

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
FOR
NAVAL INDUSTRIAL RESERVE ORDNANCE PLANT
FRIDLEY, MINNESOTA**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
NORTHERN DIVISION**

MAY 1991

PREPARED BY

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CONTRACT NO. DACA45-86-C-0015
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN	1-1
2. CAPSULE SITE DESCRIPTION	2-1
Location, Facility Use, and Description	2-1
Environmental Setting	2-1
Summary of Site Investigations	2-5
3. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND	3-1
Community Profile	3-1
Chronology of Community Involvement	3-1
Key Community Concerns	3-4
4. ELEMENTS OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN	4-1
Highlights and Objectives	4-1
Techniques and Timing	4-2

List of Figures

Figure 1 - Location Map	2-2
Figure 2 - Site Plan	2-3
Figure 3 - Timing of NIROP Community Relations Activities	4-3

List of Appendices

- Appendix A - Key Contacts
- Appendix B - Locations of Information Repositories and Administrative Record

1. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) was developed to identify community concerns and information needs that may arise during remedial activities at the Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant (NIROP) in Fridley, Minnesota. The Northern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), is managing the remedial activities at the site, with regulatory oversight by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region V.

This plan describes site conditions and historical background, identifies key parties and issues of concern to the affected community, and recommends activities and a schedule to provide information and encourage public involvement in the remedial process at the NIROP. The CRP is presented in the following sections:

Capsule Site Description

Community Background

Elements of Community Relations Plan

Appendices -- Key Contacts, Repository Locations

This plan was developed in accordance with the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and USEPA guidance for community relations activities at sites on the National Priorities List (NPL). Community issues and recommended activities are based on interviews conducted by representatives of the U.S. Navy in the Minneapolis area in August 1990. Interviews were held with approximately 20 members of the community and representatives of groups and agencies with interest or involvement in the remedial process at the NIROP.

2. CAPSULE SITE DESCRIPTION

Location, Facility Use, and Description

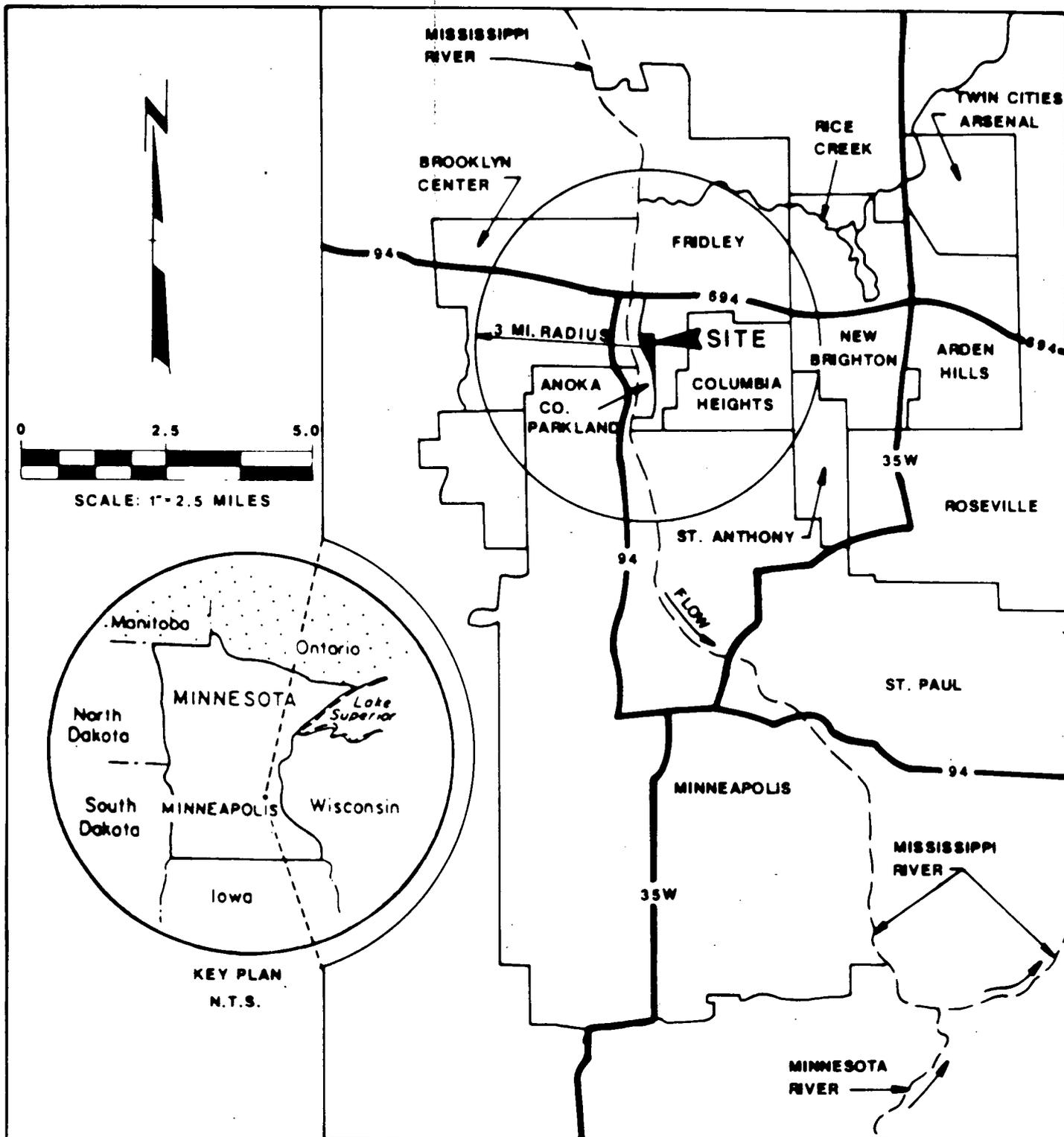
The Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant (NIROP) is located in the northern part of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Area within the city limits of Fridley, Minnesota (Figure 1). Advanced naval weapons systems are designed and manufactured at the NIROP. The northern portion of the facility is located on 83 acres of government-owned land, but is operated for the Navy by the FMC Corporation, Naval Systems Division. The remainder of the facility is owned and operated independently by FMC (Figure 2).

The naval ordnance manufacturing facility was constructed at its current location in 1940 and was initially operated by the Northern Pump Company. In 1964, the FMC Corporation purchased the southern portion of the property and ordnance facility. Ground water contamination resulting from disposal practices at the FMC facility was detected in 1980. As a result, the FMC property was one of the original sites placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) by the USEPA. Remedial activities have been conducted separately by the FMC Corporation on their property.

Contamination problems were also discovered at the government-owned northern portion of the facility, which was added to the NPL in 1989. Investigations were started in the early 1980s by the Navy, as described in a following subsection. The subject of this plan is the government-owned portion of the facility, which is referred to as the NIROP site.

Environmental Setting

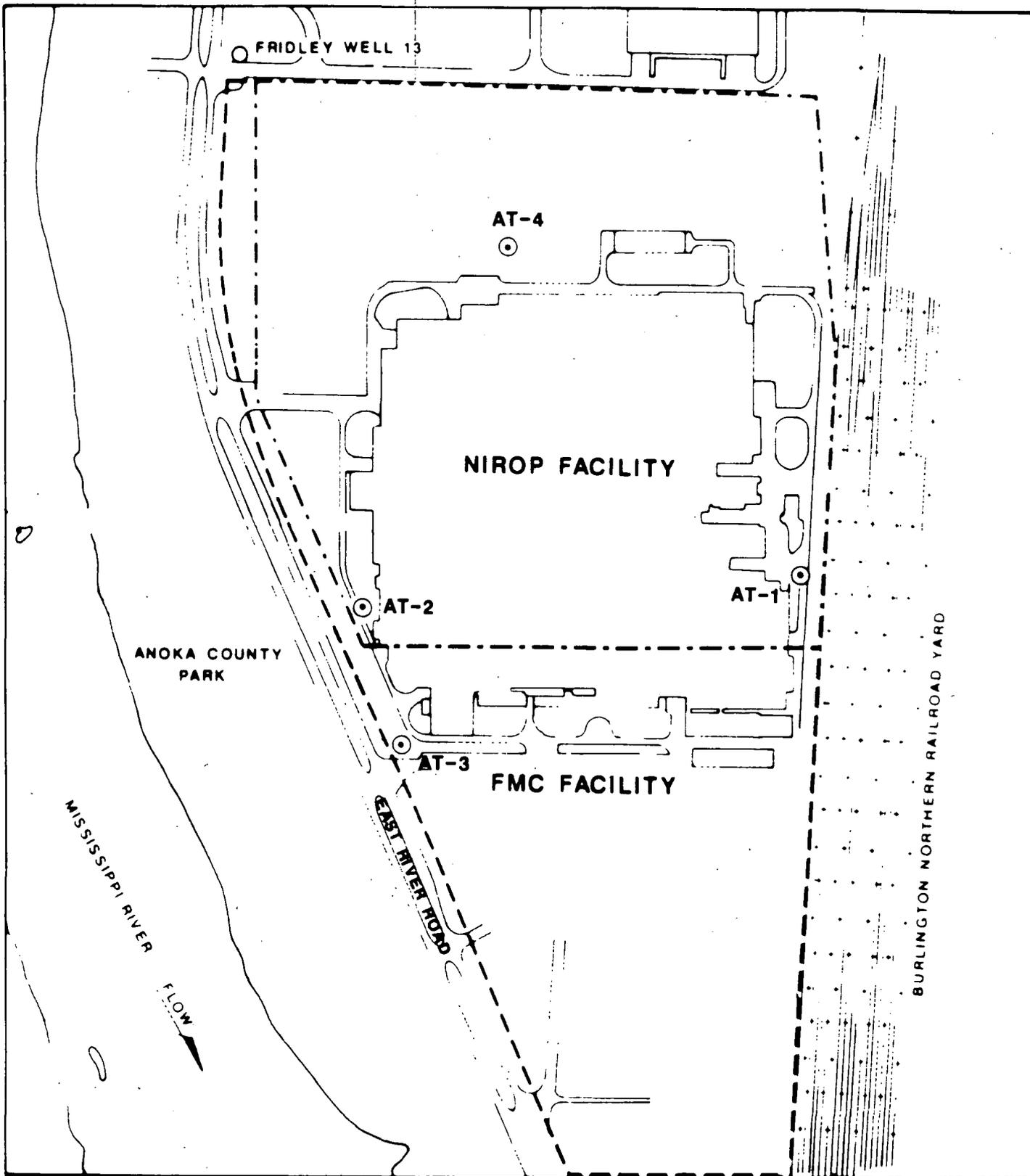
The NIROP comprises approximately 82.6 acres, most of which are covered with buildings or pavement. It is situated on a broad, flat plain next to the Mississippi River and approximately 30 feet in elevation above it. The NIROP lies approximately 700 feet east of the east bank of the Mississippi River.



LOCATION MAP

	DWN. BY: SKB
	DATE: 12/90
	PROJ. # 1870.50

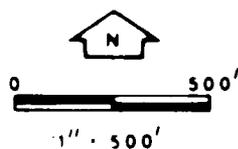
FIGURE 1



LEGEND

- NIROP PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- FMC FACILITY BOUNDARY
- GROUND WATER CONTAINMENT AND RECOVERY WELL

SITE PLAN



RMT INC.	DWN. BY: SKB
	DATE: 1/91
	PROJ. # 1870.50

FIGURE 2

Adjacent land uses consist of the following:

- To the north - Commercial and light industrial
- To the south - Industrial
- To the west - Recreational
- To the east - Railyards and commercial/light industrial

Natural resource use in the area is limited to recreational activities in the Anoka County Parkland, which is directly across East River Road from the NIROP, adjacent to the Mississippi River. Use of these resources does not result in access to the NIROP itself, which is highly restricted by the Department of Defense. There are no federal or state freshwater wetlands located within 1 mile of the site. No critical habitats, endangered species, or national wildlife refuges have been identified in the vicinity of the site.

An aquifer within unconsolidated sediments overlies the Prairie du Chien/Jordan (PCJ) aquifer system in the vicinity of the NIROP. The thickness of the unconsolidated aquifer ranges from 100 feet to 140 feet under the NIROP facility. Except for an area at the southern end of the NIROP, where the St. Peter Sandstone has been eroded, the unconsolidated aquifer is hydraulically separated from the PCJ by a silty to shaly layer of the St. Peter Sandstone, which acts as a partial barrier between these aquifers. The unconsolidated aquifer is in contact and hydraulically connected with the PCJ in the eroded area, at the southern portion of the NIROP.

Ground water use in the vicinity of the NIROP consists primarily of high-capacity industrial production wells which draw water from the PCJ system. The total population served by ground water within a 3-mile radius is approximately 29,000 residents. There are no ground water wells or users downgradient of the NIROP between the NIROP and the Mississippi River. The City of Fridley maintains a backup potable water supply well (Fridley Well 13 - shown on Figure 2) which also draws water from the PCJ immediately north of the

NIROP. During peak demand periods, Fridley Well 13 is used to supplement the current water supply system.

One volatile organic compound, chloroform, was reported at 3.4 µg/L in a sample collected from Fridley Well 13 in February 1991. Chloroform, along with bromodichloromethane, dibromodichloromethane, and bromoform, make up a group of compounds known as trihalomethanes. Although there is no federal drinking water standard (Maximum Contaminant Level [MCL]) for chloroform, there is a standard for trihalomethanes. The MCL for trihalomethanes is 100 µg/L for the sum of the four compounds. No other volatile or semivolatile organic compounds have been observed in any previous samples from Fridley Well 13. The source of the one-time occurrence of chloroform in February 1991 has not been determined.

The City of Minneapolis Water Supply Treatment Plant withdraws water from the Mississippi River less than 1 mile downstream from the NIROP. The population served by the water treatment plant is approximately 500,000 people.

Summary of Site Investigations

In December 1980, the MPCA discovered trichloroethylene (TCE) in three NIROP supply wells drawing water from the PCJ. TCE is a common industrial solvent formerly used at the NIROP. Samples obtained from NIROP storm sewer outfalls at the Mississippi River also showed the presence of TCE and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) at the time. Subsequent sampling at the City of Minneapolis Water Supply Treatment Plant intake on the Mississippi River also revealed measurable but very low concentrations of TCE.

Investigations into potential problems at the NIROP were started in the early 1980s by FMC Corporation and the Navy. Two separate areas of concern were identified: the South Study Area (FMC-owned property) and the North Study Area (government-owned property). FMC pursued investigation of the South Study Area separately from the government-owned

North Study Area. An agreement was reached between FMC and the MPCA for the South Study Area, with a Record of Decision for ground water remediation signed by the USEPA in September 1987.

An Initial Assessment Study (IAS) of the NIROP (North Study Area) was completed by the Navy in June 1983. The IAS determined that drummed wastes had occasionally been buried in the northern portion of the NIROP, an accepted practice in the past, and that such wastes may be contributing to ground water contamination. As a result of IAS recommendations, the Navy contracted the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to continue investigations.

Through various geophysical and remote sensing techniques, nine areas were selected for excavation based on their likelihood for containing drummed wastes. These areas were excavated in the fall of 1983 and the spring of 1984. Forty-three excavated drums and 1,200 cubic yards of underlying soils were found to contain VOCs, PCBs, oil and grease, pesticides, and metal-bearing wastes. The drums and contaminated soil were disposed at a USEPA-approved landfill.

Four phases of ground water monitoring well installation began in June 1983. A Remedial Investigation (RI) was begun in 1986. The current monitoring well network consists of 54 monitoring wells installed under the direction of the USACE and one monitoring well installed by FMC. Wells have been drilled into the shallow, intermediate, and deep portions of the unconsolidated aquifer, as well as the PCJ aquifer in the bedrock. The monitoring well network has been used to determine physical and chemical characteristics of the unconsolidated and PCJ aquifers underlying the NIROP and some adjacent areas. The most recent ground water sampling rounds were conducted in September 1990 and February 1991.

Analysis of information gathered during the RI was contained in an RI Report and RI Addendum submitted in June 1987 and July 1988, respectively. The data indicated the following:

- All use of TCE at the NIROP was discontinued by April 1, 1987. Plant operations which previously used TCE now use 1,1,1-trichloroethane. A solvent management program is in place at the NIROP, and disposal of solvents is in accordance with state and federal regulations.
- Elevated concentrations of TCE and dichloroethylene were found in soil pore gas samples near the former pit/trench disposal area, near a concrete pad in the north storage yard area, and at several locations near the north property boundary.
- Ground water flow in the unconsolidated aquifer is generally from the northeast to the southwest across the NIROP. The aquifer discharges to the Mississippi River.
- Ground water in the unconsolidated aquifer beneath the NIROP is contaminated with VOCs, including the following: TCE, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethane, toluene, xylene, and ethylbenzene. TCE was found more frequently and at higher concentrations than any other VOC, and is therefore the best indicator chemical.
- TCE concentrations downgradient of the former pit/trench disposal area have decreased substantially following the removal of drums and contaminated soil.
- Concentrations of TCE in ground water reaching the Mississippi River are probably on the order of 1 to 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L). This range of TCE concentrations can be expected to continue until the ground water remedial action is implemented, given the TCE levels detected at the southwest corner of the NIROP. However, the concentration of TCE in the ground water is rapidly reduced as the ground water flows into the river, due to dilution from the large volume of river flow compared to the ground water flow. TCE has not been detected in river water samples collected at the intake over the last 3 years.
- The investigations continue to show concentrations of VOCs in the Prairie du Chien bedrock aquifer within the limits set by the federal drinking water standards.
- One round of samples was collected in 1988 from storm sewers serving the NIROP. No VOCs were found.
- Because TCE is present in wells upgradient of known sources on the NIROP, the possibility exists of additional unidentified on-site sources as well as possible off-site sources of contamination.

Based on these findings, remedial alternatives were evaluated as part of a Feasibility Study (FS). An FS Report and FS Addendum were submitted to the MPCA and the USEPA in July and August 1988, respectively. The FS concluded that a ground water recovery and

treatment alternative was the most appropriate response to site conditions identified during the RI. The proposed system would consist of at least five recovery wells pumping ground water from both the identified source areas and from downgradient locations. During Phase I of the pumping program, ground water would be discharged to the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission (MWCC) sanitary sewer system for treatment at the Pig's Eye Wastewater Treatment Plant. Concurrently, an on-site treatment facility would be designed and constructed. During Phase II, ground water would be treated in the newly completed on-site facility and then discharged through a state-permitted outfall to the Mississippi River.

After discussions with and review by the USEPA and the MPCA, this alternative was presented to the public in a "Proposed Plan for Ground Water Remediation" in May 1990. After a 30-day public comment period and subsequent refinements, this remedial plan was accepted in a Record of Decision signed by the USEPA, the MPCA, and the Navy on September 28, 1990.

The Navy has recently undertaken additional site investigations to determine if there is soil contamination remaining at the NIROP that may require further remedial action. During the fall of 1990, three soil samples were taken at varying depths at each of 55 locations, and analyzed for the presence of VOCs and other contaminants. The Navy is continuing the remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) for soil, in accordance with the final Federal Facility Agreement signed by the MPCA, the USEPA, and the Navy in March 1991.

Sampling and water level measurements from ground water monitoring wells at the NIROP site will be periodically taken to obtain water quality data needed for the design of the on-site ground water treatment facility and for testing the effectiveness of the ground water recovery system.

3. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Community Profile

The City of Fridley covers an area of approximately 15 square miles on the east bank of the Mississippi River in Anoka County, Minnesota. The city has an estimated population of 30,000, which has remained fairly stable since the 1970 census. Fridley is located approximately 8 miles north of downtown Minneapolis and is served by Interstate 694 and state highways 47 and 65.

Fridley's economic base is composed largely of manufacturing and service industries, employing approximately 27,500 people. With employment exceeding its workforce, the city is a net importer of employees from the surrounding communities. The largest employer in Fridley is the FMC Corporation, Naval Systems Division (operator of both the FMC plant and the NIROP), with approximately 2,800 employees. Other major employers are (in descending order): the Medtronic Corporation, manufacturing electro-medical equipment; Onan, a division of Hawker-Siddeley, manufacturing generators; Burlington Northern Railroad; Target Stores, Inc.; and the Unity Medical Center.

The City of Fridley has a council-manager form of government, with a mayor and four council members elected by city voters. The council sets city policy, which is implemented by an appointed city manager through the city's departmental structure. The city provides municipal services, including public works, police and fire protection, parks and recreation, and water supply, treatment, and distribution. Wastewater service is provided by the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission (MWCC), electric power is supplied by the Northern States Power Company, and solid waste service is privately contracted.

Chronology of Community Involvement

In May 1989, newspaper announcements were placed for a public meeting presented by the U.S. Navy in Fridley to discuss the results of the NIROP RI/FS. No one from the general public attended this meeting.

In mid-July 1989, several radio stations and one TV station made spot reports reflecting renewed USEPA interest in adding federal facilities with hazardous waste problems to the National Priorities ("Superfund") List. The NIROP at Fridley was mentioned in these broadcasts. KMSP-TV broadcasted 20 seconds of footage of the plant, including the sign indicating the facility is owned by the Naval Sea Systems Command. No public inquiries were made as a result of this coverage. A Public Repository of site-related documents was established at an Anoka County Public Branch Library in Fridley on July 31, 1989. As of October 1990, two members of the public had perused this material. After the NIROP was added to the NPL in November 1989, several articles appeared in the local newspapers.

The Navy placed newspaper announcements and mailed fact sheets to announce the public comment period for the proposed NIROP ground water remedy in May 1990. Approximately 15 community members and local officials attended the public meeting held on May 9, 1990. Several questions and comments were raised, relating to both the protectiveness of the proposed remedial action and to possible effects on the local and regional aquifer system. Two letters containing comments were also received during the public comment period. Verbal responses were provided at the public meeting, and written responses were provided in the Record of Decision. On May 16, 1990, a front-page article appeared in the Fridley *Focus*, in which a local Navy representative provided an overview of the site's status.

Local input to the selection of the preferred remedy has also been provided through the Technical Review Committee (TRC), established by the U.S. Navy. TRC meetings, held approximately quarterly since early 1989, have brought together local representatives of the water and wastewater utilities, local governments, and federal and state representatives. This involvement has facilitated remedial planning by the U.S. Navy and has alerted interested local groups to the proposed activities.

A chronology of specific events is presented below.

February 8, 1989	The U.S. Navy establishes the Technical Review Committee (TRC) for the project and convenes the first meeting. Appendix A contains a list of current TRC members.
April 13, 1989	TRC meeting #2 is held.
May 22, 1989	Public meeting to present the RI/FS is held in Fridley, Minnesota.
June 15, 1989	TRC meeting #3 is held.
July 14, 1989	NIROP is listed as a proposed site on the NPL by the USEPA.
July 31, 1989	Public Repository is established at Anoka County Branch Library, 410 N.E. Mississippi St., Fridley, MN.
September 13, 1989	TRC meeting #4 is held.
November 21, 1989	NIROP is listed as a final site on the NPL by the USEPA.
February 7, 1990	TRC meeting #5 is held.
May 1, 1990	U.S. Navy issues final Proposed Plan for ground water remediation after review by the MPCA and the USEPA.
May 9, 1990	TRC meeting #6 is held.
May 9, 1990	Public meeting to present the Proposed Plan is held in Fridley, Minnesota.
May 1, 1990 - May 30, 1990	Public comment period for the proposed ground water remedial action is held.
August 23, 1990	TRC meeting #7 is held.
September 28, 1990	Record of Decision for ground water remedial action is signed by the Navy, the MPCA, and the USEPA.
December 6, 1990	TRC meeting #8 is held.
March 7, 1991	TRC meeting #9 is held.
March 28, 1991	Final Federal Facility Agreement is signed by the Navy, the MPCA, and the USEPA.

Key Community Concerns

Community interviews were conducted in the Minneapolis area in August 1990 with 20 individuals, representing both public and private interests. Representation included the following:

- Community residents
- City of Fridley: elected officials and city staff
- City of Minneapolis: elected officials and city staff
- Anoka County staff
- State and regional agencies: MPCA; MWCC; Department of Natural Resources
- Local news media

The following discussion of issues related to NIROP site activities is based on the interviews and on comments received during the May 1990 public comment period. The issues and concerns are grouped by general category. Although specific issues voiced during the interviews are not attributed to individuals, the representative group or agency is referenced where appropriate.

Understanding of Site Identity and Responsible Entities

Relatively few Fridley residents have specific knowledge of the NIROP site. In many cases, people who have some knowledge of the site history and investigations associate the NIROP with the FMC site. The FMC management voiced concern that community residents generally do not distinguish between the privately owned and operated FMC portion, on which remediation is already under way, and the government-owned NIROP site.

The NIROP site is often linked with other federal facilities in the area, particularly the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant (TCAAP) site, which is located several miles northeast of the NIROP in the city of New Brighton. Anoka County and Fridley city officials expressed concern that some residents may confuse the problems at the TCAAP site, where extensive

ground water contamination has affected the New Brighton water supply, with the NIROP site, where the Fridley water supply is not threatened by ground water contamination at the NIROP. The TCAAP site has received a great deal of media attention, in contrast to the NIROP.

Fate of Contaminants

Community members and public officials agree that ground water supplies and the Mississippi River must be protected from ground water contamination related to the NIROP site. The Fridley water supply draws upon the deeper Prairie du Chien aquifer, and no effects on the city's wells have been associated with contamination from the NIROP. Nonetheless, local officials and residents want to be assured that contaminants from the site are not affecting water quality at Fridley's Well 13, and that it will not affect their water supply in the future.

Although no TCE has been found in samples collected annually by FMC at the Minneapolis Water Supply Treatment Plant intake for the past 3 years, Minneapolis city officials questioned whether testing has been sufficient to detect the presence of TCE and similar contaminants. They asked how much TCE is entering the river from the NIROP site. The city representatives also voiced concern about Phase II of the remedial action plan, which proposes treating the ground water recovered from the site to meet drinking water standards and discharging it to the river. The city has concerns about discharging the treated ground water to the river, even if the discharge complies with drinking water standards, and raised a question about the total amount, or mass loading, of TCE that may be discharged to the river.

At the public meeting held in May 1990, questions were raised about the fate of TCE under various proposed treatment and discharge scenarios. Concern was voiced about whether TCE could possibly leak from the sanitary sewer system and if it would be effectively removed at the Pig's Eye Wastewater Treatment Plant (under Phase I discharge of recovered ground water to the sanitary sewer system) or would still be present in the wastewater treatment plant effluent that is discharged to the river. Although apparently not a major

concern, questions were also raised about the use of air stripping or other treatment technologies to remove VOCs, and the resulting environmental effects.

Disposition of Recovered Ground Water

At the public meeting and during several of the interviews, community members and local officials have raised various issues related to the ultimate disposition of the ground water that will be recovered from the site. Because the estimated volume of recovered ground water may be as much as 1 million gallons per day, several people have advocated further consideration of the alternatives for discharging the water, both before and after it is treated.

Concern was expressed about the effect on the capacity of the MWCC sanitary sewer system if a large volume of ground water is discharged during Phase I. Local officials questioned whether new development might be restricted if the ground water volume reaches the maximum estimated levels during the Phase I period.

Fridley residents and officials would like the Navy to evaluate alternatives for reuse of the ground water that will be treated during Phase II. Instead of discharging the treated water to the river, as identified in the Record of Decision, they would like to see the water used on the site, possibly for plant processes or cooling, or used for irrigating parkland or some other purpose within Fridley. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources also advocates beneficial reuse of the treated ground water.

Effect on Water Resources

City of Fridley officials expressed concern about the potential effect of pumping ground water from the site on the aquifer system and nearby wells and on the moisture content of soil layers in the area. The question was whether the pumping would deplete the unconfined aquifer faster than it would recharge, and whether soil moisture content would decrease to a point where subsidence or instability could result. The city transmitted written

comments and questions on these issues during the comment period on the proposed remedy, and responses were provided in the Record of Decision.

Other individuals expressed concern about the overall effect on water resources. Drought conditions in recent years have resulted in increased reliance on ground water supplies, and some individuals are concerned about drawing down the supply. Although it is recognized that the ground water beneath the NIROP is not used as a water supply, people have asked whether pumping at the site would affect ground water availability in other areas. The City of Minneapolis raised the question of potential effects of pumping from the unconfined aquifer on Mississippi River flow.

Institutional Issues Related to Remedial Action

The proposed remedial action requires involvement of several governmental entities. Discharge of ground water to the sanitary sewer system during Phase I requires a permit from the MWCC, which will also collect user fees based on the volume of discharge. Because the MWCC provides service on a contract basis to the City of Fridley rather than to individual customers, the city will be billed for the NIROP discharge. The city will, in turn, collect the appropriate fees from the Navy. The city is concerned about accurately measuring the volume of ground water pumped into the sewer so that the Navy can be charged for its usage.

Other individuals need information about the institutional relationships, permitting requirements, and regulatory responsibilities related to remedial site activities. Several people asked for clarification of the roles of the Navy, the MPCA, the USEPA, the MWCC, and local entities, both in implementing the remedy and in monitoring compliance during ongoing cleanup activities.

4. ELEMENTS OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

Highlights and Objectives

The NIROP community relations program outlined in this plan will be conducted during implementation of the ground water remedial action. The signing of the ROD on September 28, 1990, initiated Phase I of the remedial process, including construction of the ground water recovery system and design of the treatment facility to be constructed for Phase II. In an effort to increase public awareness of ongoing investigative and cleanup activities, the NIROP program will focus on providing information to and opportunities for comment by those parties who may be affected by or have demonstrated direct interest in the remediation activities on the site.

The onset of construction activity associated with remedial action sometimes generates heightened public awareness or concern; in this instance, public reaction may be limited by the location and restricted access to the NIROP facility. The Navy will continue to provide information about site activities to the general public, keying the type and frequency of information to the public interest. During the remedial action process, the Navy will monitor the level of awareness or concern, and make adjustments to the community relations program as necessary to address issues and information needs.

The NIROP program will focus on accomplishing the objectives listed below.

Continue to Provide for Technical Input through the TRC

During the community interviews, a majority of people raised the issue of ultimate disposition of the ground water after it is treated. Although the bases for individual concerns varied, nearly all of those interviewed would like the Navy to evaluate alternatives to the proposed discharge to the river. Some were concerned about discharging water that contains any residual contaminants, while others called for reuse of the treated water at the NIROP or elsewhere, or to augment local water supplies. The TRC provides the appropriate forum for input and discussion of alternatives on such technical issues.

Clarify Institutional Roles and Arrangements

To address the concern about accounting for the interim discharge of ground water to the MWCC sanitary sewer system, Fridley city officials will be kept informed about the arrangements for flow metering and billing the Navy for its usage. This will provide assurance that the Navy is paying the appropriate costs. Information will also be provided about permitting and other regulatory requirements during implementation of the remedial action. In addition, to reduce public confusion about the NIROP and other sites in the area, the Navy's information program will continue to clarify site identity and institutional roles of the entities involved in the remedial process.

Techniques and Timing

Community relations techniques included in the NIROP program are intended to address public issues, meet information needs during the remediation process, and fulfill regulatory requirements. The timing of community relations activities is keyed to technical milestones (Figure 3). The following activities are required to comply with CERCLA community relations provisions that apply after a Record of Decision (ROD) has been signed:

1. Public Notice of ROD Availability

The Navy issued a news release announcing the signing of the ROD by the Navy, the MPCA, and the USEPA and placed notices of ROD availability in local newspapers (*Fridley Focus*; *Columbia Heights Focus*; and *Northeast Minneapolis/St. Anthony Weekend Preview*; published October 3, 1990). The Navy also mailed copies of the news release describing the selected remedial action to all parties on the NIROP mailing list. All written communications announced the availability of the ROD and other background information in the local information repositories.

FIGURE 3

TIMING OF NIROP COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

REMEDIAL ACTION MILESTONES							
Community Relations Techniques	Record of Decision	G.W.* Recovery Wells - Startup	Results of Addit. Soils Investigation	Monitoring Results - G.W. Containment	Final Design of G.W. Treatment Facilities	Startup of G.W. Treatment Facilities	Monitoring of Remedy Effectiveness
Notice of Availability (Paid Advertisement)							
News Releases							
Fact Sheets							
Public Meetings							
Contact with Key Local Officials and TRC Members							
Technical Review Committee Meetings	Quarterly						
Information Repositories	Ongoing Maintenance						

* GW = Ground Water

2. Explanation of Post-ROD Significant Changes

Although not anticipated, the Navy will provide an explanation if significant changes occur in any aspect of the planned remedial action after the ROD is adopted. The Navy, the MPCA, and the USEPA will determine whether modifications to the agreed-upon plan constitute a fundamental change. If that is the case, the Navy will publish a paid advertisement in the local newspapers explaining the proposed modifications to the remedial action. The Navy will also announce and hold a public comment period and public meeting. Any changes that do not constitute a fundamental change to the remedy can be described in the fact sheet on the remedial design (see below).

3. Fact Sheet and Notice on Remedial Engineering Design

Prior to construction of the ground water treatment facility at the NIROP, the Navy will issue a news release announcing the completion of design and the planned start of construction, and will issue a fact sheet describing the remedial design. Drafts of news releases and fact sheets will be reviewed and approved by the assigned community relations staff of the MPCA and/or the USEPA before distribution. The Navy will also purchase advertisements in the local newspapers to announce the availability of design information in the public repositories. The fact sheet will be distributed to all parties on the NIROP mailing list.

4. Mailing List

The Navy has developed a mailing list consisting of approximately 200 individuals in the Minneapolis area. The list includes TRC members, elected officials and local government staff, local residents interested in NIROP site activities, print and broadcast news media, and other interest groups or parties that wish to be kept informed of environmental issues. Portions of the list were provided by the MPCA and the Cities of Minneapolis and Fridley. The Navy will maintain and update the list

throughout the remedial activities at the NIROP. Anyone who would like to be added to the NIROP mailing list should contact Commander Daniel Hogan, DPRO FMC Minneapolis, 4800 East River Road, Minneapolis, MN 55421, 612/572-6400.

Additional community relations activities planned by the Navy will include the following:

5. Maintenance of Information Repositories and Administrative Record

The Navy has established information repositories at the Anoka County Library, Fridley branch, and at the MPCA office in St. Paul (see Appendix B for locations and telephone numbers). Documents and reports of interest to the public, such as the ROD and this CRP, and fact sheets prepared during the course of the remedial process, will be placed in the repositories. Availability of this information will be announced in all public notices and news releases issued by the Navy. The Navy will also maintain and announce access to the Administrative Record for the site, which contains all data and documentation supporting site decisions.

6. Technical Review Committee

The Navy will continue holding quarterly meetings of the TRC. The purpose of the TRC is to provide a forum for input and discussion of technical issues related to site activities and decisions. Representation on the TRC includes local, state, and federal officials, and other groups representing the public interest (see Appendix A).

7. Direct Contact With Key Local Officials and TRC Members

The Navy will contact local representatives on the TRC prior to releasing information to the media concerning site decisions, major findings, or technical milestones. Follow-up briefings or meetings may be held if appropriate.

8. Fact Sheets and News Releases

In addition to the required notices, the Navy will prepare fact sheets and news releases periodically to keep the public informed of site activities and progress. These will be keyed to technical milestones, such as startup of the ground water recovery wells, and completion of the ground water treatment facility design. Fact sheets and/or copies of the news releases will be sent to the parties on the full NIROP mailing list and placed in the information repositories for public availability.

9. Informal Public Meetings

Although not required, the Navy may hold an informal public meeting if local interest appears to be sufficient. The timing would depend on the level of interest, but could be planned to present the recommended design of the ground water treatment facilities.

10. Local Information Contact

The Navy has designated a local contact person (Commander Daniel Hogan, 612/572-6400) to respond to public inquiries about site activities. The contact person will be informed about the general background and technical aspects of the work, but may refer highly technical questions to a technical expert on the project.

11. Review and Update Community Relations Plan

The Navy will review/modify this Community Relations Plan whenever necessary to ensure its effectiveness in keeping both local officials and the general public informed about the NIROP site.

APPENDIX A
KEY CONTACTS

TRC Members

Local Officials

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region V
230 S. Dearborn Street
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Mr. Thomas Bloom
312/886-1967

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402/221-7807 (FAX)

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Mr. Mel Buesseler
Cdr. Dan Hogan
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612/572-6482 (FAX)

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Groundwater and Solid Waste Division
520 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55303

Mr. Mark Lahtinen
612/296-7775

County of Anoka
Community Health and Social Services Department
Fourth Floor Courthouse
Anoka, MN 55303

Mr. Robert M. Hutchison
612/422-7063

City of Fridley
Civic Center
6431 University Avenue N.E.
Fridley, MN 55432

Mr. John Flora
612/571-3450

FMC Corporation
Naval Systems Division
4800 E. River Road
P.O. Box 59043
Minneapolis, MN 55421

Mr. Douglas Hildre
612/572-6938

RMT, Inc.
P.O. Box 8923
Madison, WI 53708-8923

Mr. Eric Gredell
608/831-4444

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Continued

Minneapolis Water Works
4300 Marshall Street NE
Minneapolis, MN 55421

Mr. Adam Kramer
612/673-2418

Metropolitan Waste Control Commission
Mears Park Centre
230 E. Fifth Street
St. Paul, MN 55101

Mr. Michael Pliml
612/772-7003
612/772-7002
612/772-7005

Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55115

Mr. Evan Drivas
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Northern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
U.S. Naval Base - Building 77L
Code 1421
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LOCAL AND STATE OFFICIALS

City of Fridley

Honorable William Nee
Mayor, City of Fridley
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Mrs. Nancy Jorgenson
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Mr. Edward Fitzpatrick
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Mr. Steven Billings
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Mr. Dennis Schneider
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Mr. Ralph Volkman
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Mr. Mark Winson
Public Works
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Anoka County

Mr. Dan Erhart, Chairman
Anoka County Board of
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Anoka, MN 55303

Mr. John McLinden
Anoka County Administrator
County Courthouse
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Anoka, MN 55303

Mr. Robert Hutchison
Environmental Services
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State of Minnesota

The Hon. Arne Carlson
Governor, State of Minnesota
Room 130, State Capitol
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The Hon. Don Frank
MN State Senator
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Spring Lake, MN 55432

The Hon. Wayne Simoneau
MN State Representative
465 57th Place N.E.
Fridley, MN 55432

Commissioner's Office
MN Pollution Control Agency
520 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155

Katherine Carlson
Public Information Office
MN Pollution Control Agency
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St. Paul, MN 55155

City of Minneapolis

Honorable Donald M. Fraser
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Mr. Roger Downey
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City of Minneapolis
Continued

Mr. David Lurie
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Mr. Marvin Hoshaw
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Minneapolis, MN 55415

Mr. Adam Kramer
Water Works
4300 Marshall Street NE
Minneapolis, MN 55421

Mr. Glenn Kiecker
Department of Inspections
300 Public Health Building
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Mr. Richard Straub
Director of Public Works
203 City Hall
350 S. Fifth Street
Minneapolis, MN 55415

Mr. James Hayek
Director of Water Works
221 City Hall
350 S. Fifth Street
Minneapolis, MN 55415

Mr. Paul Linnee
Emergency Communications
316 City Hall
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Mr. Dick Heath
Planning Department
210 City Hall
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Minneapolis, MN 55415

APPENDIX B

**LOCATIONS OF INFORMATION REPOSITORIES AND
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES LOCATIONS

Anoka County Library
410 N.E. Mississippi Street
Fridley, MN 55432

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
520 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD LOCATIONS

USEPA Region V
Docket Room
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604

Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Northern Division
U.S. Naval Base - Bldg 77L, Code 1421
Philadelphia, PA 19112