

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
FOR THE
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
AT THE
NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTER
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

July 1990

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SECTION 1

OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

SECTION 1

OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

The policy of the Department of the Navy is to provide a proactive Community Relations Plan (CRP) to address issues of community concern regarding the facility restoration requirements at the Newport naval complex. This CRP was developed to address the needs of the public who are interested in and/or affected by the presence and planned remediation of past hazardous waste disposal practices at the Newport naval complex. The Navy's intent is to present factual and timely information, obtain community feedback, and promote understanding of the Installation Restoration Program and the Superfund Program.

This CRP has been developed to identify key community concerns with regard to former waste disposal areas at the Naval Education and Training Center (NETC) Newport, Rhode Island, and to describe community relations activities to be conducted during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) process. RI/FS investigations at Newport will be conducted under the Navy's Installation Restoration (IR) Program for the investigation of environmental, health, and safety hazards at Navy facilities. The IR Program follows the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance for the investigation of hazardous waste sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), which is also known as Superfund, as amended by the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). NETC was added to the Superfund National Priorities List on November 15, 1989. The Navy will be financing and conducting the investigation and clean-up as required by CERCLA under EPA oversight. This CRP was developed in accordance with current Superfund community relations guidelines (EPA, 1988) and current Navy IR Program guidance.

The basis for the CRP is a series of interviews conducted with residents of Newport County in Spring 1989. A total of 28 individuals were interviewed during 23 separate meetings. Interviewees included representatives of state and local agencies, elected officials, environmental advocates, business persons, members of community groups, and residents.

This plan will prepare NETC for an increasing level of public interest and involvement and will inform the local communities so they can become participants in the remedial process.

Goals for this plan are:

1. Identify opportunities for public input and involvement during investigation and clean-up process.
2. Gather information about NETC's perimeter communities of Newport, Middletown, and Portsmouth.
3. Establish two-way communications between the Navy and concerned individuals, including local residents and state and local officials.
4. Keep the public informed of ongoing actions on major findings and decisions in a timely manner.
5. Focus and resolve conflicts.

This plan is designed to ensure that residents and community officials have access to information about site conditions and actions, and that mechanisms are in place to allow interested community members the opportunity to become involved in the decision making process. The plan is divided into the following sections:

- Overview of Community Relations Plan
- Capsule Site Description
- Community Background
- Highlights of the Community Relations Plan

--Community Relations Activities

Attached appendices list interested parties, key contacts, suggested meeting locations, and the location of the information repositories.

SECTION 2

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY

SECTION 2

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY

Commander, Naval Education and Training Center, (NETC) Newport, Rhode Island, has implementation responsibility for this Community Relations Plan. Point of Contact for NETC is Mrs. Mary K. Silvia, Public Affairs Officer, (401) 841-3538. Naval Facilities Engineering Command and its regional Engineering Field Division Office, located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will provide additional consultation and technical assistance. Mr. Russell Fish, Project Coordinator, Northern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Philadelphia, PA 19112-5094, (215) 897-6431, is the remedial project manager. Other personnel associated with the different aspects of the program are listed in Appendices A and A-1.

SECTION 3

CAPSULE SITE DESCRIPTION

SECTION 3

CAPSULE SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 General Facility Description

The Naval Education and Training Center (NETC), Newport, Rhode Island, is located along the western shore of Aquidneck Island in Newport County. The site is some 60 miles south of Boston, Mass., and 25 miles southeast of Providence, R.I. Block Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean are approximately 12 miles south of the Newport naval complex. A general location map is shown in Figure 1.

NETC presently encompasses approximately 1,400 acres of active land, significantly less than the 2,692 acres held prior to the 1973 Shore Establishment Realignment (SER) Program. The SER Program, announced in April 1973, changed the character of the Navy in Rhode Island. The transfer of over 50 ships and the consolidation or closing of many shore activities was completed by the end of 1974.

NETC is spread out along some six miles of the western shoreline of Aquidneck Island and borders Narragansett Bay, which is an important regional estuary. Portions of NETC lie within the City of Newport and the Towns of Middletown and Portsmouth, as illustrated in Figure 2.

NETC is a unique command with the dual mission of serving as a training facility and also providing logistical support for the entire naval complex, including support of ships homeported in or visiting Newport. The Commander, NETC also is the area coordinator for naval activities in Rhode Island. NETC is under the command of and receives primary support from the Chief of Naval Education and Training in Pensacola, Florida.

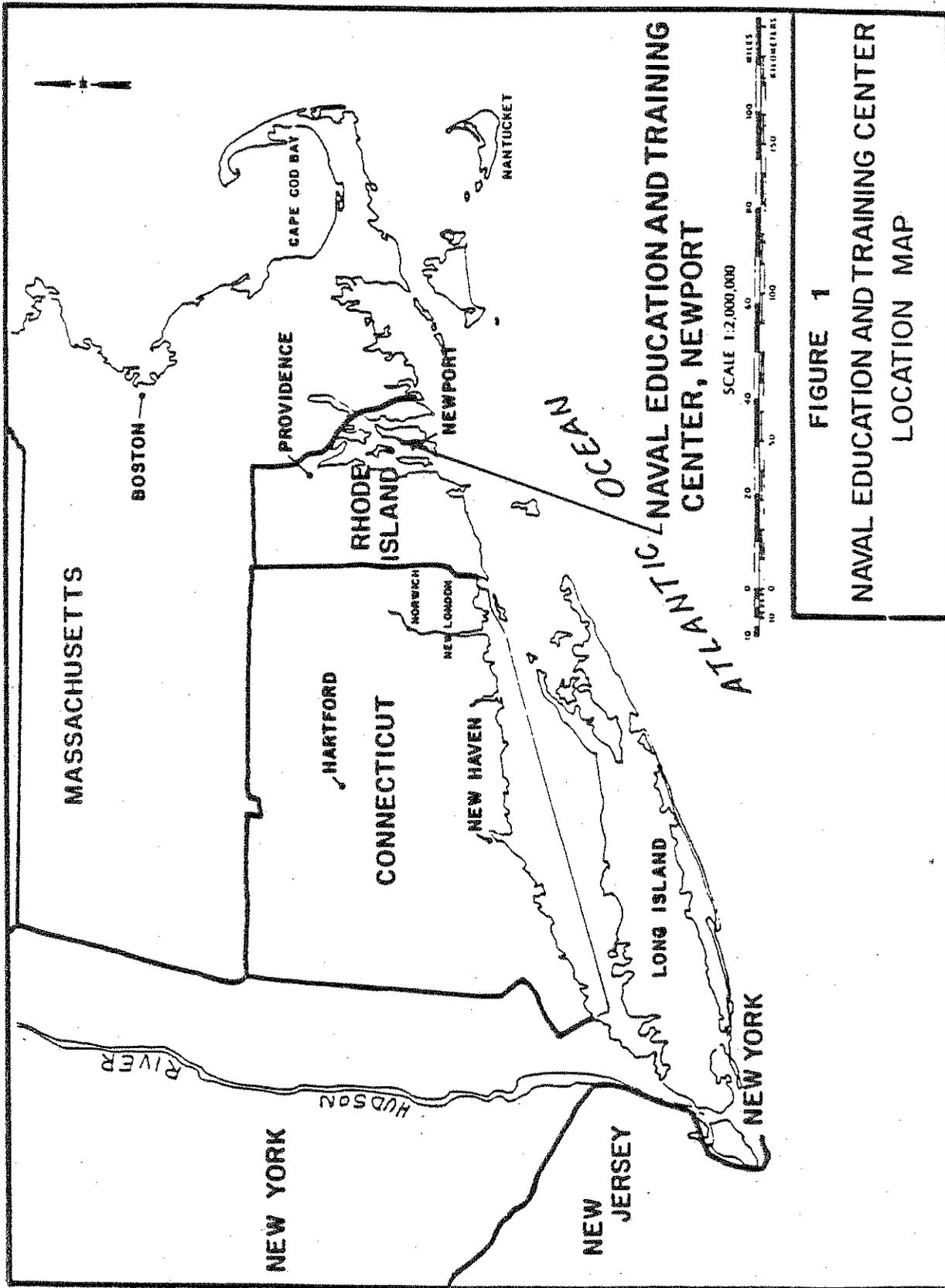
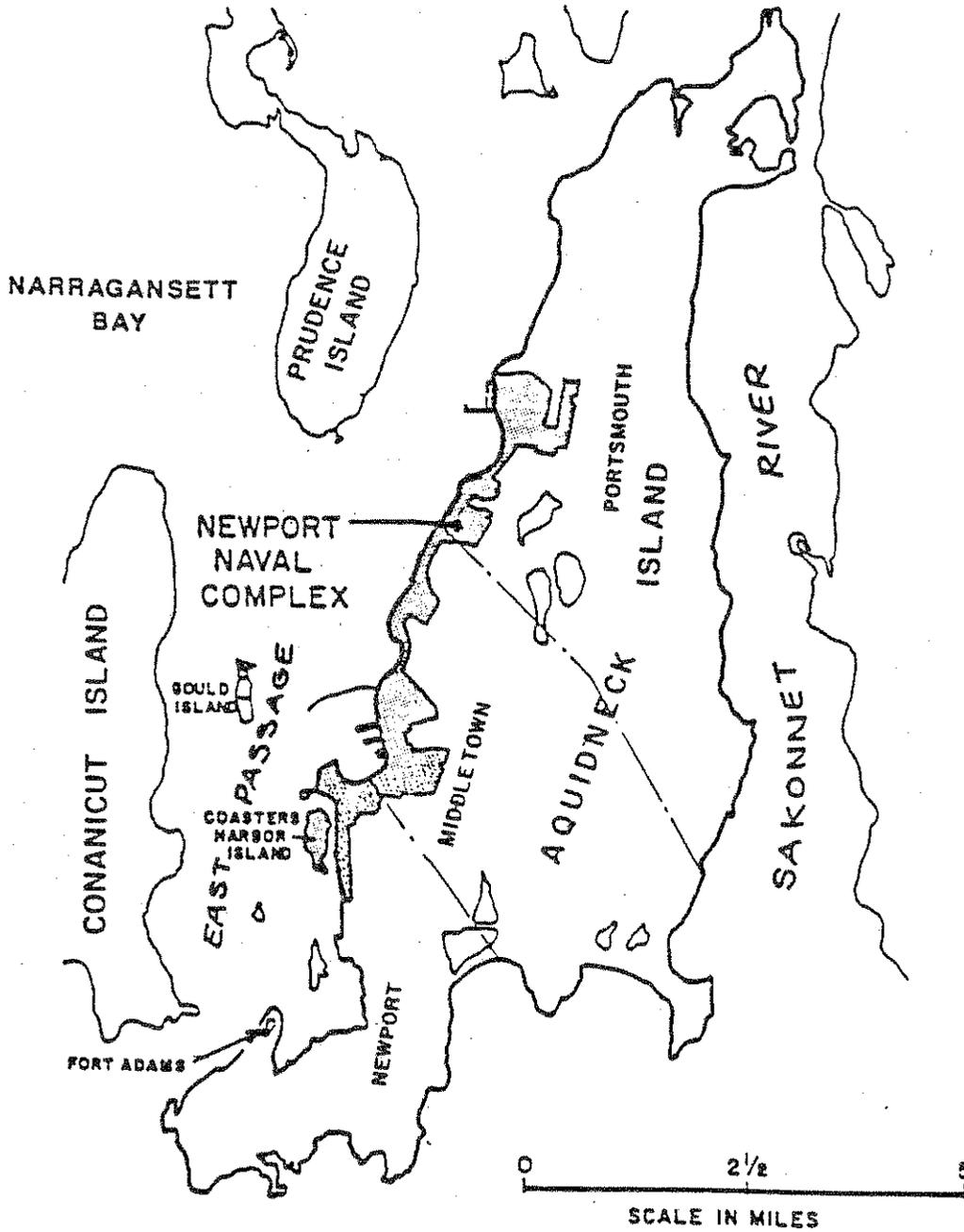


FIGURE 1
NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTER
LOCATION MAP



NAVAL EDUCATION TRAINING CENTER NEWPORT, RI

FIGURE 2

NAVAL EDUCATION AND
TRAINING CENTER VICINITY MAP

SOURCE: RI/FS WORK PLAN
(TRC ECI, 1989)

NETC is the Navy's largest officer training facility, accounting for nearly 38 percent of all officers entering the naval service each year. NETC also provides training for senior enlisted personnel, midshipmen candidates, international officers, communications officers, and chaplains. In its logistical support role, NETC provides a variety of services to the other commands and activities located at the naval complex in Newport, including design, maintenance, repair, transportation, and utility services. NETC also is responsible for the administration and maintenance of over 1,650 Navy-owned housing units and 40 mobile home parking spaces.

3.2 Adjacent Land Use

The Newport area is an important tourist and resort center, upon which much of the area's economy is centered. The land use on Aquidneck Island has been classified by the State of Rhode Island as either commercial, residential, industrial, or open space. Most of the areas surrounding NETC are residential and open space. There are, however, two areas classified as industrial in the Melville area.

There are currently no other active federal military installations in the Narragansett Bay area. The Naval Construction Battalion Center at Davisville, which also has been listed on the NPL and is being investigated in the IR Program under EPA oversight, presently supports mobilization requirements of the active Naval Construction Force. There are approximately 214 employees at the Naval Construction Battalion Center. The former Naval Air Station at Quonset Point was closed as a result of the 1973 SER Program.

3.3 Physical Features (Climatology, Topography, Geology, and Hydrology)

The climate at NETC is greatly influenced by its proximity to Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, which tend to modify the area's temperatures. The temperature for the entire year averages around 50 degrees

Fahrenheit. Winter temperatures are somewhat higher and summer temperatures lower than more inland areas. January and February are the coldest months with mean temperatures of around 29 degrees Fahrenheit. July is the warmest month with a mean temperature of 72.1 degrees Fahrenheit.

The annual average precipitation for the area is 42.75 inches. Average wind speed is 10.7 mph. The wind prevails from the northwest in the winter and from the southwest during the summer.

The topography of the NETC area is shaped by the bedrock geology, glaciation, and recent erosion. The bedrock geology controlled the locations of the ancient river valleys which glaciers subsequently gouged. A mantle of till (nonsorted or nonstratified sediment carried or deposited by a glacier), an average of 20 feet thick, was spread over the bedrock by the Wisconsin glaciation.

Elevations at NETC range from near mean sea level to 175 feet in the Melville North area. Many areas of NETC have low elevations which are susceptible to flooding during hurricane storm surges.

Narragansett Bay occupies three former river valleys which have been drowned by the advance of the Atlantic Ocean. Narragansett Bay is 28 miles long, and its width ranges from three to 12 miles wide. The bay has a surface area of 120 square miles. The shape of the former river valleys has changed little since the last glaciation. The bay is divided into an eastern and western passage by Conanicut Island. NETC fronts the eastern passage for approximately six miles.

The bay is of great economic and aesthetic importance. Additionally, it is an estuary, and its fishery resources are extremely important. The water quality for Narragansett Bay as determined by the State of Rhode Island is shown in Figure 3. Most of the bay is Class SA, which means it is suitable

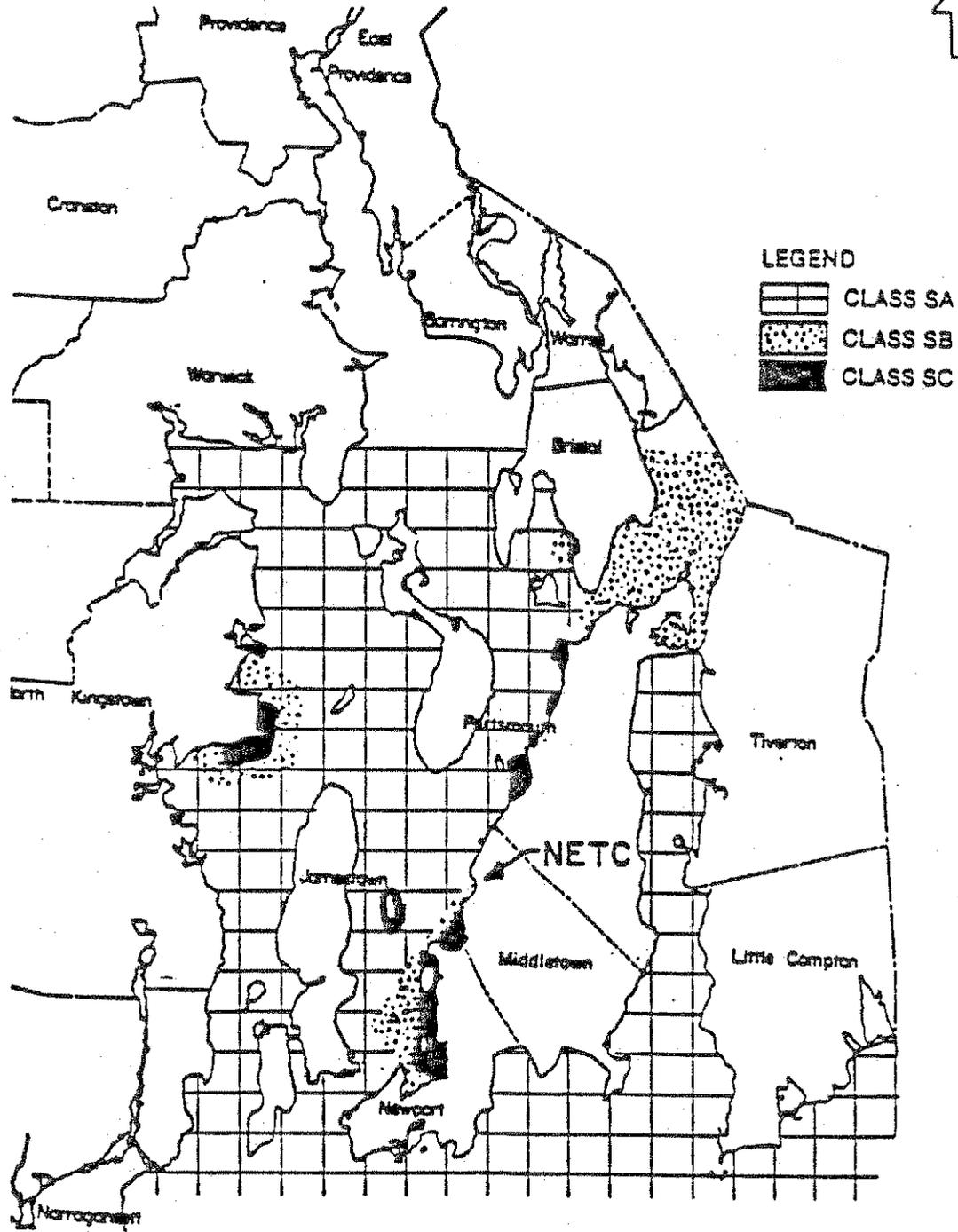
for direct shellfish harvesting, bathing, and other water contact sports. Areas classified as SB are suitable for shellfish harvesting, after depuration, and for bathing and other recreational activities. Areas classified as SC are suitable for fish, shellfish, and wildlife habitat areas, but the shellfish cannot be harvested. Most of the waters off of NETC are classified as SC.

Throughout NETC, the surface drainage is westward toward Narragansett Bay with the exception of one area in Tank Farm Number Two, which drains eastward into the Melville Reservoir. Surface drainage of NETC is provided by the Melville Ponds, Norman Brook, Lawton Brook and Reservoir, Gomes Brook, a stream and pond in the northeastern portion of the Naval Underwater Systems Center (NUSC), and a stream discharging into Coasters Harbor. All these streams and ponds receive drainage from many of the areas within NETC. A substantial portion of the NETC area drains directly into Narragansett Bay or infiltrates into the soil before reaching a stream or body of water. Direct runoff into Narragansett Bay would especially occur during and following thunderstorms.

3.4 History of Site Investigations

Study of waste disposal practices at NETC began in the Spring of 1982, under the auspices of the Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) Program. The NACIP Program was designed to be implemented in three stages: Initial Assessment Study, Confirmation Study, and Remedial Measures.

The Initial Assessment Study (IAS), conducted by Envirodyne Engineers, Inc. (EEI), was submitted to the Navy in March 1983. The IAS identified and assessed all potential waste disposal sites that might pose human health or environmental risks due to contamination from past hazardous materials operations.



0 2 1/2 5
SCALE IN MILES

NAVAL EDUCATION TRAINING CENTER NEWPORT, RI

FIGURE 3

WATER QUALITY MAP OF
NARRAGANSETT BAY

SOURCE: RI/FS WORK PLAN
(TRC ECI, 1989)

Based on information from historical records, aerial photographs, field inspections, and personal interviews, a total of 18 potentially contaminated sites were identified. Each of the sites was evaluated with regard to contamination characteristics, migration pathways, and pollutant receptors.

The 18 sites studied were McAllister Point Landfill; Melville North Landfill; Transformer Vault at Structure 214, Melville North; Coddington Cove Rubble Fill; Melville North Area; STP Sludge Drying Bed; Tank Farms Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Naval Underwater Systems Center Disposal Area; Old Fire Fighter Trainer; Gould Island Disposal Area; Gould Island Bunker #11; Gould Island Incinerator; Gould Island Electroplating Shop; and Structure #214, Melville North. See Table No. 1. and Figures 4.1-4.4.

The IAS concluded that no further action was required at three sites--Site #4, Coddington Cove Rubble Fill; Site #8, NUSC Disposal Area; and, Site #9, old Fire Fighting Training area. Even though the IAS concluded that no further study was warranted, EPA and/or R.I. Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) have the authority to request that the Navy add additional sites to those currently being examined in the RI/FS. The request for additional sites would be discussed at the Technical Review Committee, prior to making a final decision.

The sites recommended for further studies were: Site #1, McAllister Point Landfill; Site #2, Melville North Landfill; Site #7, Tank Farm One; Site #10, Tank Farm Two; Site #11, Tank Farm Three; Site #12, Tank Farm Four; Site #13, Tank Farm Five; Site #14, Gould Island Disposal Area; Site #17, Gould Island Electroplating Shop.

Recommended actions have been completed as follows: Site #5, Melville North, the oil drums were removed and the oil spill area was cleaned up; Site #6, oil sludge was removed and disposed of in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Site #18, Structure 214, the drums were removed.

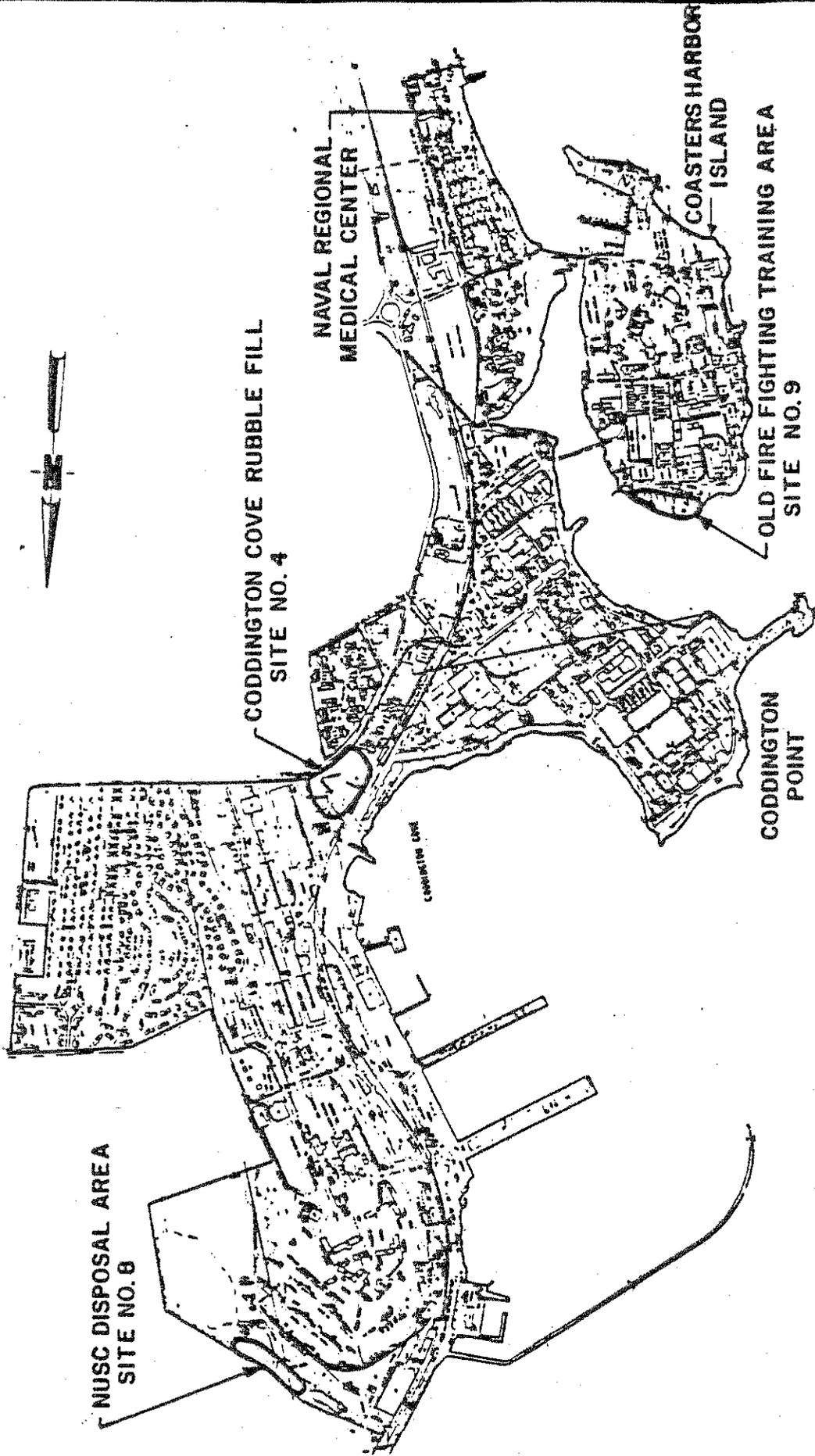


FIGURE 4.2

WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

CODDINGTON COVE, CODDINGTON POINT, COASTERS HARBOR ISLAND, AND NAVAL REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

EEL



**IAS
1983**

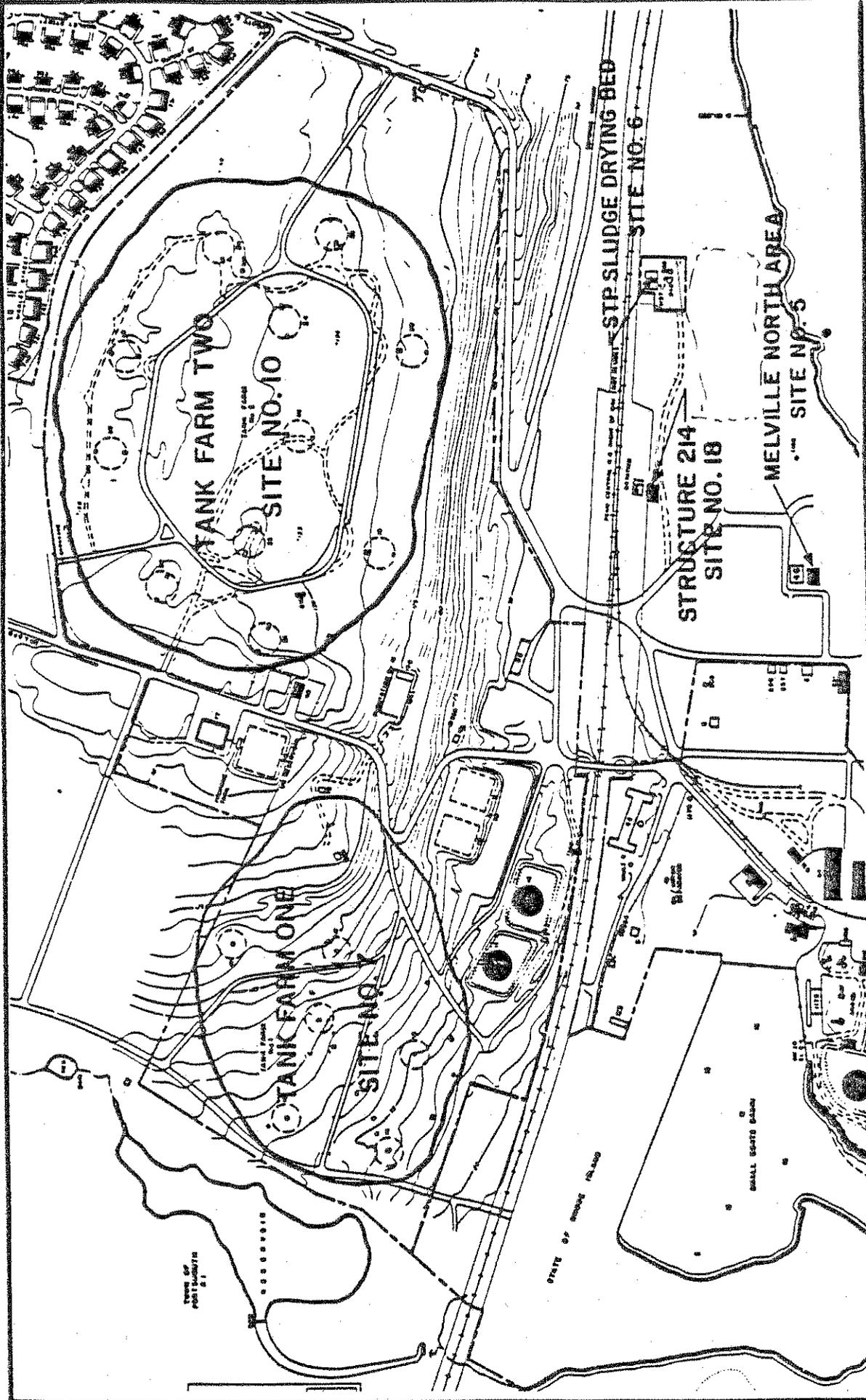


FIGURE 4.3
MELVILLE NORTH
WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

EEL

IAS
1983

EPA and RIDEM are in the process of evaluating the sites that the Navy determined to need no further action and at the sites where remedial action was completed and the Navy is not currently studying.

Site #14 Gould Island Disposal Area, Site #15, Gould Island Bunker, and Site #16, Gould Island Incinerator, are no longer owned or controlled by the Navy, and are being studied under the auspices of the Army Corps of Engineers.

The second phase of the NACIP Program, the Confirmation Study, was completed in May 1986 by Loureiro Engineering Associates. The Confirmation Study consisted of an evaluation of six sites to determine whether significant concentrations of toxic or hazardous materials were present and migrating by surface and/or subsurface routes, or whether the potential for migration exists. Sites studied were Site #1 McAllister Point Landfill, Site #2 Melville North Landfill, Site #7 Tank Farm One, Site #12 Tank Farm Four, Site #14, Gould Island Disposal Area, Site #17, Gould Island Electroplating Shop.

During the Confirmation Study samples were taken of sediments and mussels at Site #17, Gould Island Electroplating Shop, which is situated on land to be retained by the Navy. The samples were analyzed for metals and found to be comparable to background and controls. The control samples were collected at two sites in the East Passage of Narragansett Bay during the Confirmation Study. Based on the results of the study, the Gould Island Electroplating Shop was not recommended for further studies.

Sediment and shellfish samples also were taken at Site #14 Gould Island Disposal Area and Site #1 McAllister Point Landfill. These samples showed low levels of contamination. As part of the current RI/FS, additional Bay sampling will be completed at McAllister Point Landfill, Melville North Landfill and the former Firefighter Trainer. The Gould Island Disposal Area is under the auspices of the Army Corps of Engineers.

The Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 and made it applicable to all agencies. SARA requires each Federal agency to comply with the act in the same manner and to the same extent, procedurally and substantively, as any non-governmental entity. Under SARA, EPA in cooperation with the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) have oversight authority during the investigation and clean-up of hazardous waste at all federal facilities in Rhode Island on the National Priorities List. EPA is the lead regulatory agency. In 1986, the Navy's three phase NACIP Program was restructured to conform with EPA's four phase schedule. This resulted in common terminology and was titled the Installation Restoration (IR) Program. The four phases of the IR Program are termed Preliminary Assessment (PA), Site Inspection (SI), Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), and Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA).

The sites at NETC currently being studied under the IR program are in the third phase, Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), of the program. They are Site #1 McAllister Point Landfill, Site #2 Melville North Landfill, Site #9 former Fire Fighting Training area, Site #12 Tank Farm Four and Site #13 Tank Farm Five. (See Figure 5.) If warranted, EPA and/or RIDEM have the authority to request that the Navy add additional sites to those currently being examined in the RI/FS. The request for additional sites would be discussed by the Technical Review Committee, prior to a final decision.

Tank Farms 1, 2, and 3 will be reevaluated following the studies of Tank Farms 4 and 5.

Site #13, the former Fire Fighting Training area, was added to the list of sites to be studied under the IR Program because waste oil was found in

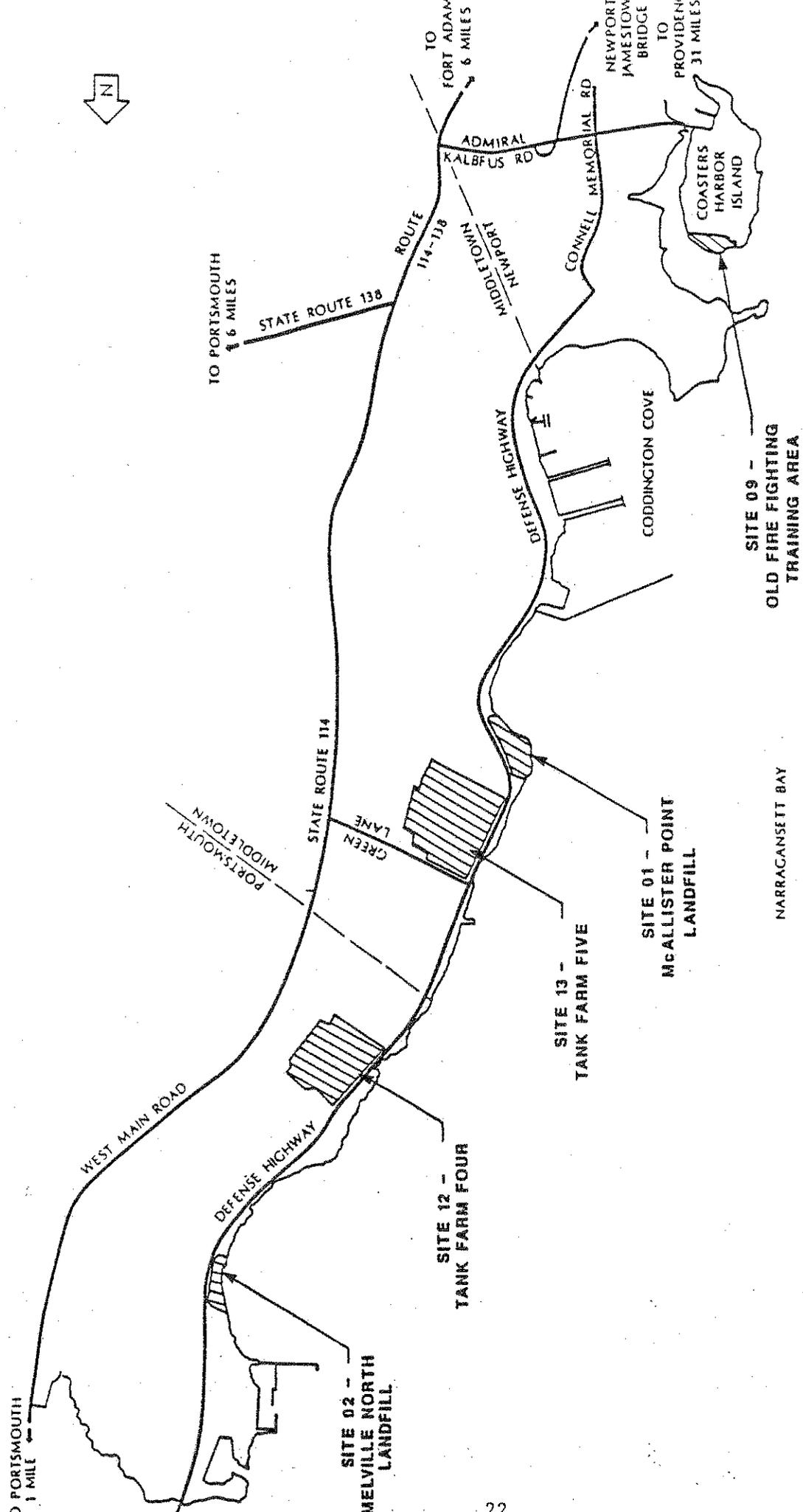


FIGURE 5

NETC SITE LOCATION MAP

NAVAL EDUCATION TRAINING CENTER NEWPORT, R



SOURCE: RI/FS WORK PLAN (TRC ECI, 1989)

soil borings, during a design investigation for a building addition.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced in November 1989 that NETC was among four federal facilities in New England added to the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL). The sites were proposed for inclusion on the NPL in July 1989. EPA identifies and ranks NPL sites according to threats to nearby human population and/or sensitive environments as a result of actual or potential contamination of groundwater, surface water, or air. The November 1989 announcement brings the total number of finalized NPL sites to 1,081; 83 of which are located in New England. There are currently 93 federal facilities listed on the National Priorities List.

SECTION 4
COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

SECTION 4

COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

4.1 Community Profile

NETC is located along the western shore of Aquidneck Island. The three communities on Aquidneck Island--Newport, Middletown, and Portsmouth--comprise Newport County. Since NETC lies within portions of Newport, Middletown, and Portsmouth, all three communities could be impacted by the presence and planned remediation of past hazardous waste operations at NETC.

The population of Newport County is approximately 66,000, with Newport accounting for 33,000, Middletown 18,000, and Portsmouth 15,000. The economy of Newport centers around tourism and resort attractions, although fishing and shellfish industries also are significant components. Middletown also is home to several large defense-related corporations. These industries, along with agriculture, form the basis of Middletown's economy. The economic basis of Portsmouth is industrial and agricultural.

Newport residents are represented by a City Manager/Mayor-City Council form of government. Middletown and Portsmouth employ the Town Administrator-Town Council form of government.

The Navy is Newport County's largest single employer in terms of payroll and personnel, and second only to the state government as the largest employer in the State of Rhode Island. The gross payroll for the NETC naval complex in calendar year 1989 was \$364,709,184 of which \$122,668,890 was for civilian employees.

Community relations interviews indicated that Newport County residents

generally view the Navy as a "good neighbor."

Historically NETC has made available its facilities for Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other youth groups. The Navy participates in a variety of activities, including providing color guards, speakers, and the Navy Band for community activities. Navy personnel frequently tutor children in the public school systems and are active in Little League, churches, and other area activities.

The number of retired Navy personnel in Newport County is significant. The Command-Community Relations Committee, composed of area commanding officers, business, and community leaders meets quarterly to discuss items of mutual concern. City and town officials meet bi-monthly with Commander, NETC, and are kept informed of any major changes. The Newport County Navy League of the United States has an active, supportive council of over 300 people. The Naval Affairs Council of the Newport County Chamber of Commerce is another staunch supporter of the Navy.

4.2 Chronology of Community Involvement

There has been very little noticeable or verifiable public action or reaction to the presence and planned remediation of past hazardous waste disposal practices at the Newport naval complex. Citizens do have knowledge of the situation through coverage in the local paper, The Newport Daily News, and other area newspapers such as The Providence Journal and The Sakonnet Times, as well as coverage by local radio stations.

In September 1983, the Rhode Island environmental group, Save The Bay, expressed concern that the Navy's site sampling program would not provide sufficient information to determine if Narragansett Bay was being polluted by these sites. These concerns were allayed when it was explained that the Initial Assessment phase was designed to establish a baseline to conduct

future studies. The Navy agreed with Save The Bay that the subsequent confirmation study would need to be more in depth in order to determine if bay pollution was occurring, or had occurred in the past, as a result of hazardous waste disposal practices by the Navy.

In February 1984, a public meeting sponsored by Save The Bay was held to discuss the overall situation and the Navy's plans for remediating identified problems. The meeting was attended by more than 40 citizens and government representatives and resulted in a very positive exchange of ideas and information.

In August 1986, two public meetings were held regarding an NETC application for a temporary hazardous waste storage permit. These meetings were advertised in the local news media. At the first meeting, only one member of the public attended. At the second meeting no members of the public attended. At the time, RIDEM officials expressed surprise at the lack of attendance, since similar meetings around the state had drawn 150 to 200 members of the public.

In 1988, a Technical Review Committee (TRC) was formed by the Navy to provide direction to the IR Program at NETC. The TRC meets regularly to review and comment on various IR technical documents, technical data, remedial investigation reports, feasibility study reports, work plans, and other documents relative to the IR Program at NETC, Newport. The TRC also makes recommendations to the Navy concerning RI/FS activities. Members of the TRC include Navy representatives, city and town officials, and other federal, state, and local officials. Appendix A contains a complete list of members.

In March 1989, when NETC announced the beginning of sampling and analysis work to evaluate potential problems associated with former disposal activities at the naval complex, there was minimal public response.

When it was announced in July 1989, that NETC was proposed for the National Priorities List (NPL), public reaction again was very positive. A Newport Daily News page one headline read "Area residents applaud Navy for working toward cleanup." Neighbors for the most part were confident that the Navy was taking appropriate action. The November 1989 announcement that NETC had been listed on the NPL again met with little public reaction.

4.3 Key community concerns

Most residents of Newport County do not perceive major risks from the former waste disposal operations, and, consequently, do not place it high on their list of environmental priorities. The prevailing feeling of Newport County residents is that the Navy is a good neighbor and has responded appropriately to environmental issues. They are pleased with the steps that the Navy has taken to address the problem.

Based on interviews with community members, the following issues should be addressed:

Extent of contamination. Residents want to know the extent of contamination found at the Navy sites. Most residents are interested in what type of materials could have been dumped in the past, when dumping of waste was not regulated. They also would like to be made aware of the results of the testing and what was found at the sites. Residents want this information in an easily understood format.

Timeframe. Residents realize that the IR/CERCLA study and cleanup is necessarily a long process, but also want to be sure that the process is completed as quickly as possible. Residents want to be assured that if any immediate risks to health or the environment are found, they would be taken care of immediately.

Information. Residents want to be assured that information will be readily available to let them know the steps the Navy is taking to

study/clean-up the sites and the progress of the program. A majority of the residents interviewed would like the information in an easily understood format, through news releases made available to the local media. Others interviewed would like the information through fact sheets or public meetings.

Health Hazards. A concern for most residents is the possibility of any health hazards associated with the sites. Residents want to be informed immediately if any of the sites pose a risk to human health, and they also want to be sure that such a problem would be addressed and taken care of in an expedient manner.

Bay contamination. Newport County residents are very interested in the environment and protecting their natural resources. Since some of the sites are relatively close to the Narragansett Bay, residents are interested in any impact the sites may have on the Bay. In addition, Newport has a great number of people dependent upon fishing; the contamination of fish, etc., was of great interest to many people.

Tank Farms. A great deal of interest in the tank farms was expressed by many of those interviewed. The content and possibility of leaks from the inactive tanks needs to be addressed.

Protection of ground water resources. There is some concern that migration of contaminants from former waste disposal areas and/or the Tank Farms poses a potential threat to the underlying aquifer. Residents are concerned with the possibility of any of these contaminants entering present or future drinking water sources and the associated health risks involved with this. Most residents realize that none of the sites pose a threat to drinking water sources, but they want to be assured of that through the study of the sites.

SECTION 5

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Section 5

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

This community relations program is designed to provide an opportunity for the community and news media to learn about and participate in NETC's Installation Restoration Program. The program also is designed to be flexible, so that as community information needs evolve and change, the community relations program can be revised. This community relations program has been tailored to the community's need for information and its interest and willingness to participate in the remediation process.

The community relations program will:

Enlist the support and participation of local officials in coordinating community relations activities. Appropriate officials to be involved in this community relations program include the mayor and city manager of Newport and the town council presidents and town administrators of Middletown and Portsmouth. These officials have been briefed, and will continue to be updated on the program. They are visible and trusted leaders in the community, and are, therefore, invaluable resources in NETC's efforts to understand and monitor community concern. These officials will most certainly be able to identify other individuals in the community who should be involved. Others who should be involved in coordinating activities include representatives from the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the environmental protection group, Save The Bay. To gain the support of these officials, it is essential that they be regularly and fully informed of site activities, plans, findings, and developments.

Provide follow-up explanations about sampling and test results to area residents. Concise and easily understood information will be available to all area residents on the schedule of technical activities, their purpose,

and their outcome. Fact sheets and news release will be used for dissemination of information. Special situations and concerns, where more specialized information may be required, or, where certain types of information is desired by single individuals or groups, also should be identified. To ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, the NETC Public Affairs Officer, Mary K. Silvia, 841-3538, is designated as the Navy's point of contact for Installation Restoration questions and for the dissemination of information. When situations arise where results of the investigation cannot be released because of quality assurance requirements, the sensitivity of ongoing litigation, or for other reasons a clear and simple explanation for withholding information will be provided.

*Provide information to area residents and local officials about the procedures, policies, and requirements of the NETC Installation Restoration program. To dispel any possible confusion about the IR or Superfund program, an effort will be made to circulate basic information to the community describing the Installation Restoration process, including planning studies, study results, and proposed corrective actions. News releases to area news media will be used. The news releases also will be mailed to interested individuals.

*Let the community set the pace for the community relations program. Periodic informational public meetings will be scheduled. No activities will be planned or undertaken without the consultation of key local officials. NETC's desire to resolve conflicts based on sound rationale and feasibility will be stressed at all times.

In addition to issuing written information and holding informational public meetings at major milestones, during the IR program, NETC will undertake activities to respond to community informational needs and concerns as they arise. NETC will work with key local officials to provide information and receive community concerns and suggestions.

SECTION 6
COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Section 6

COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

To ensure that the community is well informed about IR activities at NETC and has the opportunity to express their concerns, the following activities will be undertaken:

Establish an information contact: The NETC Public Affairs Officer, Mary K. Silvia, 401-841-3538, is designated the Navy's point of contact to respond to public inquiries regarding IR site activities.

Establish and maintain information repositories: Information repositories will be established and the administrative record will be maintained. Fact sheets, technical summaries, site reports (including this community relations plan), press releases and other information relevant to the IR program will be placed at the Newport, Middletown, and Portsmouth Public Libraries. The Administrative Record, a legal file of documents prepared as part of the IR Program at NETC, Newport, will be maintained in the information repositories. A separate index for the Administrative Record will be available at the repositories. The addresses, telephone numbers, and hours of operation of each of the repositories are listed in Appendix B.

Conduct public and informal meetings as necessary: NETC will hold public meetings as designated by Superfund regulations. Meetings outside the Superfund schedule also may be conducted to meet the needs of the community. Some of the meetings could be informal and held in residential homes for focused discussions with interested parties. Other meetings will be formal gatherings held in public buildings.

NETC will announce the public meetings through the mailing list and local news media. At a minimum, it is expected that the following formal public meetings will be conducted by the Navy:

Meeting #1

When: Upon completion of the RI/FS and release of the Proposed Plan.

Purpose: *Present RI/FS study.
*Present Proposed Plan and preferred alternative.
*Discuss public concerns.

Meeting #2

When: Upon completion of remedial design plans during Remedial Design/Remedial Action phase.

Purpose: *Present remedial design plans.
*Present schedule.
*Discuss public concerns.

A listing of those individuals and groups which will be contacted periodically with updates is included in Appendix C.

*Prepare fact sheets and technical summaries: The Navy will prepare fact sheets to address both general and specific site concerns and distribute them to everyone on the IR site mailing list. Fact sheets will include updates on site activity, results of current studies, summaries of site events, and projections of future site activities. The following fact sheets will be prepared by NETC at a minimum:

Fact Sheet #1

When: Preliminary to final Feasibility Study/Proposed Plan

Purpose: *Present the general and specific schedule of Superfund activities at the site.
*Address concerns expressed in summer 1989 interviews.
*Present the status and schedule of the next site activity.

Fact Sheet #2

When: Upon completion of the Remedial Design.

Purpose: *Explain the design and logistics for the Remedial Action.

- *Describe the type of equipment, number of personnel, and projected schedule of activity that will be expected at the site.
- *Present the status and activities to be conducted.
- *Describe what the site will look like after the Remedial Action.
- *Discuss health and safety issues.

Other fact sheets may be designed as deemed necessary from public inquiries. Fact sheets may be combined when activities overlap.

These fact sheets/technical summaries will be in easily understood language; however, detailed technical information will be available, if requested. These fact sheets/technical summaries also will be available at the repositories and will be released to the news media.

*Establish a public comment period on the Proposed Plan: The Navy will hold a public meeting and a 30-day (minimum) public comment period will be held after the RI/FS report has been submitted to allow citizens to express their opinions on the alternatives for remedial action at NETC. Community input will be encouraged at this point by informing citizens that their opinions will be considered in the ultimate decisions on how the sites will be addressed during remedial design and remedial action. The Navy also will conduct a public hearing to receive oral and written comments on the Final Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan.

*Preparation of Responsiveness Summary: A Responsiveness Summary will be prepared detailing community concerns and issues raised after the public comment period on the Proposed Plan and the responses made to those comments. When a public meeting is conducted, comments from the meetings will be included in the Summary. This Summary will detail changes made to plans, as a result of expressed concerns and comments.

*Provide news releases to local media: Prepared statements will be

released to local media to announce any significant findings at the NETC sites during the RI/FS and to notify the community of public meetings.

Additionally, news releases will be made at the following milestones:

- Prior to beginning Remedial Investigation.
- During Remedial Investigation.
- Upon completion of the draft RI/FS report.
- During Feasibility Study public comment period.
- Upon completion of the Record of Decision.
- During Remedial Design.
- Prior to initiation of remedial action.
- Upon completion of remedial action.

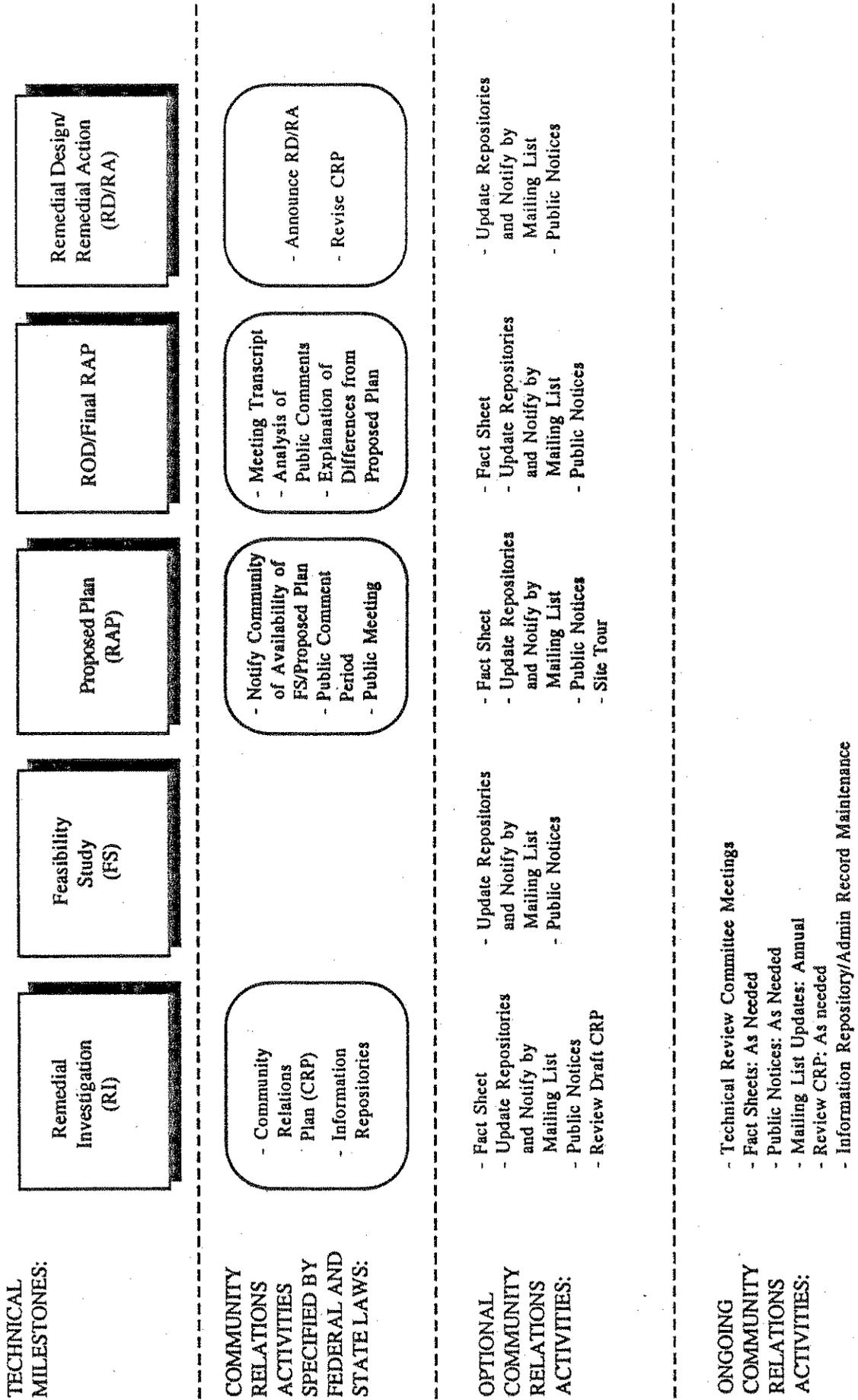
Addresses and phone numbers of local news media are included in Appendix E.

*Paid public notices. A paid public notice will be placed in a major local newspaper at the following three milestones:

- to announce the availability of the administrative record.
- to announce the availability of the Proposed Plan and Feasibility Study and the opportunity for public comments.
- to announce the Record of Decision.

*Revise Community Relations Plan: This Community Relations Plan will be revised as often as necessary to reflect significant changes in the IR Process and to reflect current community concerns. It may be necessary to conduct additional and/or follow-up interviews with community members.

FIGURE 6
Relationship of Community Relations Activities to IR/CERCLA Technical Process



APPENDIX A

Technical Review Committee Members

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

1. Mr. Roy B. Anderson, P.E., Director of Utilities
City of Newport
Newport Water Dept.
Halsey Street
Newport, RI 02840
(401) 847-0154
2. Mr. Warren S. Angel II, Principal Engineer
Rhode Island Dept. of Environmental Management
291 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908
(401) 277-2797
3. Fire Chief Donald Ardito
Town of Middletown Fire Dept.
Wyatt Road
Middletown, RI 02840
(401) 846-1031
4. Mr. Dean Cocker, Architect
Melville Marine
P.O. Box 42
Portsmouth, RI 02871
(401) 683-2534
5. Ms. Carol Cody
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region One
J.F.K. Federal Building (HAN)
Boston, MA 02203
(617) 573-5764
6. Mr. Jeffrey Crawford, Senior Engineer
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Division of Air & Hazardous Materials
291 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908
(401) 277-2797
7. Mr. Russell Fish
Remedial Project Manager
Northern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Philadelphia, PA 19112-5094
(215) 897-6431
8. Mr. Frederick E. Hood, Partner
Melville Marine
P.O. Box 42
Portsmouth, RI 02871
(401) 683-2534

9. LCDR Robert Humphreys
Assistant Director
Public Works Department
Bldg. 1
NETC
Newport, RI 02841
(401) 841-3481
10. Ms. Caroline A. Karp
Narragansett Bay Project
291 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908
(401) 277-3165
11. Mr. Paul Kaulpa, Junior Engineer
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Division of Air & Hazardous Materials
291 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908
(401) 277-2797
12. Mr. David Lemler, Community Member
24 Winans Avenue
Newport, RI 02840
(401) 846-0820
13. Ms. Rachel Marino, Environmental Coordinator
Public Works Dept.
Bldg. 1
NETC, Newport, RI 02841
(401) 841-3735
14. Mr. Joseph Marshall, Chairman
Portsmouth Planning Board
Town of Portsmouth
355 Mail Coach Road
Portsmouth, RI 02871
(401) 847-4948
15. Mr. Joseph Migliore, Principal Environmental Technician
Rhode Island Dept. of Environmental Management
291 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908
(401) 277-3961
16. Mr. Robert Moore
NETC Environmental Scientist
Public Works Department
Bldg. 1
NETC
Newport, RI 02841
(401) 841-3735

17. Captain Alec T. Pringle, Director
Public Works Department
Bldg. 1
NETC
Newport, RI 02841
(401) 841-3841
18. Mr. Charles Silvia, Town Planner
Town of Middletown
Town Hall
350 East Main Road
Middletown, RI 02840
(401) 849-2898
19. Mr. Curt Spalding
Director, Save The Bay
434 Smith Street
Providence, RI 02908-3732
(401) 272-3540
20. Mr. Richard Willey, Hydrogeologist
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region One
J.F.K. Federal Building
Boston, MA 02203
(617) 565-3395

APPENDIX A-1

Technical Review Committee Advisors

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE ADVISORS

1. Mrs. Mary K. Silvia
Public Affairs Officer
Bldg. K-61
Capodanno Drive
NETC
Newport, RI 02841-5000
(401) 841-3538
2. Mr. Douglas S. Gutro
Superfund Community Relations
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region One
J.F.K. Federal Building (RPA 2203)
Boston, MA 02203
(617) 565-3383
3. Mr. Robert Smith
TRC-Environmental Consultants Inc.
Hartford, CT
(203) 289-8631
4. Mr. James Peronto
TRC-Environmental Consultants Inc.
Hartford, CT
(203) 289-8631

APPENDIX B

Information Repositories

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Newport Public Library
Aquidneck Park
Newport, RI 02840
(401) 847-8720

Hours: Monday 12:30 p.m. - 9 p.m.
Tuesday-Thursday 9:30 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Friday-Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Middletown Free Library
West Main Road
Middletown, RI 02840
(401) 846-1573

Hours: Monday-Thursday 10:00 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Friday-Saturday 10:00 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Portsmouth Free Public Library Association
2658 East Main Road
Portsmouth, RI 02871
(401) 683-9457

Hours: Monday-Thursday 9:30 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Friday-Saturday 9:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

The Administrative Record will be located in the information repositories.

APPENDIX C

Key Contacts

KEY CONTACTS

FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator Claiborne deB. Pell
418 Federal Building
Providence, RI 02903
1-800-322-5610

Senator John Chafee
301 Pastore PO Bldg.
Providence, RI 02903
(401) 528-5294

Congressman Ronald Machtley
200 Main Street
Pawtucket, RI 02860
(401) 725-9400

Congresswoman Claudine Schneider
95 Sockanosset Cross Roads, Suite 303
Cranston, RI 02920

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND OFFICIALS

Governor Edward DiPrete
Governor of Rhode Island
222 State House
Providence, RI 02903

Senator David Carlin, Jr.
37 Bedlow Avenue
Newport, RI 02840
(401) 849-6773

Senator David Kerins
7 Old Fort Road
Newport, RI 02840

Senator June Gibbs
163 Riverview Avenue
Middletown, RI 02840
(401) 846-1579

Representative Paul W. Crowley
29 Harrison Avenue
Newport, RI 02840

Representative Jeffrey Teitz
25 Admiral Kalibus Road
Newport, RI 02840

Representative Christopher Boyle
189 Rhode Island Avenue
Newport, RI 02840

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND OFFICIALS CONT'D.

Representative Mary E. Levesque
45 Windsor Street
Jamestown, RI 02835

Representative Christine Callahan
661 Indian Avenue
Middletown, RI 02840

Representative Bruce Long
8 Colony Drive
Middletown, RI 02840
(401) 846-8656

Representative Helen Matthew
160 Lawrence Drive
Portsmouth, RI 02871

Representative Brian Spero
39 Cherokee Drive
Portsmouth, RI 02871

Representative Paul Suttell
515 W. Main Road
Little Compton, RI 02837

CITY AND TOWN OFFICIALS

Mayor Robert J. McKenna
Mayor of Newport
47 Everett Street
Newport, RI 02840
(401) 846-9600

Mr. Philip Coen
President, Middletown Town Council
1 Helena Court
Middletown, RI 02840
(401) 849-3871

Mr. Hubert E. Little
President, Portsmouth Town Council
442 Union Street
Portsmouth, RI 02871
(401) 846-3232

Mr. Frank Edwards
City Manager
City Hall
Broadway
Newport, RI 02840

CITY AND TOWN OFFICIALS CONT'D

Mr. Michael Embury
Town Administrator
East Main Road
Middletown, RI 02840

Mr. John Thayer
Town Administrator
East Main Road
Portsmouth, RI 02871

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. Raymond C. Mills
Newport Chamber of Commerce
Valley Road
Middletown, RI 02840
(401) 847-1600

SAVE THE BAY

Mr. Curt Spalding
154 Francis Street
Providence, RI 02903
(401) 272-3540

NAVY LEAGUE

Mr. Edward McGrath
R.I. State President
Rhode Island Navy League
"Landfall" Ocean Avenue
Newport, RI 02840
(401) 847-5790

MIDDLETOWN CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Mr. William Burns
171 Tuckerman Avenue
Middletown, RI 02840
(401) 849-7218

APPENDIX D
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CRP	Community Relations Plan
RIDEM	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
IR	U.S. Navy Installation Restoration Program
NACIP	Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants
NAS	Naval Air Station
NCBC	Naval Construction Battalion Center, Davisville; also known as Seabee Center
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
TRC	Technical Review Committee
TRC-ECI	TRC-Environmental Consulting Inc. (Navy contractors)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
NPL	National Priorities List
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
ROD	Record of Decision

APPENDIX E

Local News Media

LOCAL NEWS MEDIA

RADIO STATIONS

WEAN
290 Westminster Mall
Providence, RI 02903
831-7979

WHJJ
115 Eastern Avenue
Providence, RI 02903
438-6383

WICE
96 John Street
Cumberland, RI 02864
725-9000

WLKW
1185 North Main Street
Providence, RI 02903
433-1000

WKFD
19 Updike Avenue
Wickford, RI 02852
295-8808

WPRO
1502 Wampanoag Trail
East Providence, RI 02915
433-2200

WADK
140 Thames Street
Newport, RI 02840
846-1540

WSNE
111 Dorrance Street
Providence, RI 02903
438-9300

NEWS DIRECTORS

DONNA MACK

JOHN CARPILIO

NONE

NORM JAGOLINZER

NANCY ROSKA

CHRIS CAMP

ROBERT SULLIVAN

CHARLES HINMAN

TELEVISION STATIONS

WLNE
10 Orms Street
Providence, RI 02903
751-6666

BRYN HAZELL

WJAR
111 Dorrance Street
Providence, RI 02903
751-5700

LARRY PRICE

WPRI
25 Catamore Boulevard
East Providence, RI 02915
438-3310

JOHN WOODIN

NEWSPAPERS

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL
NEWPORT BUREAU
28 Pelham Street
Newport, RI 02840
846-0600

ANDREA PANCIERA

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL
PROVIDENCE
75 Fountain Street
Providence, RI 02903
277-7315

PHIL OSTENDORF

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS
101 Malbone Road
Newport, RI 02840
849-3300

JOSEPH RUGGERI

SAKONNET TIMES
2829 East Main Road
Portsmouth, RI 02871
683-1120

HENRY METZ

NEWPORT THIS WEEK
169 Broadway
Newport, RI 02840
847-7766

JOHN PANTALONE

PHOENIX TIMES
P.O. Box 90
Bristol, RI 02809
253-6000

BRUCE BURDETT

WIRE SERVICES

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
c/o State House
Providence, RI 02903
351-5955

KEN ROSS

ASSOCIATED PRESS
10 Dorrance Street
Providence, RI 02903
274-2270

DOUG FISHER

SITE INFORMATION TABLE NO. 1

RI/FS STUDY

<u>NO.</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>PRESENT OWNER</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
1	McAllister Point Landfill	Navy	IAS, RI/FS
2	Melville North Landfill	Private	IAS, RI/FS
3	Transformer Vault (Structure #214 Melville North)	Private	Navy Clean-up
4	Coddington Cove Rubble Fill	Navy	IAS, No Action
5	Melville North Area	Private	IAS, Navy Clean-up
6	STP Sludge Drying Bed	Private	IAS, Navy Clean-up
7	Tank Farm #1	Navy	IAS, RI/FS *
8	NUSC Disposal Area	Navy	IAS, No Action
9	Old Fire Fighter Trainer	Navy	IAS, RI/FS **
10	Tank Farm #2	Navy	IAS, RI/FS *
11	Tank Farm #3	Navy	IAS, RI/FS *
12	Tank Farm #4	Navy	IAS, RI/FS
13	Tank Farm #5	Navy	IAS, RI/FS
14	Gould Island Disposal Area	RI	IAS, ACE ***
15	Gould Island Bunker #11	RI	IAS, Navy Clean-up ***
16	Gould Island Incinerator	RI	No Action, ACE ***
17	Gould Island Electroplating Shop	Navy	IAS, No Action
18	Structure #214 Melville North	Private	IAS, Navy Clean-up

* Information obtained during the RI/FS of Tank Farms No.4 and Tank Farm No.5 will be used to consider remedial action for Tank Farms Nos.1, 2, and 3.

** During a site inspection, evidence of oil contaminated soil was found. Therefore, the site will be studied under the RI/FS.

*** Sites #14, #15, and #16 will be investigated by the Army Corps of Engineers (ACE).

CAPSULE SITE BRIEFS TABLE NO. 2

McAllister Point Landfill, Site No. 1

The site is located along the shoreline of Narragansett Bay and encompasses approximately six acres. From 1955 through the mid-1970s, this site was used as a landfill which received primarily domestic wastes generated at the Newport naval complex. This included wastes from the operational areas (machine shops, electroplating operations, etc.), Navy housing areas, and from the ships homeported at Newport prior to the 1973 Shore Establishment Realignment action. Throughout the time period that the site was used, the landfill was extended out into the bay using the wastes as fill material.

The landfill is known to contain at least 200 gallons of PCB contaminated oil. Also in the landfill are spent acids, waste paints, solvents, and waste oils (diesel, fuel and lube). Various unvegetated bare areas are found throughout the surface of the landfill. Many of the wastes are in direct hydrologic contact with the groundwater and the bay, and surface runoff and leachate seepage from the landfill are directly into the bay. The pathways for pollutant migration at this site are readily available. Contaminants entering the bay could adversely effect the shellfish which are harvested for human consumption. The shoreline in the immediate vicinity of the landfill is presently closed to shellfishing.

Melville North Landfill, Site No. 2

This site is situated in the Melville North area in a low-lying wetland type area along the shoreline of Narragansett Bay and encompasses approximately 10 acres. The site was used as a landfill following World War II and up until 1955. Wastes disposed of in the landfill would have been similar to those discussed for McAllister Pt. (Site No. 1). Areas covered with oil and oil sludge are scattered throughout the site. Surface drainage and groundwater from the site flows directly into the bay, and the site is subject to flooding. Any contaminants disposed of at this site would have a high migration potential. Contaminants entering the bay could adversely affect the shellfish which are harvested for human consumption. The shoreline in the immediate vicinity of the landfill is presently closed to shellfishing. The site has been exscessed to Melville Marine Industries.

Tank Farm Four, Site No. 12

Tank Farm Four was used for the storage of diesel and fuel oil and consists of 12, 60,000-barrel underground storage tanks. Tank bottom sludge from the Tank Farm was disposed of directly onto the ground in the vicinity of the tank being cleaned. Disposal at the site was from World War II until the mid-1970's. The sludge is no longer evident on the surface, but probably covered the entire Tank Farm. The site is located one-quarter of a mile from Narragansett Bay. Surface drainage and groundwater from this site flows directly into the bay and Norman's Brook. It is possible that contaminants are being transported, via surface drainage, into either of these bodies of water. The shallow groundwater also could have been contaminated by the vertical movement of contaminants. Contaminants entering the bay could

adversely affect the shellfish which are harvested for human consumption.

Tank Farm Five, Site No. 13

This site was used for the storage of diesel and fuel oil and consisted of 11, 60,000-barrel underground storage tanks. Disposal at this site was from World War II until the mid-1970's. The tank bottom sludge, obtained during cleaning operations, was disposed of in a burning pit. This burning pit had steel sides and a sand bottom. The sludge was placed in the pit and burned. The site is located within 1,000 feet of Narragansett Bay. Surface drainage and groundwater from the site flow directly into the bay or into Gomes Brook. Due to the shallow groundwater, contamination resulting from the vertical flow of contaminants is possible at this site. Contaminants entering the bay could adversely affect the shellfish. NETC is presently in the process of permanently closing and remediating two tanks at this site that were once used to store waste oil.

Old Fire Fighting Training Area, Site No. 9

This site is located on the northern shorelines of Coasters Harbor Island and was used as a fire fighting training area during World War II and up to 1972. Waste oils were likely used. There were no indications as to how much of these types of compounds were used. The site has since been extensively excavated and traces of oil were found in the soil in the immediate area. There have been no other reports of any environmental problems resulting from operations at the training site. Surface drainage and groundwater flow is directly into Coasters Harbor and Narragansett Bay.