing of RODs and successful completion of remedial actions.

Specific elements of the MCB CamLej community involvement program are described in this section. These elements are organized by two broad categories of community needs:

- Keeping the community informed
- Providing opportunities for community involvement

For each activity, a description, the goals, methods for implementation, and recommended timing is provided.

4.1 Keeping the Community Informed

4.1.1 Designate Navy and Marine Corps Contacts

Description: Provide points of contact and information resources to respond to inquiries from the public.

Goal: Provide accurate, timely, and easy-to-understand information to community members seeking information about the ERP at MCB CamLej.

Method: The NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic PAO is the designated point of contact for questions and concerns about MCB CamLej’s ERP, requests for a PRAP or EE/CA report, and questions about accessing the Administrative Record file (see following subsections for descriptions of these resources).

The MCB CamLej PAO is generally the first point of contact for general information about the Base. Mr. Joe Ramirez has been designated as the MCB CamLej Community Liaison Officer. In this role, Mr. Ramirez serves as the central information source for public and media inquiries. As spokesperson, he answers telephone calls and responds to written inquiries about Base activities.

Mr. Dave Cleland from NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic is the Remedial Program Manager for the investigation and cleanup of the ERP sites at MCB CamLej. Mr. Bob Lowder from MCB CamLej EMD is the Base Remedial Project Manager for the investigation and cleanup of the ERP sites at MCB CamLej and serves as co-chair of the RAB. Community members and other interested parties may contact Mr. Cleland or Mr. Lowder with inquiries about technical issues and future activities.

Timing: The designated points of contact and information resources for responding to inquiries from the public are presented in **Table 4-1**. These public contacts have been in place for several years and were confirmed during the development of this CIP.

TABLE 4-1
Key Navy and Marine Corps Points of Contact

Primary contact for:	Contact Information:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions and concerns about MCB CamLej’s ERP • Requests for a public document (e.g., PRAP, EE/CA) • Questions about accessing the Administrative Record file 	Public Affairs Office NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic 9742 Maryland Avenue Norfolk, VA 23511-3095 757-445-8732, ext. 3096
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions and information about the RAB 	Mr. Robert Lowder EMD/EQB Marine Corps Base PSC Box 20004 Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-0004 910-451-9607 robert.a.lowder@usmc.mil

TABLE 4-1
Key Navy and Marine Corps Points of Contact

Primary contact for:	Contact Information:
Comments on public document (e.g., PRAP, EE/CA)	Mr. David Cleland NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic c/o CH2M HILL 5700 Cleveland Street Ste 101 Virginia Beach, VA 23462 757-322-4851 david.t.cleland@navy.mil
General information and questions about MCB CamLej	Mr. Joe Ramirez Community Liaison Officer Marine Corps Base PSC Box 20004 Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-0004 910-451-7645 joe.m.ramirez@usmc.mil

4.1.2 Publish Notices in Local Newspapers

Description: A concise announcement of upcoming meetings and other events.

Goal: To notify interested persons about events and activities related to MCB CamLej's ERP.

Method: MCB CamLej and the Navy will continue to place public notices (as paid display advertisements) announcing public comment periods for ERP documents and other key events, in *The Globe*, *RotoVue*, and *Jacksonville Daily News* newspapers; and will place RAB meeting notices in *The Globe*. Contact information for these newspapers is presented in **Appendix C**.

One new development since the last update of this CIP is the increased use of e-mail and electronic access of print media. Several of the media outlets, such as local public access cable television and government channel G10 TV, will accept "Community Calendar" (public service) announcements via e-mail, which provides another economical way to publicize RAB meetings to the wider community. In response to suggestions by 2009 CIP interviewees, the Base PAO will place brief, written notices (free of charge) to advertise these events on local government channel G10 TV.

Timing: Public notices will advertise quarterly RAB meetings; periodic public meetings; and public comment periods on documents such as PRAPs for remedial actions, EE/CAs for removal actions, Five-Year Reviews, and prioritizing/sequencing munitions removal sites.

4.1.3 Develop a Mailing List of Interested Parties

Description: A list of persons known or anticipated to be interested in MCB CamLej and ERP activities.

Goal: To mail/email information to stakeholders about ERP activities.

Method: MCB CamLej and the Navy will develop targeted mailing lists to notify interested parties of an investigation or cleanup action that could affect them. The Base recently did so to disseminate information about the Off-Base SDZs investigation.

The list of key local contacts found in **Appendix C** will be supplemented, as appropriate for the particular activity or issue, by researching county property tax database for property owners in or near the area of interest. Any interested citizens and groups will be added to the list upon request, for the duration of the investigation or activity.

Timing: As needed.

4.1.4 Provide Up-To-Date Information on the Internet

Description: Internet technology allows new information to be made available quickly and can allow information to be delivered in a user-friendly manner. In particular, this technology can make access to detailed information about sampling and remediation easier to access and visualize than printed reports.

Goal: To provide key resources for searching and listing both general and specific information about Superfund and hazardous waste issues, thus enabling people to access information about the MCB CamLej ERP on their own time without incurring any expenses.

Method: All public notices and fact sheets/newsletters will include the address of the ERP web site for MCB CamLej; other web sites may be referenced as appropriate to a particular notice.

Information about the Navy/Marine Corps ERP, including the Administrative Record, is available to the public through the NAVFAC Portal:

https://portal.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/navfac/navfac_ww_pp/navfac_hq_pp/navfac_env_pp/env_restoration_installations/lant/midlant/lejeune

The MCB CamLej EMD maintains its own web site at:

<http://www.lejeune.usmc.mil/emd/Restoration/HOMERestor.htm>

In addition, USEPA maintains site information specific to MCB CamLej as an NPL site at:

<http://www.epa.gov/region4/waste/npl/nplnc/camlejnc.htm>

General information about USEPA and Superfund can be found at the following web site:

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/>

Timing: These web sites have been in place for several years and should be kept up to-date. The ERP web site was transitioned to the NAVFAC Portal from a stand-alone website in 2009-2010.

4.1.5 Maintain the Information Repository

Description: An Information Repository has been established in the Onslow County Public Library in Jacksonville, North Carolina. The Information Repository is intended to be at a convenient location where community members can read and print official documents about the status of the MCB CamLej ERP. The Administrative Record is available on a NAVFAC Portal website that can be accessed from computers available at the library.

Goal: To provide convenient access to site-related information for community members.

Method: Two public information repositories have been established for MCB CamLej. One is physically located in the reference room at the Onslow County Public Library (on CD-ROM), and the other is maintained on the NAVFAC Portal, which can be accessed from computers in the library or from home computers; both are readily available to the general public. Locations and hours for the Onslow County Public Library are listed in **Table 4-2**.

The Base and the Navy are responsible for maintaining the repositories and ensuring that documents are added to the information file as work continues under the ERP.

TABLE 4-2
Public Information Repositories

Repository	Location	Hours	Contact
Onslow County Public Library	58 Doris Avenue East Jacksonville, NC 28540	Monday–Thursday: 0900–2100 Friday: 0900–1800 Saturday: 0900–1800 Sunday: 1300–1700	Telephone: 910-455-7350 Fax: 910-455-1661
NAVFAC Portal	https://portal.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/navfac/navfac_ww_pp/navfac_hq_pp/navfac_env_pp/env_restoration_installations/lant/midlant/lejeune		

Each public notice that is published to announce public comment periods will include information on the locations of these repositories. Documents available for public comment will be placed in the repositories before publication.

Timing: Information repositories have already been established at one library, and one has been uploaded to the internet (NAVFAC Portal). The NAVFAC Portal is updated as needed and the library is provided with CDs of final reports on a quarterly basis.

4.1.6 Maintain the Administrative Record File

Description: The Administrative Record file includes documents that were considered or relied upon in selecting a response action.

Goal: To provide community members with a comprehensive record of all documents, resources, etc., used by the MCB CamLej Partnering Team in reaching decisions about the NPL site and its cleanup.

Method: The official MCB CamLej Administrative Record file is maintained by NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic in Norfolk, Virginia. The primary electronic repository of the Administrative Record file is now maintained on the NAVFAC Portal (**Table 4-2**). NAVFAC provided a computer at the Onslow County Public Library for the public's use to access the Administrative Record file for MCB CamLej on the NAVFAC Portal. Instructions on how to access the complete online Administrative Record file, either at the library or at the community member's home, are also provided.

Timing: The Administrative Record file was opened as soon as site investigations began and it will remain open until the last ROD has been signed for MCB CamLej.

4.1.7 Prepare and Distribute Fact Sheets

Description: Fact sheets and newsletters are brief documents written to inform stakeholders about technical information and progress of the investigation and cleanup process. Fact sheets are written for non-technical audiences and use straightforward graphics to describe technical issues.

Goal: To provide stakeholders with current, accurate, easy-to-understand information about MCB CamLej's environmental investigations and munitions response activities.

Method: MCB CamLej ERP and public affairs staff will develop fact sheets for as-needed distribution, when interested parties have questions about environmental restoration activities. For proposed remedial actions, which require a public comment period, the PRAP is a summary document that serves the function of a fact sheet.

If a fact sheet for a document requiring a public comment period is prepared, it will be used as a handout at a public meeting and copies will be left at the public libraries.

Timing: The Navy will produce a fact sheet when a significant technical milestone has occurred; such as completing a Five-Year Review, signing a ROD, or initiating a remedial action; that might be of interest to the surrounding community. An example fact sheet for a munitions response site investigation in 2009 is provided in **Appendix A**.

4.1.8 Establish Media Relations

Description: Providing local print and broadcast journalists with timely, relevant information about the ERP and public involvement opportunities available to stakeholders.

Goal: Reach a wide audience of stakeholders with information about the ERP and public involvement opportunities.

Method: MCB CamLej's PAO uses local newspapers that are read by both military personnel and civilian employees on-Base and in the community to announce ERP activities. These newspapers include *The Globe*, which is the facility's bi-weekly publication, the *RotoVue*, which is the monthly newspaper for MCAS Air Station, and the *Jacksonville Daily News*, Jacksonville's daily newspaper. For activities that could be of interest in the Hubert/Swansboro area, the *Tideland News* may be used. A list of local media contacts is included in **Appendix C** and example public notices are provided in **Appendix A**.

Because media coverage so far has been light and because many 2009 interview respondents indicated that the newspaper is still a good way to reach people, MCB CamLej and the Navy will contact the editorial staff of *The Globe* and work with them to ensure more complete coverage of key events in the future. One such article was published on *The Globe* in May 2010, after MCB CamLej received the Navy Environmental Restoration Award for FY 2009 (**Appendix A**). Such articles could be published the week before each RAB meeting, highlighting one of the issues on the RAB agenda, and announcing the time and location of the meeting.

Depending upon the level of interest, both by media and the public, at key points during the CERCLA process, MCB CamLej public affairs personnel will assess the need for holding a news conference or other media event. Should such an event be held, MCB CamLej public affairs personnel will coordinate the event, identify possible speakers, prepare the speakers for media questions, and develop press kits. Press kits typically include the following:

- History of the facility investigation
- Issues and concerns
- Results of the ERP and actions currently being evaluated
- Process for public comment and review
- Who to contact for more information
- Location of information repositories
- Where to get more information

Timing: The Base PAO will continue to provide the media with information about key events, as well as any remedial activities that may be particularly noticeable to the public (e.g., activities within sight or hearing of off-Base receptors, or the sudden appearance of many trucks on local roads).

4.2 Providing Opportunities for Community Involvement

4.2.1 Restoration Advisory Board

Description: The RAB is an advisory group for the restoration process, with members from the public, the Base, the Navy, and the regulatory agencies, who are considered a key resource in efforts to communicate openly and effectively with the community at large. The RAB is designed to act as a focal point for the exchange of information between MCB CamLej and the local community regarding ERP activities. The RAB is intended to bring together community members who reflect diverse interests within the local community with government officials representing the Base, Navy, USEPA, and NCDENR. This enables the early and continued two-way flow of information, concerns, values, and needs between the community and the Base.

Goal: To gain effective input from stakeholders on cleanup activities and increase facility responsiveness to the community's environmental restoration concerns.

Method: One of the most notable accomplishments of the MCB CamLej ERP is the establishment and continued successful operation of its RAB, which was formed in 1995. The community involvement program at MCB CamLej will continue to enlist the support and cooperation of the RAB members by providing regular information to members and actively seeking their input into remedial decisions. These individuals are considered a key resource in efforts to communicate openly and effectively with the community at large.

The MCB CamLej RAB is co-chaired by an appointed Base representative (Mr. Bob Lowder of EMD) and an elected community representative (Ms. Laura Bader). The RAB meets quarterly to review technical documents and to discuss cleanup actions and alternatives. The list of current RAB members is provided in **Appendix D**.

All RAB meetings are open to the public on weekdays, in the early evening. RAB meetings are usually held offsite at the Carolina Coastal Community College, which is easily accessible to both on-Base and off-Base residents and employees.

RAB members receive phone calls, mailings, and e-mail reminders of upcoming RAB meetings. The Base will advertise RAB meetings in the *Jacksonville Daily News*. As described above, community cable access television “community calendars” will also be used in addition to the newspaper notices to advertise upcoming RAB or public meetings.

RAB meeting minutes should be mailed or e-mailed to RAB members or posted on the MCB CamLej EMD web site at <http://www.lejeune.usmc.mil/emd/rab/rab.htm>. In addition, RAB minutes are available in the electronic Administrative Record file. Minutes are not verbatim records but rather summarize key information and discussions.

In addition to providing community RAB members with status updates and other materials about ERP activities, MCB CamLej EMD staff have provided periodic tours of cleanup sites and other program locations to RAB members and other interested persons. The RAB helps to reinforce an already strong relationship with the local residents and environmental groups. These relationships have been the foundation for fostering trust and maintaining an effective environmental community involvement program.

Timing: The MCB CamLej RAB was established in 1995 and meets quarterly. In 2004, a RAB Charter was developed and signed by the RAB to identify the purpose and function of the RAB, membership, and structure.

In 2006, DoD issued “the RAB Rule,” a regulation describing the scope, characteristics, composition, funding, establishment, operation, adjournment, and dissolution of RABs. Under the RAB rule, RABs are required to create a mission statement, select community co-chairs, develop operating procedures, provide orientation training for members, as needed, conduct open RAB meetings, and document RAB activities and associated administrative expenses in the Information Repository. The MCB CamLej RAB was established long before the 2006 RAB Rule was passed and already fulfills most of the requirements. The requirement for public notices will be implemented. Public notices will be publicized at least one week before they are scheduled to occur.

In 2009, the Base identified the need to encourage more community input and solicited requests for new RAB members. As a result, five new members have joined the RAB.

4.2.2 Provide Technical Assistance for Public Participation

Description: On February 2, 1998 (*Federal Register* Volume 63, Number 21), DoD established a program called Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP).

Goal: This program provides a mechanism for RABs to obtain technical assistance to help them better understand and provide input into ERPs. Examples of TAPP projects include reviewing restoration documents and proposed remedial technologies, interpreting environmental health effects, participating in relative risk ranking exercises (which are used to prioritize restoration activities at a facility), and certain types of technical training.

Method: The RAB can define a proposed TAPP project and prepare a TAPP request. NAVFAC will then prepare a Statement of Work and procure a qualified provider of

technical assistance. The RAB may be asked to assist by commenting on potential providers. Funding is provided for up to \$25,000 per year or one percent of the total restoration cost, whichever is less, with a limit of \$100,000 total over the life of the program at any one facility.

Timing: Since inception of the rule, the Navy has trained personnel in the TAPP process and produced presentation materials. The RAB may request TAPP presentations or training through their installation co-chair. To date, the MCB CamLej RAB has not requested any presentations or training and has not identified any TAPP projects. Although the RAB has not expressed interest in preparing a TAPP request, the Base will continue to monitor the RAB's information needs and provide information about the TAPP to RAB members as warranted.

4.2.3 Provide Technical Assistance Grant Information

Description: Administered by USEPA, the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program is an avenue by which grants are made available by the Office of the President to any group of individuals who may be affected by a release or threatened release at any facility on the NPL.

Goal: To provide resources for community groups to hire technical advisors who can assist them in interpreting technical information about the site.

Method: A TAG may be used to obtain technical assistance in interpreting information about the nature of the hazard, the RI/FS/ROD/RD phases and documents, selection and construction of the RA, operations and maintenance, or removal action at a facility. USEPA has specific guidelines for groups that apply for and administer TAG grants, and the value can be up to \$50,000 for a single recipient.

Because MCB CamLej is listed on the NPL, the RAB or another community group is eligible to apply for a TAG. After the MCB CamLej RAB was established in 1995, USEPA representatives attended several RAB meetings and presented information about the TAG program. Pamphlets were distributed at subsequent meetings.

Timing: To date, no group has applied for a TAG for the MCB CamLej NPL process.

4.2.4 Hold Public Meetings

Description: A public meeting is a gathering where Base personnel can hear the public's views and concerns about an action or proposal and receive updated information on the progress of the cleanup process. The Navy/Marine Corps is required to consider such comments when making cleanup decisions. Public hearings must be held upon request whenever a formal public comment period is required under CERCLA regulations.

Goal: To provide stakeholders with opportunities to learn about the status of site cleanups and receive responses to their questions and concerns.

Method: Meetings with the general public are held to allow community members to obtain information about ERP activities at MCB CamLej and to voice their concerns about the CERCLA process at the Base.

Public meetings and RAB meetings are usually held offsite at the Carolina Coastal Community College, which offers a well-equipped meeting room, is convenient to both MCB CamLej employees and local community residents, and does not require entry to the facility through security checkpoints.

During public comment periods, public meetings are scheduled at a time to encourage the greatest possible participation and focus on soliciting comments from the public. The meetings are publicized at the opening of the public comment period and are held during the 30-day comment period. Prior to issuing a ROD, Navy/Marine Corps officials discuss the findings of the RI and FS reports, the various cleanup alternatives, the preferred cleanup/treatment alternative, and the rationale for that recommendation. Members of the public have an opportunity to ask questions and to make comments at the meeting.

A transcript is prepared and made available to the public at the Information Repository and placed in the Administrative Record. Community members may also submit written comments on an EE/CA or PRAP during the public comment period.

The following procedures are followed:

- Participants are registered by the meeting hosts, who record names, addresses, and phone numbers or e-mail addresses, and offer to place interested parties on the mailing list.
- Anyone wishing to comment is afforded the opportunity to do so.
- MCB CamLej EMD and NAVFAC staff, with support from consultants as requested, plan the meetings, including notification, setup, cleanup, recording comments, and developing informational displays and other materials.
- Visual materials, as appropriate, are provided for more information about the action under discussion.
- Notices advertising all public meetings are published as paid display advertisements in the main news section of the *Jacksonville Daily News*, and in the MCB CamLej/MCAS New River newspapers (*The Globe* and *RotoVue*).
- In future, as requested by CIP interviewees, MCB CamLej PAO will make use of electronic Community Calendar notices to supplement the display advertisements.
- A transcript of meetings conducted during formal public comment periods is made available to the public by inclusion as an appendix to the ROD and becomes part of the Administrative Record file.
- Information obtained from public meetings and written comments are used to develop Responsiveness Summaries, if applicable, which are included in the ROD.

Timing: MCB CamLej will continue to hold (or offer to hold) public meetings whenever a formal public comment period is required, for example, upon completion of PRAPs or EE/CA reports for removal actions.

Meetings with the general public are usually held prior to quarterly RAB meetings, which are scheduled at a time to encourage the greatest possible participation. Public meetings will be publicized at least one week before they are scheduled to occur.

4.2.5 Provide Comment Periods

Description: Public comment periods lasting a minimum of 30 days are held to solicit public input on major decisions in the MCB CamLej ERP, primarily the selection of removal actions or final cleanup remedies.

Goal: Provides the citizens with an opportunity for meaningful involvement in the process and also provides the Navy/Marine Corps with valuable information for use in making decisions.

Method: The public is provided an opportunity to comment on removal actions and final remedial action, during an announced formal public comment period, as required by CERCLA. MCB CamLej makes the EE/CA reports or PRAPs describing these planned activities available for public review and publishes a notice announcing a 30-day public comment period in local newspapers.

Each public notice that is published in the *Jacksonville Daily News*, *The Globe*, and *RotoVue* to announce a public comment period will include a brief description of the document and information on where to obtain more information. Documents that request public comment will be made available as indicated in the public notice. The Base also holds a public meeting (Section 4.2.4).

Timing: Comment periods will be announced as appropriate. A comment period is required in conjunction with the announcement of the PRAP and will last a minimum of 30 days. The public comment period can be extended an additional 30 days if requested by the public. Public meetings are held within the public comment period (Section 4.2.4).

4.2.6 Prepare a Responsiveness Summary

Description: At the conclusion of a public comment period, a Responsiveness Summary is prepared covering comments received and the Navy/Marine Corps responses to major comments.

Goal: The purpose of a Responsiveness Summary is to summarize comments received during comment periods and to document how the Navy/Marine Corps has considered those comments during the decision-making process.

Method: The summary informs the decision makers about the community preferences, as well as any general concerns. It also provides the public with documentation of the concerns raised and Navy/Marine Corps consideration of those concerns. The Responsiveness Summary is made available to the public in the Information Repository.

Timing: For the PRAP, the Navy/Marine Corps issues the Responsiveness Summary as part of the ROD that documents the selected remedy. For the EE/CA, the Navy/Marine Corps issues the Responsiveness Summary as part of the Action Memorandum that documents the selected alternative. The RODs and Action Memorandums are made available for public review prior to the start of the cleanup action and placed in the Administrative Record file.

4.2.7 Community Involvement Plan

Description: A written plan of action that provides for interaction with the public, elected officials, and environmental groups, including obtaining their input at appropriate points during the ERP process.

Goal: To provide a foundation for establishing two-way communication with the public to create an understanding of ERP and related actions, to ensure public input into decision making processes related to affected communities and to make certain that the Navy/Marine Corps is aware of and responsive to public concerns.

Method: This CIP is based on telephone interviews with local officials, citizen, and community groups, and interested residents. A copy of the interview questions is included in **Appendix B**. For privacy and confidentiality, the names of people interviewed are not published. This CIP will be made available to the public in the Information Repository and the Administrative Record.

Timing: A Community Relations Plan was originally published in September 1990, updated in February 1994, and updated again (as a CIP, the new terminology) in January 2005. This plan will be updated again in about five years or when a major change in the ERP occurs.

4.3 Timing of Community Involvement Activities

The general timing of community involvement activities associated with potential ERP activities is presented in **Table 4-3**. Community involvement activities may be combined or separate, depending on timing and level of public concern and interest relative to the site status and schedule.

TABLE 4-3
Timing of Community Involvement Activities

Activity	Restoration Advisory Board	Available in Information Repositories	Fact Sheet	Public Notice	Public Comment Period	Public Meeting	Responsiveness Summary
Preliminary Assessment (PA) / Site Inspection (SI)		■					
Remedial Investigation (RI)		■	○	○			
Feasibility Study (FS) and Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP)		■	○*	■	■	■	■
Record of Decision (ROD)		■		■			
Remedial Design/Remedial Action		■	○				
No Further Action (NFRAP) Decision Document		■	○	■	■	○	
Removal Action < 120 days		■	○				
Removal Action > 120 days		■	○				

- Ongoing activity
- Required activity
- Optional activity, as needed
- * PRAP serves as a fact sheet

SECTION 5

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Appendix A
Example Public Notices, Fact Sheets, and
Media Articles



Camp Lejeune recognized for environmental restoration

“Camp Lejeune is in the forefront of utilizing new technologies to accelerate clean-ups.”

Robert Lowder, installations restoration program manager

LANCE CPL. VICTOR A. BARRERA

Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

For outstanding work in environmental restoration, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune has been named the Marine Corps' winner of the Navy Installation Restoration Award.

According to the installation award narrative the restoration goals can be summed up into five simple objectives:

- Work together as a team with a commitment to continuous improvement
- Clean up contaminated sites using innovative and cost effective technologies
- Protect human health and the environment
- Implement fast-track investigations and clean-ups to meet the base's mission needs
- Share lessons learned

Currently Camp Lejeune has 43 installation restoration sites. Some sites may hold metals, petroleum constituents, chlorinated solvents, pesticides and other chemicals and materials that may be harmful to people.

Out of the 43 sites 15 are considered active sites in which assessment and remediation is currently being conducted. The rest are in a status of no further action.

One such site removed contaminated ground water near Camp Geiger.

“Camp Lejeune is in the forefront of utilizing new technologies to accelerate clean-ups,” said Robert Lowder, the installation restoration program manager at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune.

For contaminated sites a number of remedies were evaluated to identify the most



Courtesy photo

A crane operating a 10 foot diameter auger with a vapor hood on top to capture any fumes from the contaminants in the soil and groundwater is being used at a site near Camp Geiger.

thorough and cost-effective method.

Lowder also said, remedies include injecting a combination of sodium lactate and emulsified vegetable oil into naturally occurring microbes to enhance the natural breakdown in a pro-

cess called enhanced reductive dechlorination, or using mulch and compost as backfill to trap and dissolve the contaminants in what is known as a permeable reactive barrier.

The most practical technology was air sparging, a method

in which a well is installed at a site where groundwater had been impacted by contaminants. Air bubbles are blown into a pipe that extends into the groundwater and the bubbles volatilize the contaminants to a gas state thus removing them from the ground water.

Although an award was given for the great advancements Camp Lejeune has achieved for restoration, they are not the main goal of the Installation Restoration Program.

According to the installation award narrative, “the base continues to proactively manage the environmental restoration program to support and implement the base's growing mission. The base maintains outstanding relationships with regulatory agencies and the local community, uses state-of-the-art technologies, and leverages lessons learned to maintain its status as a leading (Department of Defense) facility.”

Camp Lejeune has won the award numerous times and continues to be in the forefront in using new technologies to accelerate clean ups on base.

Base housing residents reap benefits of solar success

LANCE CPL. DAMANY S. COLEMAN

Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

To do their part in the fight against the energy crisis of today, Atlantic Marine Corps Communities has teamed up with engineers from FLS Energy and Camp Lejeune base housing residents to install solar energy systems on 900 homes in base housing, which cut energy and the cost of hot water.

“From an environmental standpoint, our goal is to reduce the use of energy from power plants,” said Brownie Newman, director of finance with FLS. “It's about energy security and just acting in a sustainable way to preserve the environment.”

AMCC has done just that. Upon completion, the solar panels are expected to provide nearly 75 percent of the energy needed to supply domestic hot water for the homes. The project will prevent the release of 1,035 tons of carbon dioxide emissions each year, which is equivalent of taking 255 cars off the highway or planting 10 acres of trees.

Not only does this cut costs for residents, but it also does volumes for the environment and community. Sgt. Kirk Paulsen and his wife Jamie had a solar panel installed last week; officially making them a part of the energy reduction.

“We try to do the environmental thing: go green, conserve energy and the environment,” said Paulsen. “(Having a smaller carbon footprint) definitely makes us feel better.”

The Paulsen's are new to the solar-sufficient homes that FLS Energy

SEE SOLAR 3C ▶

Consolidation of simulators makes training one-stop shop

LANCE CPL. VICTOR A. BARRERA

Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

Marines and sailors formerly had to travel to different parts of the base to use the Combat Convoy Simulator, Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Egress Trainer and other simulators aboard Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune. Thanks to consolidation efforts, these service members now only have to make one stop, the Sim Center on Lyman Road.

The simulators create a realistic training environment for those service members preparing for combat. They are used extensively by many deploying units as part of their pre-deployment training.

The MRAP Egress Trainer teaches Marines how to egress from an MRAP that is flipped on its side or is upside down. This is a valuable skill for any warrior especially those fighting the war on terror overseas.

“During the current war, we had some Marines become trapped and drown when their MRAP rolled over into an irrigation ditch,” said Stephen Olmstead, deputy director of Modeling and Simulations. “Marines need to know how to evacuate an MRAP if it rolls



Courtesy photo

A range employee adjusts the controls of the Mine Resistant Ambush-Protected Egress Trainer. This is just one of the many simulators available for units to use at the Sim Center on Lyman Road across from OP-2 aboard Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune.

over.” The MRAP Egress Trainer is made up of a vehicle cab that is mounted on two rotating wheels on a raised platform. It is based off an earlier rollover trainer, the High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle Egress Assistance Trainer which is also available at the simulation center.

Along with the MET and the HEAT, the Combat Convoy Simulator is also available for units.

The CCS simulates a convoy through hostile territory. The controller can call in a variety of affects like air strikes, indirect fire or produce opponents armed with rocket-propelled grenades and small arms.

“The CCS is probably the best learning tool that can apply to a deployment,” said Henry Trumble, the site manager of Modeling and Simulations. “They get to experience combat and see the terrain they will be encountering when they deploy, but still be in a safe environment.”

The CCS not only benefits

the vehicle operator, but the passengers as well. Marines familiarize themselves with vehicle and small arms weapons utilization, command and control of various vehicles and also improvised explosive device countermeasures.

The CCS goes as far as taking the Iraqi environment or the Afghanistan terrain and implementing them into the simulator. What Marines see are real locations not made up environments.

“Marines who come through the CCS recognize buildings from Fallujah,” said Olmstead. “Currently we are working on an Afghan database to prepare Marines for what they may encounter in Afghanistan.”

The Supporting Arms Virtual Trainer is currently under construction and after final renovations, Marines will be able to use it to call for indirect fire, bombardments and different types of close air support.

“We don't know what's coming next, as far as simulators go, but this is the future,” said Olmstead. “With the consolidation of the simulators, units can accomplish more training in a shorter amount of time.”

For more information about the simulators and to schedule a training time, units may contact their S-3 operations shop.



U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune Encourages Public Participation in its Environmental Clean-up Decisions



Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune, North Carolina is soliciting volunteers to become community members of its Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). Any Onslow County or local citizen who is able to meet the requirements listed below is encouraged to fill out and mail in this membership application to the address given. The community members selected will be appointed to ensure that they represent the diverse interests of the Camp Lejeune community.

As part of its Installation Restoration Program (IRP), the Base has relied on a group of technical experts from local, state, and federal agencies to restore its environmental clean-up sites. Department of Defense and Environmental Protection Agency policy, however, requires that the process of advising the Base on its cleanup activities be broadened to ensure that the public stakeholders concerns are addressed in the process. The RAB has been performing its duties for Camp Lejeune since 1996, and currently has six active community members.

The RAB members serve a dual role: to review and comment on clean-up documents and to serve as liaisons between the RAB and the Camp Lejeune community. You do not need to have a technical background or any special knowledge to become a RAB community member. You do need to be a local resident and be willing to actively participate in the review of material that will affect the timing and direction of Base environmental clean-up activities.

RAB community members will join representatives from the Navy, Marine Corps, Environmental Protection Agency, and the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

RAB community member requirements:

- Members must be able to attend quarterly meetings and agree to have their names, addresses, and home telephone numbers provided to the community,
- Members who miss two or more consecutive meetings may be asked to resign.
- Duties and responsibilities will include reviewing and commenting on technical documents and activities associated with the environmental restoration of MCB, Camp Lejeune.

Please contact the Base Environmental Management Division (EMD) using the following contact information to obtain a RAB membership application. All applications must be submitted no later than 20 April 2009 to:

**EMD/EQB
Marine Corps Base
PSC Box 20004
Camp Lejeune, NC 28542
Telephone: (910) 451-5068 Fax: (910) 451-5997**

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REQUEST FOR INPUT Munitions Response Site Prioritization Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune Jacksonville, North Carolina



The Department of the Navy (Navy), Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), Mid-Atlantic, is setting priorities for the munitions response sites at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCB CamLej). The results of this scoring will be used to sequence priorities for sites at MCB CamLej and with other Navy/Marine Corps munitions response sites. The Navy is seeking public input on this prioritization process.

Background:

The Munitions Response Program works to reduce potential risks from unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), and munitions constituents (MC) at ranges that are no longer operational, munitions burial sites, and former target ranges. These sites are referred to as "munitions response sites." The Department of Defense (DoD) is required by Congress to set priorities for investigating all munitions response sites. The site prioritization is based on overall conditions at these locations and the potential risk posed to human health and the environment. Prioritization is based on current available data and reevaluated as additional data are collected.

Site prioritizations developed for each DoD munitions response site nationwide are inserted in a relative risk ranking system to develop the sequence for site remediation. DoD policy states munitions response sites with higher relative risks are addressed prior to sites with lower relative risks. Other factors, such as future land use, cultural and economic factors, and ecological impacts, can influence sequencing decisions.

Munitions Response Sites:

There are currently 22 munitions response sites at MCB CamLej. Preliminary assessments and site inspections are currently being conducted or are completed. The prioritization scoring was reevaluated in September 2010 based on current available data.

For More Information:

For more information about these sites or the munitions response program for MCB CamLej, please contact:

NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic Public Affairs Office
9742 Maryland Avenue

Norfolk, Virginia 23511-3095
Phone: (757) 445-8732 ext. 3096

Munitions response site documentation, and the updated prioritization scores are available on the public website (https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/navfac/navfac_ww_pp/navfac_hq_pp/navfac_env_pp/env_restoration_installations/lant/midlant/lejeune) and at the information repository for MCB CamLej:

Onslow Public Library
58 Doris Avenue East
Jacksonville, NC 28540
(910) 455-7350

The munitions response sites and current prioritization will be presented and discussed at the next Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting on November 18, 2010 at 6:00 pm at Coastal Carolina Community College, Business Technology Building.

To Submit Comments:

Written comments on the prioritization process should be sent by October 31, 2010 to:

Dave Cleland/NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic
Attention: Matt Louth
5700 Cleveland Street, Suite 101
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
david.t.cleland@navy.mil
(757) 322-4851



During a recent review of operational range locations, Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune discovered that portions of the surface danger zones (SDZs) for one existing range (G-7) and several historical ranges were located outside the surveyed base boundary. (See right for more information on SDZs.)

The safety buffer (secondary danger area) for artillery range G-7 was adjusted, so that the entire SDZ now lies within the base boundary. Prompted by this discovery, historic range maps and documents were reviewed and it was determined that some other SDZs were also off the installation, during specific time frames dating back to the 1940s.

Figures 1 and 2 show the off-base areas that might have been affected. The greater part of this area consists of the SDZ for Rocket Range Number 1, which has not been used for over 50 years.

Investigation of Former Off-Base SDZs Begins

MCB Camp Lejeune is now investigating the off-base areas that might have been affected by munitions training in the past. This fact sheet describes what actions have already been taken and the goals of the proposed investigation.

This investigation is proactive and is not a result of any incident or discovery of munitions. Either it will confirm that there is no risk to human safety or the environment, or it will be followed by appropriate action if a risk is identified.

Training Ranges and SDZs

MCB Camp Lejeune is a military installation bordering the city of Jacksonville, in Onslow County, North Carolina. Camp Lejeune is the home of "Expeditionary Forces in Readiness." For more than 50 years, Camp Lejeune has been the home base for the II Marine Expeditionary Force, 2^d Marine Division, 2^d Marine Logistics Group, and other combat units and support commands.

A Surface Danger Zone (SDZ) is an area associated with a training range that is designed to protect people during weapons training. It may include land, water, and airspace. An SDZ is an exclusion area that is strictly controlled and could contain projectiles, fragments, or components from firing, launching, or detonating weapons and explosives.

An SDZ is comprised of three parts:

- 1. Weapons Firing Position:** Position from which the munitions are fired.
- 2. Impact Area:** The target or intended area of munitions impact where munitions and munitions fragments are expected to land.
- 3. Secondary Danger Area:** A safety buffer area where fragments from munitions may land.

SDZs are established by MCB Camp Lejeune through Army guidelines and through regulations that are normally associated with public comment periods. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' regulations for public lands and waters are documented in the Code of Federal Regulations (Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Part 334 Danger Zones and Restricted Area Regulations, Section 440).

These regulations include safety procedures to ensure that the SDZs are clear of all personnel during training, and that the public is notified when training is conducted. The Department of Defense's current regulations require that SDZs be calculated so that there is only a one-in-one-million chance that munitions or munitions fragments would land outside the secondary danger area.

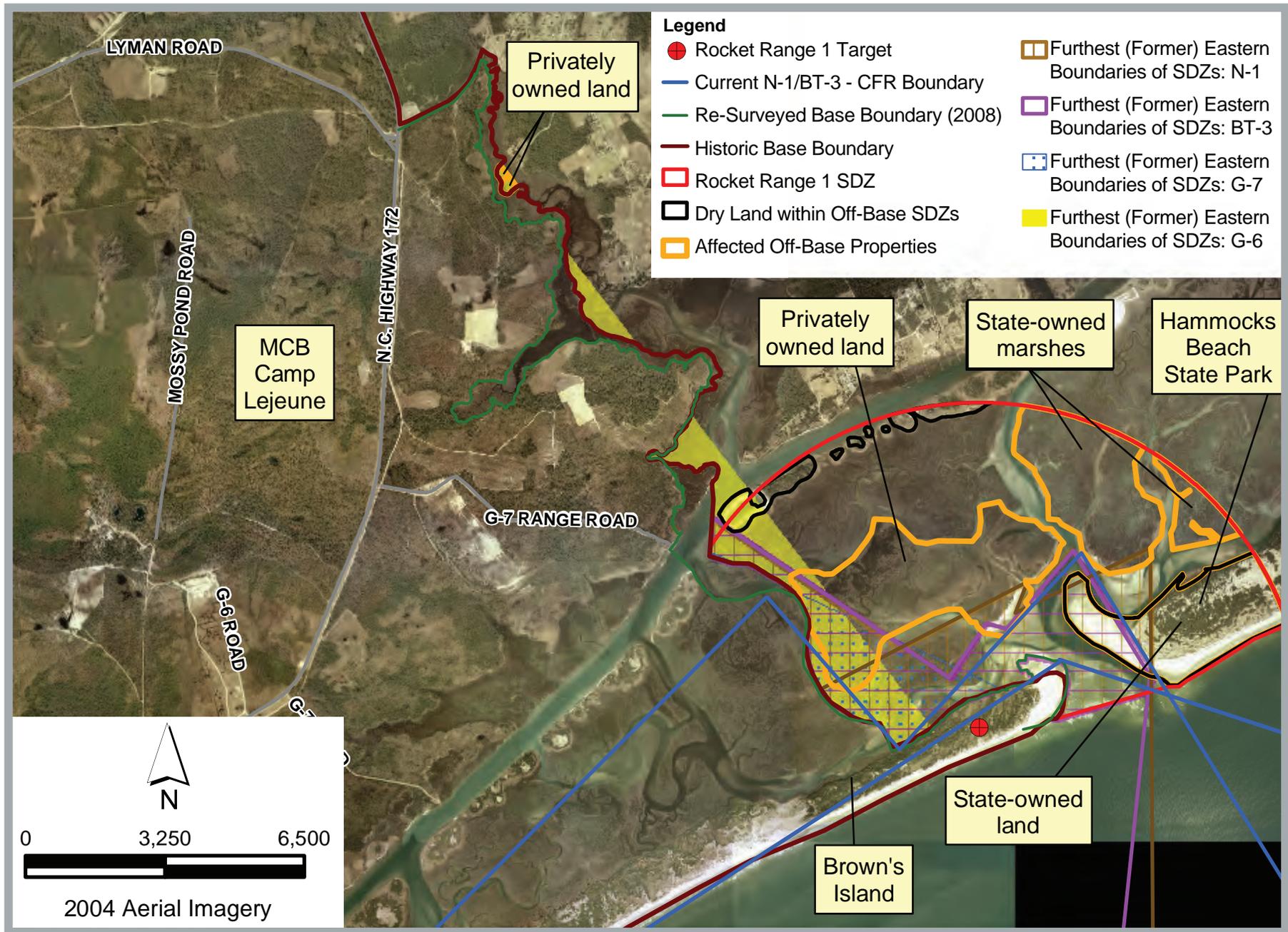


Figure 1 – Off-base SDZs aerial photograph

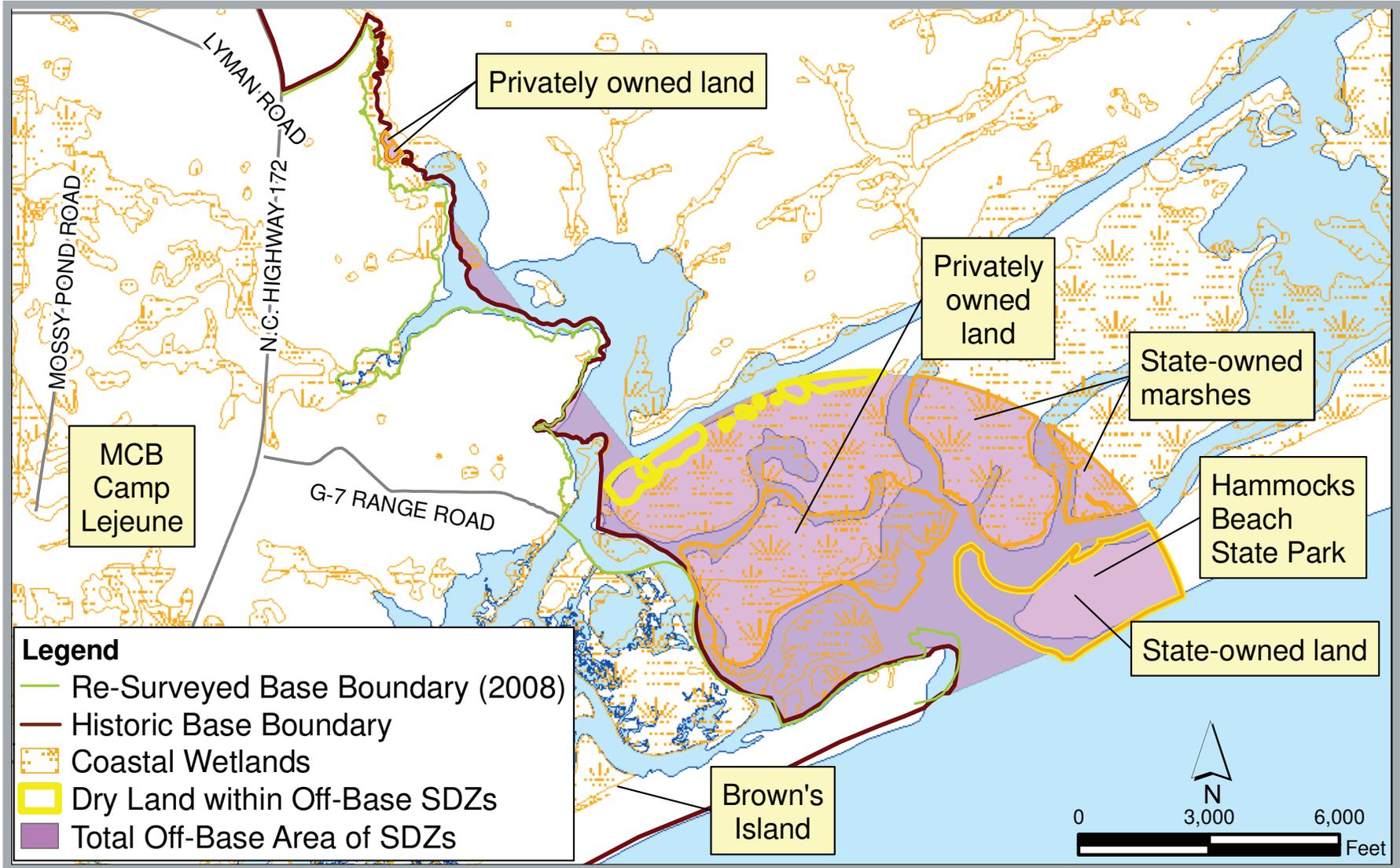
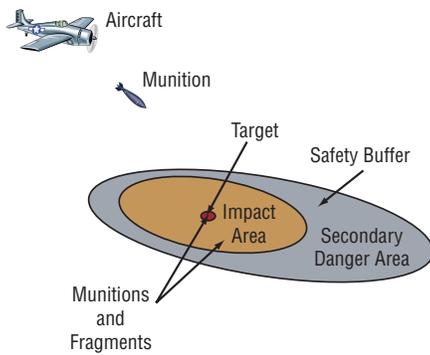
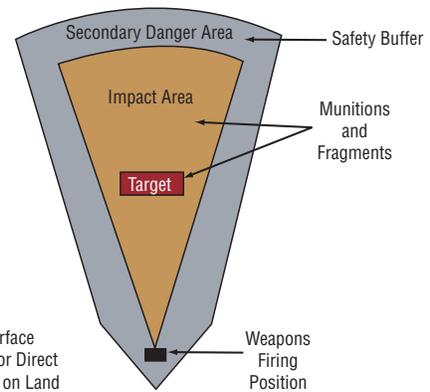


Figure 2 – Off-base SDZs map and wetlands



Conceptual Surface Danger Zone for Direct Fire Munitions from Aircraft



Conceptual Surface Danger Zone for Direct Fire Munitions on Land

To ensure that MCB Camp Lejeune units are combat ready, certain areas on the base are used to train military personnel in the use of munitions. For safety purposes, each munitions training range is associated with a safety buffer area, called a surface danger zone.

Background on the Off-Base SDZs

Review and update of MCB Camp Lejeune’s Military Installation Map (dated 1996) revealed that one current SDZ was depicted as being outside the installation boundary. Specifically, the eastern lateral limit of the SDZ for the G-7 direct fire artillery range (see Table 1) was depicted as being on private property near the southeast boundary of the base. As soon as the issue was identified, the G-7 safety buffer (secondary danger area) was adjusted, so that the entire SDZ now lies within the base boundary.

Historic range maps and documents were reviewed, and it was determined that some other SDZs were also off the

The southeastern base boundary of MCB Camp Lejeune lies along a tidally-influenced area and is delineated by the high water mark. Due to the effects of nature, the surveyed boundary has changed over the years and will continue to change in the future.

installation. SDZs are continuously updated and examined to reflect changes in training requirements. The SDZs in question were off-base only during specific time-frames, dating back to the 1940s when the base was established.

After further review of the historic range delineations, it is believed that only portions of the safety buffer areas were located beyond the boundaries of the base. The boundaries of BT-3/N-1 (see Table 1) might have been simply an alignment or mapping error and would not reflect actual operations.

However, it is possible that munitions or munitions fragments might have inadvertently landed beyond the boundaries of

Table 1 – Ranges being Investigated

Range	Description	Years SDZ was Off Base
Rocket Range Number 1	Land target for rockets fired from aircraft. SDZ extended into off-shore waters, lands and wetlands.	1945 – 1947
G-6 Artillery Range	Land targets for artillery fired from land and from ships at sea. Small portion of SDZ extended into off-shore waters, lands and wetlands.	1945 – 1951
G-7 Artillery Range	Land targets for artillery fired from land. Small portion of SDZ extended into off-shore waters, lands and wetlands.	1945 – 1951 & 1987 – 2007
N-1 Surface Ship Maneuver Area	Land and off-shore waters for ships firing artillery into land ranges. SDZ extended into off-shore waters, lands and wetlands.	1945 – 1987
BT-3/N-1 Combined Impact Area	Land targets for various munitions from aircraft, ships and land-based equipment. SDZ extended into off-shore waters, lands and wetlands within the N-1 Surface Ship Maneuver Area.	1985 – 2007

the base. Although there has been no indication that a safety risk exists, MCB Camp Lejeune is conducting an investigation to ensure the protection of human safety and health and of the environment.

MCB Camp Lejeune personnel re-evaluated all ranges on the base for conflicts with private and State property and are confident that there are no other SDZ's which encroach onto off-base lands.

Off-Base Areas Possibly Affected

The off-base areas that might have been affected include three private properties totaling approximately 301 acres; the southwestern tip of Bear Island (182 acres of Hammocks Beach State Park); State-owned salt marshes that lie between Bear Island and the mainland; State waters used for fishing and recreation, including portions of Bear Creek; and shallow water areas of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway.

As Figure 2 shows, most of the affected acreage is marsh land.

The First Step is a Site Inspection

MCB Camp Lejeune is leading the investigation, working in partnership with the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Mid-Atlantic, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and in consultation with private property owners and all other interested parties.

A munitions site investigation follows the same basic steps as an investigation of environmental sites under the national "Superfund" program. It begins with a Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection, which sets the stage for further action. Data is gathered and evaluated to determine if immediate action or more detailed investigation is needed, or if all or part of the site can be eliminated from further investigation.

The following activities are expected to begin in fall 2009. MCB Camp Lejeune is preparing a Work Plan describing these actions in more detail, which will be made available to the public in the Information Repositories (see back page).

- **Aerial Magnetometer Survey:** A helicopter will be flown over the entire affected area. The resulting data will identify areas and patterns of metallic debris, which could contain munitions-related material (or other unrelated metallic objects).

- **Focused Digital Geophysical Mapping (DGM):** Accessible areas of dry land will be investigated using magnetometers. The resulting data will identify specific locations, if any, that might contain buried munitions-related items.
- **Environmental Sampling:** Samples will be collected from:
 - Soil (both on and below the surface) and groundwater, in dry land areas.
 - Surface water and sediment in accessible portions of the creeks and salt marshes, in areas where the aerial survey reveals high densities of metallic objects.The resulting data will identify any areas of potential contamination from munitions-related chemicals

The information gathered by these investigations will be used to determine whether or not additional actions are necessary to ensure public safety and protection of the environment.

Digital geophysical mapping surveys use magnetometers (scientific instruments that measure the strength or direction of the earth's magnetic field) to locate and create a digital map of "magnetic anomalies"—metal objects submerged under water or buried under the ground—that might be munitions. The instruments can be hand-carried, towed behind a boat, or mounted onto aircraft. The resulting data is used to select areas for further evaluation.

Possible Future Steps

Depending on the results of the Site Inspection, future phases of the investigation could include:

- Taking actions to ensure public safety if any hazard is discovered, while the investigation continues; for example, posting warning signs and working with local officials
- Identifying and exploring "magnetic anomalies" that might be buried munitions and explosives of concern and might need to be removed to protect the public and the environment (an "intrusive investigation")
- An underwater investigation of the former surface danger zone in Bear Inlet

Public Involvement

In the U.S. Department of Defense's Munitions Response Program, military installations are encouraged to ask stakeholders for their input in developing relative priorities for investigating munitions sites. Stakeholders include federal agencies, state and local regulatory agencies, tribal governments, landowners directly affected by a site, and interested community members who live or work near the site.

MCB Camp Lejeune is committed to informing and involving community members. When the public is actively involved, the investigation/cleanup process is better understood and better cleanup decisions are made.

MCB Camp Lejeune compiles and makes available to the public a complete record of documents that were used to make investigation and cleanup decisions, called the Administrative Record File. Documents in the Administrative Record File include site work plans, investigation studies, risk assessments, sampling reports, and other materials related to the site. *How to find the Administrative Record File for MCB Camp Lejeune: see back page.*

MCB Camp Lejeune invites you to be a part of the decision-making process, as we develop a work plan for the initial investigation and use the results of that investigation in planning the next steps.

Restoration Advisory Board

You can learn more about MCB Camp Lejeune's environmental cleanup and munitions response by attending meetings of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The best way to get involved in the process is to become an RAB member.

The RAB is made up of community members, along with representatives of federal and state regulatory agencies,

MCB Camp Lejeune, and the Naval Facilities Command Mid-Atlantic. The RAB acts as a focal point for exchanging information between the base and the local community about environmental restoration and munitions response activities.

The RAB meets quarterly at the Coastal Community College, Jacksonville, NC. The date, time, and place of RAB meetings are advertised in the *Jacksonville Daily News* and the *Globe* newspapers. The public is always welcome to attend RAB meetings and membership is encouraged.

A Public Open House is Planned

MCB Camp Lejeune will present the Work Plan for the Off-Base SDZs Preliminary Assessment / Site Inspection and answer any questions you might have at a public open house meeting in summer 2009. The meeting will be advertised in the *Jacksonville Daily News*, the *Globe*, and the *Tideland News*.

If you are interested in this investigation, or if you have personal knowledge of the historical use of these ranges, please plan to attend the public meeting to share your views and discuss any concerns. Any relevant information that community members can provide will be included, as appropriate, in the investigation records.

*If you would like to receive public meeting notices and future fact sheets by mail or e-mail, please sign up for the mailing list by returning the enclosed postage-paid form.
Or, if you prefer, just e-mail your address to: joe.m.ramirez@usmc.mil. Please put "SDZs Mailing List" in the subject line.*



Aerial and ground magnetometry surveys

How to Find More Information

The complete Administrative Record for MCB Camp Lejeune's Environmental Restoration and Munitions Response Programs is available on CDs in the Reference Room at:

Onslow County Public Library
58 Doris Avenue East
Jacksonville, NC 28540
Phone: 910-455-7350

For your convenience, the Work Plan and related documents for the Off-Base SDZs investigation will be placed at:

Swansboro Branch Library
1460 West Corbett Avenue
Swansboro, NC 28584
Phone: 910-326-4888

For questions about MCB Camp Lejeune, please contact:

Mr. Joe Ramirez
910-451-7645
Joe.m.ramirez@usmc.mil
Community Liaison Officer

Marine Corps Base
PSC Box 20004
Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-0004

CH2M HILL, Inc.
(Attn: MCB Camp Lejeune Team)
5700 Cleveland Street, Suite 101
Virginia Beach, VA 23462

Place
Stamp
Here

H&HS takes on challenge



(Above) Marines with H&HS gather for stretches and warm-up exercises in preparation for a formation run to the Station obstacle course as part of a squadron physical training session, Oct. 3.

(Left) Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron spices up unit physical training as Marines warm-up for walls, ropes and hurdles at the Station obstacle course. (Photos by Cpl. Andy Kalwitz)



Marines from Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron hurdle a log at the Station obstacle course in a squadron physical training session, Oct. 3.



PUBLIC NOTICE CERCLA Five-Year Review Marine Corp Base, Camp Lejeune Jacksonville, North Carolina



The Department of the Navy, Marine Corp Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune, and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 4, with concurrence from the North Carolina Division of Environmental and Natural Resources (NCDENR), are beginning a Five-Year Review of existing Record of Decision (ROD) documents and ongoing remedial (environmental cleanup) actions at MCB Camp Lejeune, located in Jacksonville, North Carolina. A ROD is a public document explaining the selected remedial action for implementation at a site. A Five-Year Review is required by Section 121 of CERCLA for remedial actions which result in any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site and is triggered by signature of the first ROD at the Base. Additionally, any site where an interim remedial action has occurred is being included in this review. The purpose of the review is to ensure that these environmental cleanup actions are adequately protecting human health and the environment. The draft report is scheduled to be submitted for comment in November 2008; the report is expected to be finalized in March 2009.

RODs and remedial actions have been completed at the following sites:

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| • Operable Unit 1 (Sites 21, 24, and 78) | • Operable Unit 7 (Sites 1 and 28) | • Operable Unit 14 (Sites 69) | Interim remedial actions were completed at the following sites: |
| • Operable Unit 2 (Sites 6, 9, and 82) | • Operable Unit 8 (Site 16) | • Operable Unit 16 (Site 93) | |
| • Operable Unit 4 (Sites 41 and 74) | • Operable Unit 11 (Site 80) | • Operable Unit 19 (Site 84) | |
| • Operable Unit 5 (Site 2) | • Operable Unit 12 (Site 3) | | |
| • Operable Unit 6 (Sites 36, 43, 44, and 54) | • Operable Unit 13 (Sites 63) | | |

The sites, RODs, and remedial actions will be presented and discussed at the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting on October 21, 2008 at 6:00 pm at Coastal Carolina Community College, Business Technology Building, Room 106.

The Administrative Record provides background information for sites included in the Five-Year Review and is available at: Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic Division 6506 Hampton Boulevard Norfolk, VA 23508-1278 (757) 322-8005

The files can also be viewed online at: <http://lejeune.lantops.ir.org/>

Access is available at: Onslow Public Library 58 Doris Avenue East Jacksonville NC 28540 (910) 455-7350

Appendix B
Interview Questions and Summary of
Responses

**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
INTERVIEW QUESTIONS**

MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

Date and Time of Interview _____

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Introduction to Interviewees

We are currently updating the 2005 Camp Lejeune Community Involvement Plan, which guides our program for citizen participation in the environmental cleanup efforts at Camp Lejeune. An important part of updating this plan is interviewing community members.

The purpose of these interviews is to:

- Identify any new concerns of the surrounding community
- Ask for new ideas to keep the community informed about the cleanup program
- Ask for new ideas to encourage more public participation in cleanup decisions

What you have to say to us is very important.

At the end of these interviews, we will prepare a summary of what we learned for the Camp Lejeune Community Involvement Plan. Your name and address will be kept strictly confidential. Specific statements made in the interviews will not be attributed to individuals. The names of the people who were interviewed will not be listed in the plan.

The Community Involvement Plan is a public document, which will be presented to Marine Corps officials and other interested persons. It will be placed in the information repository for members of the community to review, if they wish.

Community Profile

1. How would you describe your community? (*economic, social structure*)
2. Do you feel people in your community are concerned about environmental issues in general? ___ Yes
___ No ___ Don't know
(*If yes*) What kinds of issues?
3. Are you aware of any environmental or citizen/action groups that are especially active in the community?
(*If yes*) Who are they? How they can be contacted?

Thank you for taking the time to participate!

General Awareness and Interest

1. Were you aware that Camp Lejeune is conducting environmental investigations and cleanup of hazardous waste and inactive munitions sites?
4. How much do you think other community members know about Camp Lejeune's environmental cleanup and munitions response programs?
 Nothing a little a lot (*specifically about these investigations*):
5. Do you think the community is interested? Yes No Don't know
(*If yes*) How much? a little a lot
(*If yes*) What kinds of issues about the environmental cleanup at Camp Lejeune have attracted the most attention in the community?

Level of Concern

1. What are your primary concerns about environmental or munitions sites at Camp Lejeune?
 none surface water contamination groundwater contamination
 munitions/related chemicals health issues property values
 other:
2. Do you feel that you are directly or indirectly affected by Camp Lejeune's (current) environmental sites and cleanup program? Yes No Don't know
If yes, in what way do you believe you are affected?

Level of Involvement

1. Have you participated in any public meetings about the environmental cleanup or munitions response at Camp Lejeune? Yes No
If yes, what was the topic (and/or date)?
2. Are you aware of Camp Lejeune's Restoration Advisory Board? Yes No
(*The RAB is a group of concerned community members who meet to receive updates about the environmental investigations and remedial actions provide feedback from the community's point of view. RAB meetings are always open to the public.*)
(*If yes*) Have you attended any Restoration Advisory Board meetings? Yes No
(*If yes*) When?
Do you remember what was discussed?
3. (*If yes to questions 1 or 2*) Do you feel the information concerning the environmental cleanup program was presented effectively to the public at the RAB or public meetings you have attended?
 Yes No
Do you have any suggestions for improving these meetings?

Information Needs

1. If you had a question or an issue to raise about Camp Lejeune's environmental cleanup or munitions response programs, who would you contact? _____ [name/organization] ___ Don't know
2. Do you know how to contact the Camp Lejeune's Public Affairs Office? ___ Yes ___ No
3. Have you received any information about the Camp Lejeune environmental cleanup or munitions response programs? ___ Yes ___ No
(If yes) How did you receive this information?
___ fact sheet ___ Camp Lejeune website ___ newspaper notices
___ newspaper articles ___ email/phone inquiry ___ other:
(If yes) Do you have any suggestions for improving the information you receive?
4. Have you ever used the information repositories in your area? ___ Yes ___ No
If yes, was the information useful to you?
5. Have you ever visited the website for the Camp Lejeune environmental cleanup program?
___ Yes ___ No
(If yes) Was the information available there useful to you? ___ Yes ___ No
Do you have any suggestions for improving it?
6. What newspaper, radio, or TV stations do you subscribe to and/or listen to?
7. Is there anything else you would like to say about Camp Lejeune's environmental cleanup or munitions response programs?

Five-Year Review (on-base interviewees only)

1. Camp Lejeune is currently conducting a Five-Year Review of environmental sites with ongoing remedial actions, land-use controls, or long-term monitoring.

(Show map/handout with locations of the sites. Point out site(s) close to where the interviewee lives or works.)
Were you aware of this site before today? ___ Yes ___ No
2. Do you have any concerns or information to share about this (these) site (sites)?
For example, have you noticed any usual activities at or around the site, such as trespassing, dumping, vandalism, dead plants or unusual odors?
3. Can you think of a way in which cleanup of this site (these sites) has benefited your community or work place?

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN INTERVIEW RESPONSES - MCB CAMP LEJEUNE, NC
December 8-10, 2009

Profile of persons interviewed: total of 19 interviews (25 people) + 2 RAB surveys; total 3 RAB members participated Total on-base personnel = 5 Note: Interviewees may be counted in more than one of the categories below.					
Resident Jacksonville	5	Resident Swansboro	2	Local governments	5
Resident Piney Green	2	Resident Hubert (Bear Creek)	1	NGO (environmental)	4
Resident Richlands	4	Resident Sneads Ferry	2	Business/Chamber of Commerce	2
Resident base housing	3	Base employee-military	4	Base employee-civilian	1

Community Profile	
1. How would you describe your community? (<i>economic, social structure</i>)	<p>Swansboro: Tourism-based, waterfront proximate community, looking to position itself as the preferred housing location in Onslow County. Therefore, they look at quality of developments versus quantity of developments. Approximately 90% of employment is outside of the community, a large percentage of that is associated with MCB Camp Lejeune in some way, and another portion is associated with other real estate activities in other beach communities.</p> <p>Jacksonville: Good retirement area; good place to raise kids; poor school system; deteriorating roads/infrastructure; growing military base, increasing deployments</p> <p>Area near old WWTP (downtown) is very depressed</p> <p>Progressive; has more varied community and school system services that are unavailable in more rural areas, due to the continuous flux of military people with special needs family members</p> <p>Vibrant, on the upswing, has improved considerably, more people are moving in since the situation has improved (downtown)</p> <p>Diverse and growing, resulting in wastewater problems</p> <p>Richlands: Historical farming community, slowly becoming a bedroom community for Jacksonville. Majority of people are associated with the base in some way. Family oriented, quiet (lots of kids), suburban, near farms.</p>

Community Profile			
	<p>Piney Green: Mostly military or retired military</p> <p>Bear Creek/Hubert: Mostly military, large subdivisions with E5-E6 so median income. Not really an actual community, have to go to Swansboro for an actual town with mayor and city hall, etc.; mix of new and long-term residents.</p> <p>Onslow County: Community has very close civilian/military base relationship, probably closer ties between a base and community than anywhere else in country</p> <p>There is a mixture within the community, differs from area to area. Only some are military, but the base is an integral part of the community because of its location and the military impacts every aspect of the community. The base doesn't reach everyone that is not in the military, so this affects the sense of community. There are disjointed parts of the community, not just military/non-military, but also the beach community, the city, and the agricultural community.</p> <p>Carteret County (Cape Carteret /Ocean area): suburbanizing; national forests; some people work on the bases, others are retired, a good mix</p>		
2. Do you feel people in your community are concerned about environmental issues in general?	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Don't know</p>	<p>10 (53%)</p> <p>3 (16%)</p> <p>1 (5%)</p>	<p>Swansboro, Jacksonville, Piney Green, Onslow County, Richlands</p> <p>(downtown Jacksonville, Bear Creek/Hubert) Except for small group of business professionals trying to clean-up and beautify area so people will be willing to move here or invest</p>
<i>(If yes)</i> What kinds of issues?	<p>Swansboro: Environmental issues in general, primarily as a quality of life issue; water quality and noise being the prominent concerns</p> <p>Jacksonville: Water and sewer, especially overflowing of sewage into the New River and the intercoastal waterway; Trash, ammos, UXO in river</p> <p>Concerns are slightly higher than the average community; due to proximity to coast, importance of tourism; community has seen responses to past cleanups (i.e. 1985 Hog Spill, which prompted founding of the New River Foundation)</p>		

Community Profile	
	<p>Water quality</p> <p>Water quality, because New River Foundation has been “in your face” about it for years. Need to get more people involved in river trash cleanup. Fishermen are happy because the river is cleaner, speckled brown trout are coming back, shrimp increasing due to Wilson Bay cleanup</p> <p>Exposure to bug spray (by city to control mosquitoes), type of bug spray used</p> <p>Piney Green: Groundwater Contamination – concerned the government will not address the problem appropriately, even if the source of the contamination came from an off-base source</p> <p>Richlands: Drinking water concerns; noise issues (i.e. shelling). Pockets of people care, others don’t, i.e. farmers are less concerned with their impact to the environment, if it will affect their bottom line. As a whole, the community is very conscious of the environment, largely a result of the 25 million gallon hog waste spill into the river and ensuing river cleanup. MCB Camp Lejeune is the last to have gotten a [wastewater] discharge permit. Concerns with mold/mildew issues in buildings. Landfills, especially unlined landfills and potential for leaching to groundwater. People care about the environment, people just don’t believe there’s a danger to the environment</p> <p>Onslow County: Wonder if base always listens to community concerns, esp. in regards to ABC Cleaners; shooting bullets at range could lead to lead problems; ONWASA spills, community gets notified. Code enforcement, cleanup side, reports; cleanup of the lake, storm water control, preserving habitat, especially on the agricultural side (BDA, trying to prevent the “growing of neighborhoods”); Hoffman State Forest</p> <p>Carteret County (Cape Carteret /Ocean area): Water quality issues; fisheries; quality of life issues</p>
<p>3. Are you aware of any environmental or citizen/action groups that are especially active in the community?</p>	<p>North Carolina Coastal Federation – citizen/action group that is especially active in the community, emphasis on coastal restoration and education</p> <p>New River Foundation</p> <p>New/White Oak River Keepers</p> <p>Stewards of White Oak River</p> <p>Jacksonville City Council, Onslow County are supportive of water quality issues</p> <p>River Works at Sturgeon City, located at Old Wilson Bay WWTP (www.riverworksatsturgeoncity.org)</p> <p>New River Round Table (incl. Rich Chivers from NCDENR: storm water runoff)</p> <p>Carteret County Wildlife Club; Carteret County Crossroads</p>

General Awareness and Interest	Responses		
<p>1. Are you aware of Camp Lejeune environmental investigations and cleanup of hazardous waste and inactive munitions sites?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>9 (47%)</p>	<p>[waste sites] from 1950's and 1960's contaminated areas that affect births in the area [historical drinking water issue/ABC Cleaners] * sewage spills from the base into the New River DRMO (Defense Reutilization Marketing Organization) tar pit (?) Browns Island (2) SDZ off Hammocks Beach (Bear Creek) (3) Significant improvements (since late 1980's/early 1990's) with wastewater, shoreline stabilization, BMPs for erosion prevention, and creosote piling removal action Groundwater cleanup Railroad tie removal Learned about ERP through environmental biology class at Coastal Carolina Community College; field trips to the base Spouse formerly involved in base environmental program Has been on base tours with the Chamber of Commerce (1) (Chamber of Commerce) Have been invited to visit the base and have done several tours Through RAB and site tours</p>
<p>2. How much do you think other community members know?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>9 (47%)</p>	<p>(on-base: 5 – 100%) signs around water fountains; briefs on how to handle hazardous items; received a lot of info. about how to properly dispose of trash, batteries, drugs, etc.</p>
	<p>Nothing</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>(on-base: 5 – 80%, except maybe asbestos removal 1994-95 – 1)</p>
	<p>a little</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>(on-base: 1 – 20%)</p>
	<p>a lot</p>		

General Awareness and Interest	Responses		
3. Do you think the community is interested?	Yes	17	More interest in Swansboro than Hubert, especially among the more educated If the concerns are relevant to the external community People are too busy, need to be motivated unless the problem is in their backyard (on-base: 5 – 100%)
	No		
	Don't know	2	
<i>(If yes)</i> How much?	a little	8	(on-base: 4 – 80%) Average resident age in Onslow is 25 years old. The younger generation is more transient and less inclined to care about the environment, but there are pockets of people that do care i.e. Riverkeeper.
	a lot	6	(on-base: 1 – 20%)
<i>(If yes)</i> What kinds of ERP issues have attracted the most attention in the community?	<p>Drinking water contamination (4 – 21%). Although there are no briefings from the base, most people obtain their news from the media, especially media stories about drinking water contamination and munitions cleanup.</p> <p>Community is interested especially since people are involved with the base in some way, support the military</p> <p>People eat seafood, potentially affected by surface water contamination</p> <p>Recent shelling at the base, is very loud and shakes houses</p> <p>Brown's Island -> used to be that you could at least pull up onto the beach, even if you couldn't venture beyond that on the island; now you cannot even do that</p> <p>Groundwater issue: are contaminants migrating? Which aquifers are affected?</p> <p>Most believe the base will do what is right</p> <p>The base is a guarded community, limited information gets out. Trust issue, leads to perception of whitewashing issues. People don't know who to ask: the little guy on base can't tell you anything and the big guys won't tell you.</p> <p>Community likely hears only the bad things, and should hear more of the good news (cleanup), too</p> <p>Most people don't know that MCB Camp Lejeune has a new state of the art wastewater treatment facility, but since a spill one year ago due to a mechanical failure, perception is not good</p>		

General Awareness and Interest	Responses
	<p>Would be nice to cleanup UXO on Bear Island and Brown's Island [Inlet?], so they could be re-opened to the community; beauty of the beaches is a big source of pride for Onslow County</p> <p>Closing Hwy 172</p> <p>Closing Brown's Inlet</p> <p>Munitions cleanup</p> <p>Issues that affect civilians that work on the base</p> <p>Wastewater spill (the night before the interview) due to a break in a line</p> <p>If they were going to sweep vents for mold/mildew/fungus, base workers would want to know</p>

Level of Concern	Responses					
<p>1. What are your primary concerns about environmental or munitions sites at Camp Lejeune?</p>	None	2 – 11%	surface water	7 – 37%	groundwater	3 – 16%
	MEC/MC	6 – 32%	health issues	4 – 21% (on-base: 2 – 40%)	property values	
	<p>Other (and details):</p> <p>Leaching from base activities into surface water, e.g., at Camp Johnson (off Wilson Bay); leaching of contaminants into fresh water supplies, esp. for creeks that the County is responsible for with Army Corps of Engineers</p> <p>Safety of the water that is used to shower and drink on the base</p> <p>MCB Camp Lejeune did very good about responding to creosote pilings that were discovered in area [Wilson Bay] after oyster tissue was found to have measurable levels of PAHs, removed approximately 400 subsurface pilings</p> <p>Noise pollution</p> <p>Maintain integrity of wildlife habitat (i.e. Camp Geiger). A lot of trash and usable gear is left behind when there are exercises that is not picked up by base; could impact wildlife. Currently, active Marines doing training exercises on base have little incentive to take part in the environmental clean-up.</p>					

Level of Concern	Responses						
	<p>Dump sites at French Creek; concern for hunters that need to watch for sinkholes, they are a hazard and you never know what may be in them.</p> <p>(Local official) Interested in the water/wastewater standards and practices of the base since surface water quality is a big concern to the highly waterborne community and the adverse quality could hurt tourism and relocation to the area.</p> <p>Closed beaches</p> <p>Surface water quality -> if there was to be a spill in the future</p> <p>Contaminant migration from base onto adjoining private property; some neighbors are still on private water supply wells, although respondent is not</p> <p>Any impacts to the estuary or public health would be a concern</p> <p>Drinking water – feels that base takes care of its own and was surprised with the result of the study that found no connection between water and cancer incidences; something just didn't feel right about that.</p> <p>Mold/mildew issues in buildings on the base</p> <p>Anything where kids could be exposed, anything to help prevent that; Impacts to health of self and family members (on-base: 2)</p>						
<p>4. Do you feel that you are directly or indirectly affected by Camp Lejeune's environmental sites and cleanup?</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="558 932 785 987">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="785 932 1967 987">10 (on-base: 1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="558 987 785 1042">No</td> <td data-bbox="785 987 1967 1042">2 (on-base: 1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="558 1042 785 1130">Don't know</td> <td data-bbox="785 1042 1967 1130">2 (on-base: 3)</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	10 (on-base: 1)	No	2 (on-base: 1)	Don't know	2 (on-base: 3)
Yes	10 (on-base: 1)						
No	2 (on-base: 1)						
Don't know	2 (on-base: 3)						
<p>If yes, in what way do you believe you are affected?</p>	<p>Everyone is affected, they just don't know about it. It's good that the base is doing something, lots of \$\$ spent to clean up on the base (environmental NGO)</p> <p>Groundwater Contamination – quality of aquifers</p> <p>Surface water contamination –best management practices (storm water); important for a waterborne community</p> <p>Munitions/related chemicals – due to active waterborne population -Potential contact with unexploded munitions</p> <p>Potential exposure of community members that work on base</p>						

Level of Concern	Responses
	<p>Live/work on base, don't know what the water source or quality is</p> <p>Won't go to beach, Snead's Ferry is likely more impacted (JAX resident)</p> <p>Publicity of issues with base (especially negative publicity) can affect people's desire to live in the community, or move to the community</p> <p>Site 36 - an old creosote piling foot-bridge, residents want to keep it for access Blue Creek and southwest; city has no control of the health of these</p> <p>(positively) removal of creosote pilings, upgraded BASE WWTP system</p> <p>Cannot use beaches that are closed (Brown's Island)</p> <p>Work with Joe Ramirez on any county issues (county official)</p> <p><u>NON-IRP:</u></p> <p>Sewage in surface water impacts my being able to fish</p> <p>Grew up near base with a private water supply wells affected by ABC Cleaners and have a high incidence of cancer in the family, and did not feel well informed back in the day when it happened</p> <p>old family graves on base</p> <p>Shelling is not only noisy but shakes my house</p> <p>City would like to put a boat ramp in and have credits for building a wetland, but Site 84 is located at that site</p> <p>Dropping fuel from airplanes before landing? Wonders if it's a normal practice; flight line is near respondent's home</p> <p>Positively -> Base acts as a good steward holding lands, dealing with urban encroachment & buying land to protect its borders</p> <p>Negatively -> Taking on community sewage treatment, thus growth is not hindered based on sewage treatment capacity</p> <p>Positive -> Glad because base is an environmental steward, i.e. Red Cockaded Woodpecker, and keeps land and beaches from getting developed</p>

Level of Involvement	Responses		
1. Participated in public meetings about the IRP or MRP? <i>(If yes) What was the topic (and/or date)?</i>	Yes	1 (multiple meetings – environmental NGO)	
	No	18	Not aware of them, have not seen notices 6 (incl. editor of the Globe!)
2. Are you aware of Camp Lejeune’s RAB?	Yes	4 (local officials, RAB members)	
<i>(If yes) Have you attended any RAB meetings?</i>	Yes	3 (RAB members)	
	No	2 (Chamber of Commerce-RAB member, can’t attend due to conflicts w/ own meetings)	
<i>(If yes) When?</i> Do you remember what was discussed?	<i>October 2009 RAB site tour was a good one</i>		
3. <i>(If yes) Do you feel the information was presented effectively to the public at the meetings you attended?</i>	Yes	1 - very good, up to date	
	No		
4. <i>(If yes) Do you have any suggestions for improving the meetings you attended?</i>	Yes	(1) Would like to see more civilian participation. New River Foundation used to get more direct communication from the base, which built trust.	
	No		

Information Needs	Responses	
1. If you had a question or an issue about Camp Lejeune's IRP/MRP, who would you contact?	Joe Ramirez	5 (local officials, environmental NGOs)
	Colonel Flatteau	2 (local official, Chamber of Commerce)
	County Commissioner	1
	EMD; environmental staff (via base operator); whoever sends the RAB meeting notices	5
	John Townsend	1 (environmental NGO)
	Robin Ferguson, base NEPA	1
	Susan Cohen (Defense Coastal/Estuarine Research Program [DCERP] On-Site Coordinator)	2 (environmental NGO, New River Round Table member)
	Marty Koraniz (land use under Fred Kone)	1
	chain of command; or head of facilities or maintenance	1 (base employee)
	White Oak River Keeper (for water issues)	1
	NCDENR	1
	Don't know	5
2. Do you know how to contact the Public Affairs Office?	Yes	11 <i>([environmental NGO comment]: PAO is the 2nd or 3rd choice for information, don't know if I'm getting straight answers from PAO. Trust Joe Ramirez.)</i>
	No	4
3. Have you received any information about the IRP/MRP?	Yes	5 (local officials, environmental NGOs, Chamber of Commerce)
	No	12 (on-base: 4; pollution prevention, haz mats handling: 1)

Information Needs	Responses			
<p><i>(If yes)</i> How did you receive this information?</p>	fact sheet	website	newspaper notices	
	newspaper articles	email/phone inquiry	Other	3 – 60%
	<p>Other: Through personal communication (local officials); through the Council of 100 (local official); gets a lot of information from the base, not sure where environmental information comes from; through community organizations and researches and member of New River Round Table-Dr. Pearl (environmental NGO)</p>			
<p><i>(If yes)</i> Do you have any suggestions for improving the information you receive?</p>	<p>It would be good to do more collaboration, or be given more updates on where projects are...right now it seems there are large dead spots between in-between communication of project progress, would like to at least hear more updates so we know things are kept moving forward.</p> <p>It would be nice if there was an easy way to get to the raw data, this would help with any perceptions regarding transparency of data...would be willing to collaborate on creating a site for this information to be located.</p> <p>The base is more than welcome to post a map of the base and IR sites on board at City Hall.</p> <p>Susan Cohen of DCERP is great at collaborating between base and community (910-451-7900; susan.cohen@usmc.mil). She knows all the environmental groups and their concerns; could feed her information to pass along, perhaps via RAB presentations and meeting minutes.</p> <p>Get more timely information (phone call, e-mail) out to community leaders when something happens, like a wastewater spill; what is the base doing about it. Last wastewater spill, New River Foundation got phone calls asking about it, but couldn't answer.</p> <p>Would like more site tours for New River Foundation members; used to be invited to RAB tours.</p>			
<p>1. Have you ever used the information repositories?</p>	Yes	1 (local official)		
	No	18 (1- aware, but no time)		
	Not aware	7		
<p><i>(If yes)</i> Was the information available useful to you?</p>	Yes	1		
	No			
<p>2. Have you ever visited the Camp Lejeune IRP website?</p>	Yes	1		
	No	15 (but knew it existed: 2)		

Information Needs	Responses	
(If yes) Was the information available useful to you?	Yes	1 (Information is overwhelming, time-consuming to go through it all)
	No	
Do you have any suggestions for improving it?	<p>Add a link to the IRP website and Administrative Record from main Camp Lejeune website, with the date it was last updated</p> <p>Location for raw data or a courtesy link to raw data (water quality)</p> <p>Combat correspondents could write a story for the Globe newspaper; it might be good to do a story about what the base is doing to ensure public health</p>	
3. What newspaper, radio, or TV stations do you subscribe to and/or listen to for local news?	<i>Jacksonville Daily News</i>	7
	<i>The Globe</i>	2 (on-base: __)
	<i>Wilmington News</i>	1
	<i>Tidal Daily News</i>	2
	<i>Richlands-Beulaville Advertiser News</i>	1
	<i>Chamber [of Commerce] Voice</i>	1
	<i>Regional news channels 7</i>	3
	<i>Regional news channels 11</i>	1
	<i>Regional news channels 9</i>	2
	<i>Regional news channels 14</i>	3
	<i>News channel 8</i>	1
	<i>News channel 10</i>	1
	<i>News channel 12</i>	3
	<i>WCTN local news channel</i>	1
<i>Fox News</i>	2	

Information Needs	Responses	
	<i>MSNBC News</i>	1
	<i>NPR (local news at 6 and 36 past the hour)</i>	2
	<i>107.1</i>	1
	<i>Drive-time radio</i>	1
	<i>County website</i>	1
	<i>Twitter</i>	1
	<i>Local government channel G-10</i>	3
Where/how would be the best way to advertise meetings to catch your attention?	<p>Advertise on the government channel G10</p> <p>Base has a right to put messages on the gov't. channel G10, through PAO or MCCS</p>	5
	<p><i>Jacksonville Daily News</i></p> <p><i>(best for older residents)</i></p>	<p>6</p> <p>Sunday edition–1</p> <p>Main section, not legal/classified–1</p> <p>“Onslow County Living” section, events section Sunday and Wednesday-1</p> <p>Odd #page in front of sports section-1</p>
	<i>The Globe</i>	2
	<i>Marine Times</i>	1
	News article instead of a public notice	1
	News advertisements on local NPR radio/TV	1
	Public service announcements for public meetings during talk shows	1
	<i>Fox News (probably watched by a lot of marines, go to bed early)</i>	2
	<i>101.9, 99.5 (urban radio stations)</i>	1

Information Needs	Responses	
	Send notices to public officials	1 (local official)
	Flyers in the mail	1 (base resident)
	Military Cooperative Group, i.e. Joe Ramirez	1 (local official)
	New River Round Table	1 (local official)
	base briefing at city council meetings	1 (local official)
	Public newsletter on base website, Battalion website, DPW website	1
	Social networking sites for younger people	1
	Flyers at the PX (for on-base residents/workers)	3
	Could send e-mail to business community through Chamber of Commerce contacts list (~1,500)	1
	E-mail subscription for public notices/ announcements people could sign-up for	2

Information Needs	Responses
<p>4. Is there anything else you would like to say about Camp Lejeune's environmental cleanup or munitions response?</p>	<p>Noise pollution, would like it to decrease if possible</p> <p>Would be interested to learn whether or not the base has any current GW improvement plans for areas near Hammocks Park?</p> <p>How closely involved are the Park rangers? It might be a good idea to interview them, especially in regards to the most exposed area along Queen's Creek for surface water and munitions related issues.</p> <p>SDZ: it's good to work with the Hammocks Beach Park Manager (Paul Donnelly), continue to do so.</p> <p>Would like to know if public meeting on ABC Cleaners groundwater contamination issue</p> <p>Is there somewhere they can sign up and be informed of issues within the community?</p> <p>Would like the base to be more transparent with information</p> <p>Public meeting notice shouldn't be the first thing someone sees. It seems that you're trying to keep it under the radar, or that it's some type of negative alert. Should put out positive news, accomplishments, then people might be more interested in the meetings.</p> <p>Include "what is the benefit" in the advertisement of public / RAB meetings</p> <p>(NGO-River Works at Sturgeon City) Very interested in getting raw data that are done under environmental investigations done by the base (i.e. river coliform levels, trihalomethanes, heavy metals, temperature, salinity, etc.)</p> <p>Continue cleanup effort</p> <p>Good asset for military to jump on that</p> <p>Would like to maintain a good working relationship and to stay informed. Can try to help get the word out (Onslow County Asst Mgr).</p> <p>(on-base) Would like to know how to get information about the ERP</p> <p>Site 88 pilot study: suggests a simple public notice/flyer at the PX and to buildings nearby explaining what's going on</p> <p>Need to tell the community what a good job the base is doing with the IRP, and why it was necessary (didn't know better in the old days). A news article about the Five-Year Review is a good idea. Anytime you can use an outreach tool, you should.</p> <p>Get a speaker at conventions; the IInd Marine Division Association (retirees is biggest convention that comes to town. Contact: Theresa Cater, Chamber of Commerce/Tourism: 910-347-3141</p> <p>Would like more site tours for NRF members; used to be notified of RAB tours and could participate</p> <p><u>Non-ERP</u></p> <p>(NGO-River Works at Sturgeon City) Would like more information on how to collaborate for potential building locations for artificial reefs, having a difficult time getting someone from the base to approve a location so he can apply for a permit.</p> <p>Would hope that Base does not convert waterfront property to commercial/private real estate and continue to be environmental steward</p>

Five-Year Review (on-base interviewees and RAB only)	Number of responses: 5 (on-base: 5, RAB/NGO:2)				
1. <i>(Fill in Five-Year Review site #'s discussed)</i>	<i>Site 88 near work (2); possibly Site 84 near residence, across the highway</i> <i>OU-1 near work (2)</i> <i>Site 7, OU 11 near residence (Tarawa Terrace)</i>				
Were you aware of the site(s) before today?	<table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px;">Yes</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2 (RAB)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px dashed black; border-right: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px;">No</td> <td style="border-top: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	2 (RAB)	No	6
Yes	2 (RAB)				
No	6				
2. Do you have any concerns or information to share about the site(s)?	<i>Wastewater treatment ponds at French Creek have a significant odor</i> <i>No -> haven't seen effects (potentially odors)</i> <i>No, the base is doing a good job (RAB/NGO)</i> <i>No (3)</i>				
3. Can you think of a way in which cleanup of the site(s) has benefited your community or work place?	<i>Recreationally</i> <i>Logically yes, but wonder about the economic analysis/impacts</i>				

Appendix C
Key Community Contacts

U.S. Navy			
Organization/ Department	Name	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic	Mr. Bryan Beck	Attn: Bryan Beck Code, OPCEV NC IPT, EV Business Line 6506 Hampton Blvd Norfolk, VA 23508	Phone: (757) 322-4734 Fax: (757) 322-8280 bryan.k.beck@navy.mil
NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic	Mr. Dave Cleland	Attn: Dave Cleland, Code: OPQE NC IPT, EV Business Line 6506 Hampton Blvd Norfolk, VA 23508	Phone: (757) 322-4851 Fax: (757) 322-8280 david.t.cleland@navy.mil
NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic	Public Affairs Office	Public Affairs Office NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic 9742 Maryland Avenue Norfolk, VA 23511-3095	Phone: (757) 445-8732 extension 3096
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune			
Organization/ Department	Name	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
EMD/EQB	Mr. Bob Lowder	Marine Corps Base PSC Box 20004 Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-0004	Phone: (910) 451-9607 Fax: (910) 451-5997 robert.a.lowder@usmc.mil
EMD/EQB	Mr. David Lundquist	Marine Corps Base PSC Box 20004 Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-0004	Phone: (910) 451-9421 Fax: (910) 451-5997 charity.rychak@usmc.mil
EMD/EQB	Ms. Charity Rychak	Marine Corps Base PSC Box 20004 Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-0004	Phone: (910) 451-9385 Fax: (910) 451-5997 david.lundquist@usmc.mil
Public Affairs Office	Major Bradley Gordon	Marine Corps Base PSC Box 20004 Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-0004	Phone: (910) 451-7440 bradley.gordon@usmc.mil
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency			
Organization/ Department	Name	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
USEPA	Ms. Gena Townsend	Samm Nun Atlanta Federal Center 61 Forsyth Street, SW Atlanta, GA 30303-8960	Phone: (404) 562-8538 Fax: (404) 562-8518 townsend.gena@epa.gov
North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources			
Organization/ Department	Name	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
NCDENR	Ms. Beth Hartzell	401 Oberlin Road, Suite 150 1646 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1646	Phone: (919) 508-8489 Fax: (919) 733-4811 beth.hartzell@ncdenr.gov
NCDENR	Mr. Randy McElveen	401 Oberlin Road, Suite 150 1646 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1646	Phone: (919) 508-8467 Fax: (919) 733-4811 randy.mcelveen@ncdenr.gov
NCDENR	Ms. Martha Morgan	401 Oberlin Road, Suite 150 1646 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1646	Phone: (919) 508-8447 Fax: (919) 733-4811 martha.morgan@ncdenr.gov
Federal and State Elected Officials			
Organization/ Department	Name	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
North Carolina House of Representatives	The Honorable George G. Cleveland	Representative District #14 300 N. Salisbury St. Room 504 Raleigh, NC 27603-5925	George.Cleveland@ncleg.net
Governor of North Carolina	Governor Beverly Perdue	Office of the Governor 20301 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699	Phone: (919) 733-5811 Fax: (919) 733-2120
North Carolina Senate	The Honorable Harry Brown	Senator District #6 300 N. Salisbury St. Room 521 Raleigh, NC 27601-2808	Harry.Brown@ncleg.net

City of Jacksonville			
Organization/ Department	Name	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
Mayor	Mr. Sammy Phillips	P.O. Box 128 815 New Bridge St. Jacksonville, NC 28540	mayor@ci.jacksonville.nc.us
City Manager	Mr. Richard L Woodruff	P.O. Box 128 815 New Bridge St. Jacksonville, NC 28540	
City Clerk	Ms. Carmen J. Miracle		Phone: (910) 938-5224 Fax: (910) 455-6761 cmiracle@ci.jacksonville.nc.us
Onslow County Commissioner	Mr. W.C. Jarman	118 Old Bridge St. Jacksonville, NC 28540	
Onslow County Commissioner	Mr. Lionell Midgett	140 Sewell Rd. Jacksonville, NC 28540	Phone: (910) 347-9320
Onslow County Commissioner	Mr. Paul Buchanan	108 Hudson Lane Jacksonville, NC 28540	JBUCHANAN6@ec.rr.com
Onslow County Commissioner	Ms. Barbara Ikner		barbaraikner@embarqmail.com
Onslow County Commissioner	Mw. William Keller, III		Phone: 910-327-0710
Onslow County Parks & Recreation	Mr. Rick Perry	1244 Onslow Pines Rd. Jacksonville, NC 28540	Phone: (910) 347-5332 rick_perry@onslowcountync.gov
Onslow County Tourism	Ms. Theresa Carter	1099 Gum Branch Rd. Jacksonville, NC 28540	Phone: (800) 932-2144 Fax: (910) 347-4705 tcarter@jacksonvilleonline.org
Onslow County Public Library		58 Doris Ave. East Jacksonville, NC 28540	Phone: (910) 455-7350 http://www.co.onslow.nc.us/library/
Town of Cedar Point			
Organization/ Department	Name	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
Mayor	Mr. Harry Redfearn	427 Sherwood Ave. Cedar Point, NC 28584	hredfearn@cedarpointnc.org
Commissioner	Mr. Thomas Delmore	106 Sun Burst Circle Cedar Point, NC 28584	
Commissioner	Mr. E.A. "Buddie" Guthrie	225 Bluff Road Cedar Point, NC 28584	
Commissioner	Ms. Jane Koroly	167 Ash Street Cedar Point, NC 28584	
Commissioner	Mr. Rufus Murray	116 Ash Street Cedar Point, NC 28584	
Town Clerk	Ms. Barbara Sandlin	427 Sherwood Ave. Cedar Point, NC 28584	bsandlin@cedarpointnc.org
Town Administrator	Mr. Christopher Seaberg	427 Sherwood Ave. Cedar Point, NC 28584	cdseaberg@cedarpointnc.org
Town of Cape Carteret			
Organization/ Department	Name	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
Mayor	Mr. Ronald Harkless	526 Neptune Dr. Cape Carteret, NC 28584	
Commissioner	Mr. David M. Fowler	212 Star Hill Drive Cape Carteret, NC 28584	
Commissioner	Mr. Michael King	217 Neptune Drive Cape Carteret, NC 28584	

Town of Cape Carteret			
Commissioner	Mr. Mark Parrish	214 Yaupon Drive Cape Carteret, NC 28584	
Commissioner	Ms. Ellen Linden	521 Deer Creek Drive Cape Carteret, NC 28584	
Commissioner	Mr. Richard J. Hunt	315 Yaupon Drive Cape Carteret, NC 28584	
Town Clerk	Ms. Karen M. Zornes	102 Dolphin St. Cape Carteret, NC 28584	admin@townofcapecarteret.com
Town of Emerald Isle			
Organization/ Department	Name	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
Mayor	Mr. Arthur B. Schools	106 Indigo Drive Emerald Isle, NC 28594	
Town Manager	Mr. Frank Rush	7500 Emerald Dr. Emerald Isle, NC 28594	frush@emeraldisle-nc.org
Commissioner	Ms. Maripat Wright	10501 Wyndtree Drive Emerald Isle, NC 28594	
Commissioner	Mr. John Wootten	103 Eagles Nest Road Emerald Isle, NC 28594	
Commissioner	Mr. Tom Hoover, Jr.	5314 Bogue Sound Drive Emerald Isle, NC 28594	
Commissioner	Ms. Nita Herdeen	8709 Plantation Drive Emerald Isle, NC 28594	
Town Clerk	Ms. Rhonda Ferebee	7500 Emerald Dr. Emerald Isle, NC 28594	
Town of Newport			
Organization/ Department	Name	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
Mayor	Mr. Derryl Garner	P. O. Box 298 Newport, NC 28570	Phone: (252) 223-4749
Town Manager	Mr. Richard Casey	200 Howard Blvd Newport, NC 28570	TownManager@townofnewport.com
Commissioner	Mr. Frank Blunt	2517 East Forrest Drive Newport, NC 28570	
Commissioner	Mr. Richard Kanuck	2919 Newport Circle Newport, NC 28570	
Commissioner	Mr. David Heath	P. O. Box 292 Newport, NC 28570	
Commissioner	Ms. Jan Garber	100 Treasure Cove Newport, NC 28570	
Commissioner	Mr. Ken Davis	P. O. Box 1570 Newport, NC 28570	
Town Clerk	Ms. Penny Weiss	200 Howard Blvd Newport, NC 28570	townofnewport@starfishnet.com
Town of Swansboro			
Organization/ Department	Name	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
Mayor	Mr. Scott Chadwick		mayorchadwick@ec.rr.com
Town Clerk	Ms. Paula Webb	502 Church St. Swansboro, NC 28584	Phone: (910) 326-4428 ext: 111 Fax: (910) 326-3101 pwebb@ci.swansboro.nc.us
Town Manager	Mr. Pat Thomas	502 Church St. Swansboro, NC 28584	Phone: (910) 326-4428 Fax: (910) 326-3101 pthomas@ci.swansboro.nc.us
Commissioner	Mr. Larry Philpott		larry_philpott@yahoo.com
Commissioner	Ms. Tina Siegel		Home Phone: (910) 326-2468
Commissioner	Mr. Junior Freeman		emeraldcoast@hotmail.com
Swansboro Branch Library		1460 West Corbett Ave. Swansboro, NC 28584	

Town of Topsail Beach			
Organization/ Department	Name	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
Mayor	Mr. Howard Braxton	820 S. Anderson Blvd Topsail Beach, NC 28445	braxtonhm@aol.com
Commissioner and Mayor Pro-Tem	Mr. Julian Bone	820 S. Anderson Blvd Topsail Beach, NC 28445	juliancbone@aol.com
Town Manager	Mr. Tim Holloman	820 S. Anderson Blvd Topsail Beach, NC 28445	townmanager@topsailbeach.org
Town Clerk	Ms. Stephanie Rivenbark	820 S. Anderson Blvd Topsail Beach, NC 28445	townclerk@topsailbeach.org
Town Clerk	Ms. Carin Z. Faulkner, MPA	2008 Loggerhead Ct. North Topsail Beach, NC 28460	carinf@north-topsail-beach.org
Town Manager	Mr. Steve Foster	2008 Loggerhead Ct. North Topsail Beach, NC 28460	stevefoster@north-topsail-beach.org
Environmental Organizations			
Organization/ Department	Name	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
NOAA	Ms. Michel L Gielazyn, Ph.D.	61 Forsyth Street Atlanta, GA 30303	michel.gielazyn@noaa.gov
NOAA Center for Costal Fisheries & Habitat Research		101 Pivers Island Road Beaufort, NC 28516	nccos.webmaster@noaa.gov
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Mr. Tom Augspurgen	PO Box 33726 Raleigh, NC 27636	
Division of Water Quality Administration	Ms. Coleen Sullins	1617 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1617	coleen.sullins@ncmail.net
NCDENR Division of Costal Management	Mr. James H. Gregson	400 Commerce Ave. Morehead City, NC 28557	Jim.Gregson@ncdenr.gov
NC Division of Marine Fisheries	Ms. Catherine Blum	3441 Arendell St Morehead City, NC 28557	Catherine.Blum@ncdenr.gov
Hammocks Beach State Park	Mr. Paul Donnelly	1572 Hammocks Beach Road Swansboro, NC 28584	
North Carolina National Estuarine Research Reserve	Ms. Rebecca Ellin	101 Pivers Island Road Beaufort, NC 28516	Rebecca.Ellin@ncdenr.gov
North Carolina Natural Heritage Program	Ms. Linda Pearsall	1601 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1601	Phone: (919) 715-4195 Linda.Pearsall@ncdenr.gov
North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission	Ms. Molly Ellwood	127 Cardinal Dr. Ext. Wilmington, NC 28405	molly.ellwood@ncwildlife.org
North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, Division of Wildlife Management	Mr. David Cobb	1722 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1722	Phone: (919) 707-0051 David.Cobb@ncwildlife.org
Carteret County Fisherman's Association	Mr. Buster Salter	PO Box 152 Atlantic, NC 28511	
North Carolina Costal Federation	Mr. Todd Miller	3609 Hwy 24 Ocean Newport, NC 28570	toddm@nccoast.org
NC Seafood Alliance	Mr. Kenneth Seigler	PO Box 193 Swansboro, NC 28584	brcrksfd@ec.rr.com
Chamber of Commerce, Greater Jacksonville- Onslow	Ms. Mona Patrick	1099 Gum Branch Rd. Jacksonville, NC 28540	
Keep Onslow Beautiful	Ms. Lisa Grant	604 College St. Jacksonville, NC 28540	lisa_grant@onslowcountync.gov
New River Foundation	Ms. Betty Sanders-Seavey	825 Gum Branch Rd. #140 Jacksonville, NC 28541	NewRiverFoundation@embarqmail.com
Stewards of the White Oak River	Mr. Elmer Eddy	101 River Reach Dr. West Swansboro, NC 28584	elmer@whiteoakstewards.org

Environmental Organizations			
NCSU Center for Marine Science and Technology	Mr. David B. Eggleston	303 College Circle Morehead City, NC 28557	Phone: (919) 515-7802 eggleston@ncsu.edu
Duke University Marine Laboratory, Nicholas School of the Environment		135 Duke Marine Lab Rd Beaufort, NC 28516	Phone: (252) 504-7503 Fax: 252-504-7648
North Carolina Beach, Inlet & Waterway Association	Mr. Harry Simmons	P.O Box 1317 Oak Island, NC 28465	contactus@ncbiwa.org
North Carolina Fisheries Association	Mr. Sean McKeon	P.O. Box 12303 New Bern, NC 28561	sean@ncfish.org
Friends of the Hammocks and Bear Island		P.O Box 1861 Swansboro, NC 28584	
North Carolina Maritime Museum		315 Front St. Beaufort, NC 28516	Phone: (252) 728-7317 Fax: (252) 728-2108 maritime@ncdcr.gov
Swansboro Chamber of Commerce	Ms. Kay Smith	203 W. Church St. Swansboro, NC 28584	chamberj@mynetrock.com
Local Media			
Type	Name	Address	Phone/Website
Radio Station	WZNB 88.5 FM, Craven Community College	New Bern, NC 28561	http://www.publicradioeast.org/
Radio Station	WTEB 89.3 FM, Craven Community College	New Bern, NC 28561	http://www.wteb.org/
Radio Station	WOTJ 90.7 FM, Grace Christian School	Morehead City, NC 28557	http://www.fbnradio.com/
Radio Station	WBJD 91.5 FM, Craven Community College	Atlantic Beach, NC	http://www.fbnradio.com/
Radio Station	WAAE 91.9 FM, American Family Radio – Something Good in the Air	New Bern, NC 28561	http://www.afa.net/radio/
Radio Station	WQSL 92.3 FM, The Beat of Carolina	Jacksonville, NC	http://www.wqsl.com/
Radio Station	WERO 93.3, Today's Best Music	Washington, NC	http://www.bob933.com/
Radio Station	WBNE 93.7 FM, The Bone - Wilmington's Classic Rock	Wrightsville Beach, NC	http://www.937thebone.com/
Radio Station	WWEA 94.1 FM, Eagle 94 - Today's Country	Oriental, NC	http://eagle94fm.com/
Radio Station	WZKB 94.3 FM, Christian Listening Network	Wallace, NC	http://www.christian107.com/
Radio Station	WRNS 95.1 FM, YOUR Country	Kinston, NC	http://www.wrns.com/
Radio Station	WRHT 96.3 FM, HOT - Carolina's #1 Hit Music Station	Morehead City, NC 28557	
Radio Station	WNBB 9	Bayboro, NC	
Radio Station	WKOO 98.7 FM	Jacksonville, NC	
Radio Station	WXNR 9, New Rock 99X	Grifton, NC	http://www.wxnr.com/
Radio Station	WLGP 100.3 FM, Good News	Harkers Island, NC	http://www.gnradio.org/
Radio Station	WIKS 101.9 FM, Kiss 102fm Music Power	New Bern, NC 28561	http://www.kiss102.com/
Radio Station	WELS 102.9 FM, WELS	Kinston, NC	
Radio Station	WMGV 103.3 FM, Soft Rock V103.3FM	Newport, NC 28570	http://www.v1033.com/
Radio Station	WWTB 103.9 FM, The Big Talker FM	Topsail Beach, NC	http://www.thebigtalkerfm.com/
Radio Station	WZUP 104.7 FM	Rose Hill, NC	
Radio Station	WANG 105.1 FM	Havelock, NC	
Radio Station	WXQR 105.5 FM, Carolina's Pure Rock	Jacksonville, NC	http://www.carolinaspurerock.com/
Radio Station	WSFL 106.5 FM, Classic Rock 106.5	New Bern, NC 28561	http://www.wsfl.com/
Radio Station	WNCT 107.9 FM, Oldies 1079 - Motown, Soul, and Greatest Rock & Roll	Greenville, NC	http://www.oldies1079.com/
Radio Station	WMFD 630 AM, ESPN Radio - Wilmington's All Sports Station	Wilmington, NC	http://www.am630.net/
Radio Station	WEGG	Rose Hill, NC	
Radio Station	WSRP 910 AM	Jacksonville, NC	

Local Media			
Type	Name	Address	Phone/Website
Radio Station	WRNS 960 AM, YOUR Country	Kinston, NC	http://www.wrns.com/
Radio Station	WELS 1010 AM	Kinston, NC	
Radio Station	WSME 1120 AM	Camp Lejeune, NC 28542	
Radio Station	WLNR 1230 AM	Kinston, NC	
Radio Station	WJNC 1240 AM, The Talk	Jacksonville, NC	http://www.wtkf107.com/
Radio Station	WJCV 1290 AM	Jacksonville, NC	
Radio Station	WANG 1330 AM	Havelock, NC	
Radio Station	WLSG 1340 AM	Wilmington, NC	
Radio Station	WNOS 1450 AM	New Bern, NC 28561	
Radio Station	WVBS 1470 AM	Burgaw, NC	http://www.fbnradio.com/
Radio Station	WWNB 1490 AM	New Bern, NC 28561	
Radio Station	WWIL 1490 AM	Wilmington, NC	
TV Station	Cable Channel G10 TV	Jacksonville City Hall 815 New Bridge St. Jacksonville, VC	http://www.ci.jacksonville.nc.us/Residents/Government-TV.aspx
TV Station	WCTI-TV	News Channel 12 225 Glenburnie Dr. New Bern, NC 28561	Phone: (252) 638-1212 Fax: (252) 637-4141 news@wcti12.com http://www.wcti12.com/index.html
TV Station	WITN-TV	P.O. Box 468 / Hwy 17 S Washington, NC 27899	Phone: (252) 946-3131 desk@witn.com www.witn.com/
TV Station	WNCT-TV (9 on your side)	3221 South Evans St. Greenville, NC 27834	Phone: (252) 355-8500 Fax: (252) 355-8548 Wmorrisette@wnct.com http://www2.wnct.com/
TV Station	UNC-TV	10 T.W. Alexander Dr. P.O. Box 14900 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-4900	Phone: (910) 549-7000 http://www.unctv.org/
TV Station	WFXI / WYDO	225 Glenburnie Dr. New Bern, NC 28561	Phone: (252) 638-1212 Fax: (252)636-6855 http://www.wcti12.com/foxeasterncarolina/index.html
TV Station	WSFX / FOX 26	322 Shipyard Boulevard Wilmington, NC 28412	Phone: (910) 791-8070 http://www.wsfx.com/Global/category.asp?C=77811
TV Station	WECT / New 6	322 Shipyard Boulevard Wilmington, NC 28412	Phone: (910) 791-8070 http://www.wect.com/
TV Station	WWAY / News Channel 3	615 N. Front St. Wilmington, NC 28401	Phone: (910) 762-8581 http://www.wwaytv3.com/
Newspaper	Jacksonville Daily News	724 Bell Fork Road P.O. Box 196 Jacksonville, NC 28546	Phone: (910) 219-8410 kwarren@freedomenc.com http://www.jdnews.com
Newspaper	Tideland News	P.O. Box 1000 (774 W. Corbett Ave.) Swansboro, NC 28584	Phone: (910) 326-5066 Fax: (910) 326-1165 tidelandnews@bizec.rr.com http://www.carteretnewstimes.com/tideland_news/front/
Newspaper	The Wilmington Star-News	1003 South 17th St. P.O. Box 840 Wilmington, NC 28402	Phone: (910) 343-2000 www.starnewsonline.com/
Newspaper	Richlands-Beulaville Advertiser-News	107 N College St Wallace, NC28466-2707	Phone: (910) 285-2178 Fax: (910) 285-3179
Newspaper	The Globe	Landmark Military Newspapers of North Carolina 1122 Henderson Drive Jacksonville, North Carolina 28540	Phone: (910) 347-9624 Fax: (910) 347-9628 http://www.camplejeuneglobe.com/
Newspaper	RotoVue	Landmark Military Newspapers of North Carolina 1122 Henderson Drive Jacksonville, North Carolina 28540	http://www.newriverrotovue.com/other_military_news/

Appendix D
Restoration Advisory Board Members

Restoration Advisory Board Members

Name	Address	Phone Number	Email Address
Ms. Charity Rychak RAB Co-Chair	Marine Corps Base PSC Box 20004 Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-0004	910-451-9385	charity.rychak@usmc.mil
Ms. Laura Bader RAB Co-Chair	121 Wesleyan Ct. Jacksonville, NC 28546	910-938-2707	lbader.edit@earthlink.net
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Mr. David Lundquist	Marine Corps Base PSC Box 20004 Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-0004	910-451-9421	david.lundquist@usmc.mil
Mr. Bryan Beck	Attn: Bryan Beck Code: OPCEV NC IPT, EV Business Line 6506 Hampton Blvd Norfolk, VA 23508	757-322-4734	bryan.k.beck@navy.mil
Mr. Dave Cleland	Attn: Dave Cleland Code: OPQE USMC NC IPT, EV Business Line 6506 Hampton Blvd Norfolk, VA 23508	757-322-4851	david.t.cleland@navy.mil
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Mr. Jerome M. Ensminger	8270 Highway 41 West Richlands, NC 28574	910-862-3389	jmensminger@hotmail.com
Mr. Christopher Holman	1307 Chadwick Shores Dr. Sneads Ferry, NC 28460	910-200-8018	cholman@advancedmaint.com
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Mr. Richard D. Mullins	105 East Bay Dr. Sneads Ferry, NC 28460	910-327-2759	rdm9476@hotmail.com
Ms. Amy Poe	160 East Ivybridge Dr. Hubert, NC 28539	910-325-7442	poeamy@gmail.com
Mr. Marvin Powers	104 Elderado Ct. Jacksonville, NC 28546	910-577-3196	myvette3@earthlink.net
Ms. Cynthia Rester	511 Sherwood Rd. Jacksonville, NC 28540	910-539-3810	restercg@usmc-mccs.org
Mr. Leonard G. McAdams	206 Marsh Hen Ct. Swansboro, NC 28584	910-326-3072	
Ms. Tess Sanders	319 Blue Top Rd. Jacksonville, NC 28540	910-382-1370	tess@wonriverkeeper.org
Ms. Karen Sota	255 Waterway Dr. Sneads Ferry, NC 28460	910-327-0546	thestar@att.net
COL Steven Thompson USMC (Ret)	375 Royal Bluff Rd. Jacksonville, NC 28540	910-353-1314	sthompson@prosol1.com
Mr. Brian Wheat	1 Dressler Dr. Jacksonville, NC 28540	910-526-3933	bwheat@ec.rr.com