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Final

Community Involvement Plan Update

**St. Juliens Creek Annex
Chesapeake, Virginia**

Prepared for

**Department of the Navy
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Mid-Atlantic**

**Contract Number N62470-02-D-3052
Contract Task Order 010**

Prepared by



CH2MHILL

February 2006

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABM	abrasive blast media
AOC	Area of Concern
BERA	Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CY	cubic yards
DoD	Department of Defense
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FS	Feasibility Study
ft	foot, feet
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
IR	Installation Restoration
LUC	land use control
MARMC	Mid-Atlantic Regional Maintenance Center
NACIP	Naval Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NFA	no further action
NNSY	Norfolk Naval Shipyard
NPL	National Priorities List
NSGA	Naval Security Group Annex
NTCRA	Non-Time-Critical Removal Action
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RACR	Remedial Action Completion Report
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment

RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RRR	Relative Risk Ranking
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SI	Site Inspection
SJCA	St. Juliens Creek Annex
SPAWAR	Space and Naval Warfare
SSA	Site Screening Assessment
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TNT	trinitrotoluene
UU/UE	unrestricted use and unlimited exposure
VDEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
VOC	volatile organic compound
VSI	visual site inspection

SECTION 1

Overview of the Community Involvement Plan

The United States Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Mid-Atlantic, developed this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to promote communication between the Navy and community members during the implementation of the Installation Restoration (IR) Program at St. Juliens Creek Annex (SJCA), Chesapeake, Virginia.

Under the IR Program, the Navy investigates and remediates areas resulting from past hazardous waste management practices. The IR Program and CIP is consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), or “Superfund” and all federal, state, and local laws and regulations. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) work with the Navy to conduct the IR Program at SJCA.

The IR Program at SJCA, which is a non-contiguous property to Norfolk Naval Shipyard (NNSY), is under the authority of the Commanding Officer of NNSY, Portsmouth, Virginia and with the support of NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic, has the overall responsibility for administering this CIP. This CIP updates the initial Community Relations Plan (CRP) for SJCA (CH2M HILL, November 2000).

1.1 Objectives

The Navy will utilize the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to ensure that the community is continuously informed and provided opportunities to be involved. The primary objectives of this CIP are to:

- Provide opportunities for the community to learn about the environmental issues at SJCA
- Ensure community involvement in the decision-making process for IR Program sites at SJCA (e.g., site analysis and characterization, alternatives analysis, and selection of remedy)
- Determine, based on community surveys, appropriate activities to ensure continued community involvement

1.2 Report Organization

This CIP presents a brief description and environmental history of SJCA and the IR Program sites (Section 2), provides a background of the surrounding community (Section 3), summarizes the CIP for SJCA (Section 4), identifies references for development of this plan (Section 5), and identifies available resources (Appendices).

Site History and Description

2.1 St. Juliens Creek Annex History

St. Juliens Creek Annex began operations as a Naval facility in 1849. The Annex was one of the largest ammunition depots in the United States involving wartime transfer of ammunitions to various other Naval facilities. Specific ordnance operations and processes conducted at SJCA included stockpiling Explosive D (ammonium picrate or picrate acid) for use in projectiles, manufacturing MARK VI mines, assembling small caliber guns and ammunition, storing torpedoes, filling shells, and testing ordnance. In 1975, all ordnance operations were transferred to the Yorktown Naval Weapons Station. Decontamination was performed in, around, and under ordnance-handling facilities at SJCA in 1977. Since then, ownership of SJCA has been transferred repeatedly between NNSY and Naval Station Norfolk.

St. Juliens Creek Annex has also been involved in nonordnance operations, including degreasing, paint shops, machine shops, vehicle and locomotive maintenance shops, pest control shops, battery shops, print shops, electrical shops, boiler plant operations, wash rack operations, potable water, saltwater fire-protection systems, fire-fighter training operations, and the storage of oil and chemicals.

Activity at SJCA has decreased in recent years and many of the aging structures are being demolished. The current primary mission of SJCA is to provide a radar-testing range and warehousing facilities for nearby NNSY and other local Naval activities. St. Juliens Creek Annex also provides administrative offices, light industrial shops, storage facilities; including Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) storage, Space and Naval Warfare Systems (SPAWAR) command, Mid-Atlantic Regional Maintenance Center (MARMC), and a cryogenics school. At this time, the re-use and future of the property has not been fully determined.

2.2 St. Juliens Creek Annex Description

St. Juliens Creek Annex covers 490-acres at the confluence of St. Juliens Creek and the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River in the City of Chesapeake, in southeastern Virginia (Figure 2-1). Running northeast to southwest, a power line bisects the property. Most surrounding areas are developed and include residences, schools, recreational areas, and shipping facilities for several large industries. The NNSY is located approximately 1.5 miles north.

St. Juliens Creek Annex is located in the eastern part of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province within the Tidewater Region. The Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River defines the eastern boundary of the land occupied by SJCA. St. Juliens Creek, which is a west-to-east flowing tributary of the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River, defines the southern boundary of SJCA. Blows Creek, also a tributary of the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River, flows through the center of SJCA and drains into the Southern Branch of

the Elizabeth River. The Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River and its tributaries (including Blows Creek and St. Juliens Creek) are part of a tidal estuary system.

Land surface elevations at SJCA are generally low, ranging from sea level to approximately 20 ft above mean sea level in the northeastern portion of the facility. Groundwater most relevant to SJCA occurs in two aquifers: the shallow water-table aquifer named the Columbia Aquifer and a deeper aquifer named the Yorktown Aquifer. These aquifers are separated by an approximately 35-ft thick confining unit named the Yorktown Confining Unit. The Columbia Aquifer is recharged primarily by infiltration of precipitation and minimally by stream infiltration. The low hydraulic conductivity of the approximately 35-ft thick confining unit below the Columbia Aquifer results in minimal seepage through the confining unit into the Yorktown Aquifer from above.

The depth of shallow groundwater at SJCA ranges from about 6 ft below ground surface in topographically higher areas to less than 1 ft below ground surface near the surface water bodies. The shallow groundwater flows from elevated areas and discharges into the various surrounding surface water bodies such as drainage ditches, Blows Creek, St. Juliens Creek, and the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River.

2.3 Environmental History

In 1975, the Department of Defense (DoD) began the Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) Program to assess past hazardous and toxic materials storage and disposal activities at military installations. The goals of this program were to identify environmental contamination resulting from past hazardous materials management practices, to assess the impacts of the contamination on public health and the environment, and to provide corrective measures as required to mitigate adverse impacts.

To meet the objectives of the NACIP Program, an Initial Assessment Study (IAS) was conducted at SJCA in 1981. Results of this study revealed that low-level concentrations of ordnance materials still existed at SJCA. Residues were also suspected from garbage burning at the Burning Grounds (Site 5) and near the swamp between Buildings 257 and 130 (Site 2), pesticide and herbicide rinsate disposal at Cross Street and Mine Road (Site 8), and ordnance waste and rinse waters to the sediments of Blows Creek. However, the sites identified were determined not to pose a threat to human health and the environment, and no confirmation study was recommended.

In 1976, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was passed to address potentially adverse human health and environmental impacts of hazardous waste management and disposal practices. RCRA was legislated to manage the present and future disposal of hazardous wastes. The first step under the RCRA corrective action process, a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA), was conducted at SJCA in 1989. The RFA included a preliminary review of all available relevant documents and a visual site inspection (VSI) that identified 34 Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) and 12 Areas of Concern (AOCs) (AOCs A through L). Fifteen SWMUs (4, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 27, 32, 33, and 41) and eight AOCs (B, C, D, E, G, H, I, and J) were recommended for further action. Detailed subsurface investigations, such as RCRA Facility Investigations (RFIs), were recommended at 10 SWMUs (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 24, 30, and 32) and AOC L.

In 1980, CERCLA, or "Superfund," was passed to investigate and remediate areas resulting from past hazardous waste management practices. In 1983, a Preliminary Assessment (PA), the first step in the CERCLA process (the CERCLA process is further discussed in Section 2.2.1) was conducted at SJCA. Ambient air at Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 13 was monitored for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and radiation with an organic vapor meter and radiation meter, respectively. No readings above background were encountered, and no significant signs of contamination were observed at the sites. However, the PA report mentioned that various locations on the facility were contaminated with low-level residues of pesticide and herbicide materials. A confirmation study was not proposed.

The NACIP Program was revised in 1986 to reflect the requirements of CERCLA as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). This revised program is referred to as the IR Program. The current IR Program is consistent with CERCLA and applicable state environmental laws.

To assess whether SJCA should be proposed for the National Priorities List (NPL), the EPA completed a Hazard Ranking System (HRS) evaluation in January 2000. St. Juliens Creek Annex was assigned a score of 50 based on the potential for surface water migration. Those facilities with HRS scores exceeding 28.5 are proposed for the NPL. Therefore, on February 3, 2000, EPA proposed that SJCA be added to the NPL. The proposed listing was followed by a minimum 60-day review and comment period prior to the inclusion of SJCA on the NPL on July 27, 2000.

Following the inclusion of SJCA on the NPL, the SJCA IR Partnering Team was chartered to streamline the clean-up of former disposal sites by using consensus-based site management strategies during the CERCLA process. The Team consists of representatives from NAVFAC, SJCA, EPA, VDEQ and consultants (CH2M HILL) and meetings are held semiannually.

The Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA); negotiated between the Navy, EPA, and VDEQ; was signed in July 2004. In accordance with the FFA, all past and future work at IR sites will be reviewed, and a course of action for future work requirements at each site will be developed.

2.3.1 CERCLA Process

The objectives of the CERCLA process are to evaluate the nature and extent of contamination at a site and to identify, develop, and implement appropriate remedial actions in order to protect human health and the environment. Several of the elements of the CERCLA process are designed to involve the public in the decision-making process. The major elements of the CERCLA process, in sequence, are described below.

- **Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI)** - The IR Program begins with the initiation of concerns about a site, area, or potential contaminant source. The PA is a limited-scope assessment designed to distinguish between sites that clearly pose little or no threat to human health or the environment and those that may pose a threat and require further investigation. This stage typically involves a review of historical documents and a VSI. If the PA results in a recommendation for further investigation, an SI is conducted to make a general determination whether activities at the site have affected the environment and determine whether a site should be included in the

CERCLA Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) process. An SI typically includes the collection of environmental samples to determine what hazardous substances are present at a site and to determine if they have been released to the environment.

- **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)** - Based on the results of the PA/SI, an RI may be conducted. During the RI, environmental samples are usually collected from soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment. The results are used to characterize the nature and extent of contamination and assess potential risks to human health and the environment.

The FS is the mechanism for the development, screening, and detailed evaluation of alternative remedial actions to meet environmental standards and protect human health and the environment. The RI and FS can be conducted concurrently; data collected in the RI influences the development of remedial alternatives in the FS, which in turn affect the data needs and scope of potential treatability studies and additional field investigations.

- **Proposed Remedial Action Plan/Record of Decision (PRAP/ROD)** - A PRAP presents the remedial alternatives developed in the FS and recommends a preferred remedial method. The public has an opportunity to comment on the PRAP during an announced formal public comment period. Site information is compiled in an Administrative Record and placed in the Information Repository established at a local library for public review.

At the end of the public comment period, an appropriate remedial alternative is chosen to protect human health and the environment. All parties directly involved in the IR Program (Navy, EPA, VDEQ, and the public) must agree on the selected alternative. The ROD is then issued to explain the Selected Remedy. Any public comments received are addressed as part of the Responsiveness Summary in the ROD.

- **Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA)** - Subsequent to the ROD, RD/RA activities are initiated for the Selected Remedy. The technical specifications for clean-up remedies and technologies are designed in the RD phase. The RA phase is the actual construction or implementation of the remedy.

Five-year reviews are required by CERCLA when hazardous substances remain on-site above levels permitting unrestricted use and unlimited exposure (UU/UE). Five-year reviews provide an opportunity to evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy to determine whether it remains protective of human health and the environment.

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

- **Interim Actions** - Implemented as needed to reduce imminent risks to human health and the environment, while long-term investigations are being conducted or until an RA is determined. Interim actions can vary from removal actions to land use controls (LUCs) to restrict access on or near contaminated sites.
- **Removal Action and Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)** - Removal actions are implemented to clean up or remove hazardous substances from the environment in

order to mitigate the spread of contamination from a site. Actions taken immediately to mitigate an imminent threat to human health or the environment, such as the removal of corroded or leaking drums, are classified as Time-Critical Removal Actions. Removal actions that may be delayed for six months or more without significant additional harm to human health or the environment are classified as Non-Time-Critical Removal Actions (NTCRAs).

For a NTCRA, an EE/CA is prepared rather than the more extensive FS. An EE/CA focuses only on the substances to be removed rather than on all contaminated substances at the site. It is possible for a removal action to become the final RA if the subsequent risk assessment results indicate that no further RA is required in order to protect human health and the environment.

2.4 Installation Restoration Program Sites

A total of 58 potentially contaminated sites, SWMUs, and AOCs have been identified for evaluation at SJCA based on the previous assessments and investigations. There are six sites at SJCA that are currently being addressed by the IR Program (Figure 2-2). Forty-seven sites have been considered no further action (NFA) following desktop audits and/or site investigations (Figure 2-3).

The following subsections present a brief site history, site description, summary of the site-specific investigations conducted at each active SJCA IR site, and CERCLA status. The site histories were primarily based on the previous facility-wide investigations completed through the IR Program to-date, including:

- IAS - NEESA, August 1981
- PA - NUS Corporation, 1983
- Phase II RFA - A.T. Kearney, March 1989
- Relative Risk Ranking (RRR) System Data Collection Report - CH2M HILL, April 1996
- Aerial Photographic Site Analysis - EPA Region III, February 1995
- HRS Documentation Record - Tetra Tech, January 2000
- Basewide Background Investigation - CH2M HILL, October 2000 and August 2004
- Site Screening Assessment (SSA) - CH2M HILL, April 2002

2.4.1 Site 2—Waste Disposal Area B

Site 2 is a former waste disposal area covering approximately 4.4 acres in the southwestern portion of SJCA. In the center of Site 2; surrounded by brush, trees, and grass; is a water body (inlet) directly connected by a low-flow culvert to St. Juliens Creek. The waste disposal area began operating in 1921 when refuse was burned on-site and used to fill the inlet. Mixed municipal wastes, organics, inorganics, solvents, waste ordnance, and abrasive blast media (ABM) from ship overhaul and repair operations reportedly were disposed of. The total volume of waste prior to burning is reported to have been approximately 35,185 cubic yards (CY), and it is estimated that half of this waste was disposed of prior to 1942, when an incinerator was installed to replace the open-burning practices. The waste disposal area was closed sometime after 1947. Construction debris (concrete and brick) as well as ABM is visible on the ground surface.

Currently, an RI is in progress at Site 2 and scheduled for completion in 2005. Potential human health and ecological concerns include risk from exposure to waste; inorganics, pesticides, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in soil and sediment; and chlorinated VOCs in shallow groundwater.

Sediment sampling was conducted at the inlet outfall and in St. Juliens Creek to evaluate potential impacts from the Site 2 inlet. The sediment sample results indicate that although Site 2 potentially is contributing, or historically has contributed, chemicals to St. Juliens Creek via tidal flux, significant site-related effects are only reflected in a localized area directly at the outfall location.

2.4.2 Site 3—Waste Disposal Area C

Site 3 is a former waste disposal area that covers approximately 2.1 acres in the northeastern corner of SJCA. Site 3 was originally a mudflat where refuse was allowed to burn; the ash was then used to fill the area. Operations began in 1940 and continued until 1970 and refuse reportedly disposed of included solvents, acids, bases, and mixed municipal waste in addition to trichloroethylene waste oil and oil sludges. Two pits reportedly were used for disposal of the oil and oily sludge as well as for periodic burning. Prior to burning, the total volume of waste disposed of was estimated to be 27,778 CY. Refuse was burned and extinguished daily with water from a fire hose. Salvageable materials were removed from the site daily and every two weeks the site was bulldozed for compaction and leveling. After 1970, the area was graded level and covered with grass.

The RI for Site 3 was completed in March 2003. Potential human health and ecological concerns included risk from exposure to waste and inorganics and PAHs in soil and drainage ditch sediment. The RI recommended a removal action for Site 3; including waste, soil, and upland drainage ditch sediment/soil; to mitigate risks and eliminate concern for continued transport of potential contaminants to Blows Creek via the site-related drainage ditches. Further evaluation of the potential for adverse effects to aquatic life in Blows Creek sediment was also recommended based on chemical concentrations of inorganics and pesticides in upland drainage ditch sediment/soil. A separate Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment (BERA) for Blows Creek is currently being conducted to identify potential risk associated with possible historical contributions to Blows Creek from upland Navy IR Program sites, including Site 3.

Based on the findings of the RI, an EE/CA was conducted to identify and analyze remedies or removal actions to mitigate potential risk at Site 3. The selected NTCRA included excavation and off-site disposal of waste, soil, and upland drainage ditch sediment/soil. The volume of the material and soil to be removed was estimated to be 9,204 CY and confirmatory samples were to be collected from the remaining soils at the sides and bottom of the excavated areas to verify that clean-up goals were met. The NTCRA activities at Site 3 were completed in March 2004. Approximately 9,497 CY of waste, soil, and upland drainage ditch sediment/soil were removed based on the confirmatory sample results.

The PRAP for Site 3 was issued in November 2004 and identified NFA as the preferred alternative. No public comments were received. The Final NFA ROD for Site 3 was submitted in April 2005 and is pending signature.

2.4.3 Site 4—Landfill D

Site 4 is a 10.1-acre landfill in the northeastern portion of SJCA located at the confluence of Blows Creek and the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River. The first indication of activity at Site 4 is a trench identified on an aerial photograph from 1961. The original trench and others were filled with trash, wet garbage, and soil from subsequent trenches. Around 1970, sanitary landfill operations began at Site 4 in the marshes of Blows Creek. Disposal included primarily trash and wet garbage. Sanitary landfill operations continued until 1976, at which time trash and garbage were hauled to an off-site facility and inert construction material was then disposed of at the landfill. The wastes managed were primarily trash, wet garbage, construction material, and outdated civil defense stores. Some solvents, acids, bases, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) reportedly were disposed of. The total volume of wastes was estimated at 1.5 million cubic ft.

The RI for Site 4 was completed in March 2003. Potential human health and ecological concerns included risk from exposure to waste, inorganics and PAHs in soil, and mercury in drainage ditch sediment. The RI recommended an FS be prepared to evaluate remedial alternatives to mitigate risks from Site 4 and eliminate concern for continued transport of potential contaminants to Blows Creek via the site-related drainage ditches. Further evaluation of the potential for adverse effects to aquatic life in Blows Creek sediment was also recommended based on chemical concentrations of inorganics and pesticides in upland drainage ditch sediment/soil. A separate BERA for Blows Creek is currently being conducted to identify potential risk associated with possible historical contributions to Blows Creek from upland Navy IR Program sites, including Site 4.

As part of the FS for Site 4, completed in March 2004, remedial alternatives were evaluated to minimize contact of human and ecological receptors with landfill contents, reduce infiltration and leaching of contaminants from the landfill to the groundwater, and prevent surface water run-on and control surface water runoff and erosion. A soil cover with removal of wetland debris, removal of the eastern drainage ditch, and LUCs was recommended as the preferred alternative for Site 4.

The PRAP for Site 4 was issued in May 2004 and identified the preferred alternative from the FS. No significant public comments were received. The ROD documenting the Selected Remedy was signed in September 2004. The RD for the Selected Remedy was completed in November 2004 and implementation of the RA began in March 2005. Construction is expected to be completed in October 2005.

Upon construction completion, a Remedial Action Completion Report (RACR) will be prepared and maintenance inspections and performance monitoring will be conducted. Additionally, because waste will remain on-site above levels that allow for UU/UE, LUCs will be maintained within the boundaries of the landfill and CERCLA five-year site remedy reviews will be conducted.

2.4.4 Site 5—Burning Grounds

Site 5 is the former Burning Grounds consisting of approximately 24 acres located in the northeastern portion of SJCA. Operations began at the Burning Grounds in the 1930s when waste ordnance materials, including black powder (mixture of charcoal, nitrate, and sulfur), smokeless powder (nitrocellulose), Explosive D (ammonium picrate), and Composition A-3

(contains RDX and wax), were disposed of by open burning. Teteryl, trinitrotoluene (TNT), fuzes, solvents, paint sludge, pesticides, and various types of refuse were also reportedly disposed of. The amount of ordnance disposed of varied from year to year and there is insufficient information to calculate the waste volume. In 1974, 427 short tons of ordnance items reportedly were disposed of.

The Burning Grounds surface was decontaminated in mid-1977. The decontamination included equipment from buildings that had been filled with oil and straw and ignited at the Burning Grounds. Afterwards, the ground surface was reportedly covered with oil and straw and burned, the top 6 in. of soil was then diced, and the ground surface was covered with oil and straw and burned again. The site currently consists of an open field with the south-central portion overgrown with phragmites. A significant portion of the site's central area is covered with a layer of gravel.

An RI is in progress at Site 5 and scheduled for completion in 2005. Potential human health and ecological concerns include risk from exposure to waste; inorganics, pesticides, and PAHs in soil and drainage sediment; and inorganics in shallow groundwater. A separate BERA for Blows Creek is currently being conducted to identify potential risk associated with possible historical contributions to Blows Creek from upland Navy IR Program sites, including Site 5.

2.4.5 Site 19—Building 190

Former Building 190 was located just south of the mouth of Blows Creek at the confluence of the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River. Building 190 handled loose ordnance materials and was heavily used for loading explosives into ammunition. From the 1940s to the 1970s, Explosive D and Composition A-3 reportedly were used at Building 190. In mid-1977 all ordnance-handling buildings were decontaminated by flushing with chemical solutions and water. Building 190 was demolished sometime after 2000 and the site is now a grass-covered field.

An SSA was completed at Site 19 in 2002 and concluded that potential human health risks identified in soil and groundwater should be further evaluated. Additionally, concerns were identified regarding the two concrete drainage culverts leading from the former Building 190 towards the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River.

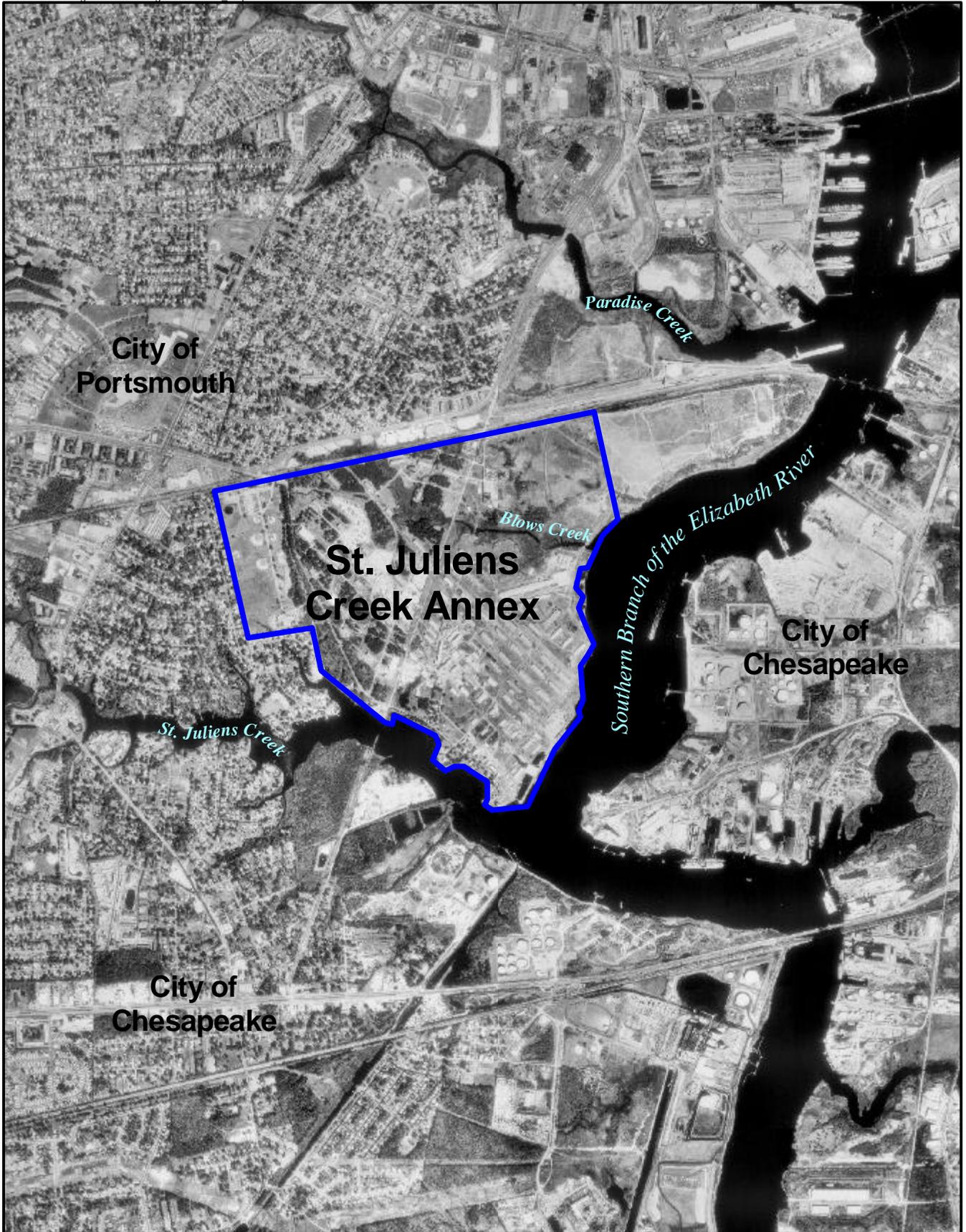
Based on the results of the SSA, an SI was completed at Site 19 in 2004. Potential human health risks from PAHs and inorganics in soil were identified. Additional soil and groundwater samples were collected as part of a Supplemental SI, expected for completion in 2005. Based on the preliminary results, a soil removal action is planned for two isolated hot spots indicating potential human health risks from inorganics and PAHs.

2.4.6 Site 21—Building 187

Building 187 was a former locomotive shed used for maintenance. A concrete maintenance pit, approximately 40-ft long by 4-ft wide, was located in the floor of the building. Building 187 was demolished in 2003 and the pit was fractured and backfilled.

An SSA was completed at Site 21 in 2002 and recommended that potential human health risks from chlorinated VOCs in shallow groundwater be further evaluated. Based on the

results of the SSA, an SI was completed at Site 21 in 2004. Potential human health risks from chlorinated VOCs and inorganics in shallow groundwater were identified. Additional shallow groundwater samples were recommended to delineate the chlorinated VOC plume as part of a Supplemental SI, expected for completion in 2006. Based on the findings, an evaluation will be conducted to determine if treatment of the chlorinated VOC plume is achievable (Treatability Study) or an RI will be conducted.



LEGEND

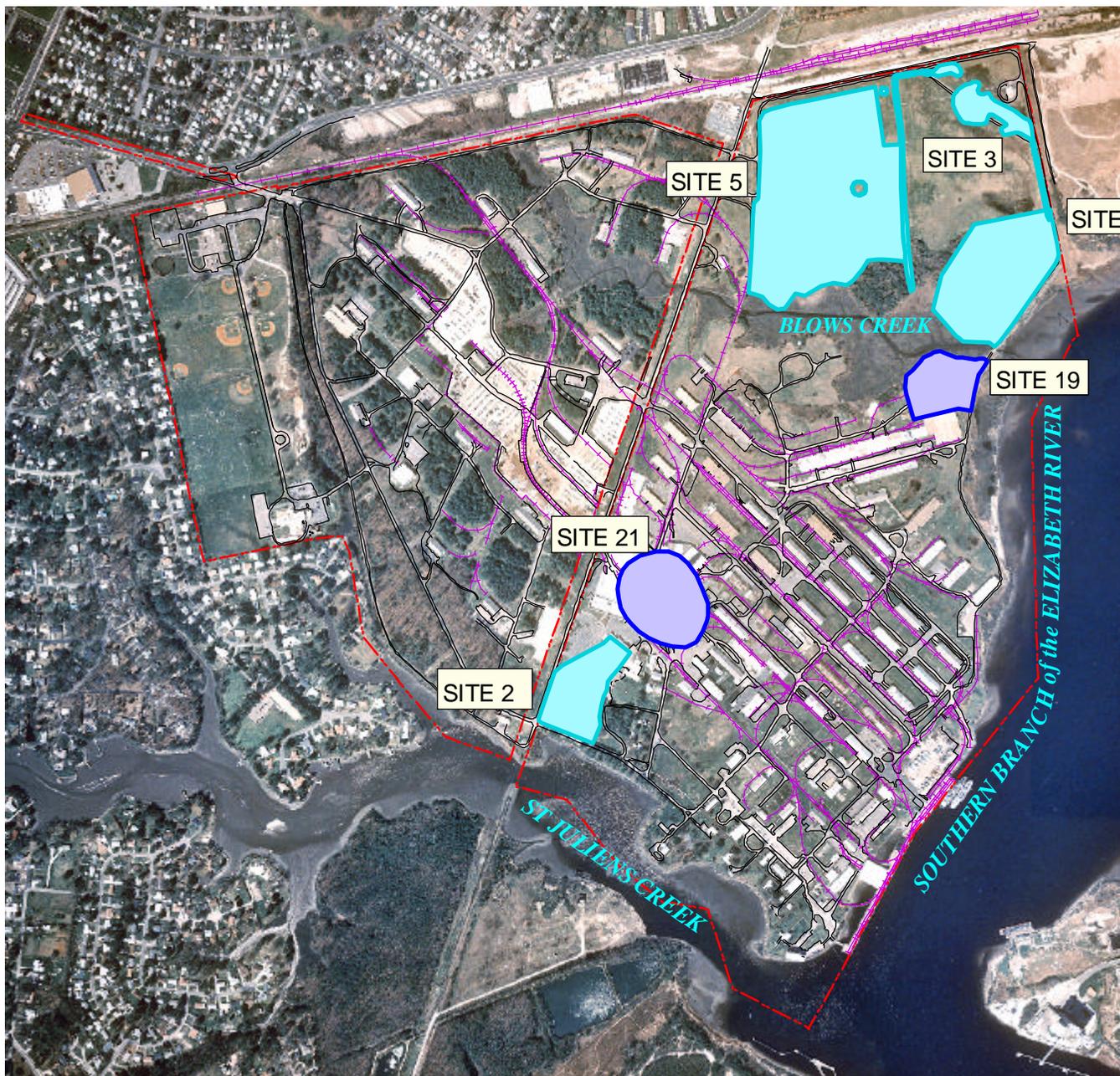
 St. Juliens Creek Annex



0 1000 2000 3000 Feet



Figure 2-1
Location of St. Juliens Creek Annex
St. Juliens Creek Annex
Chesapeake, Virginia

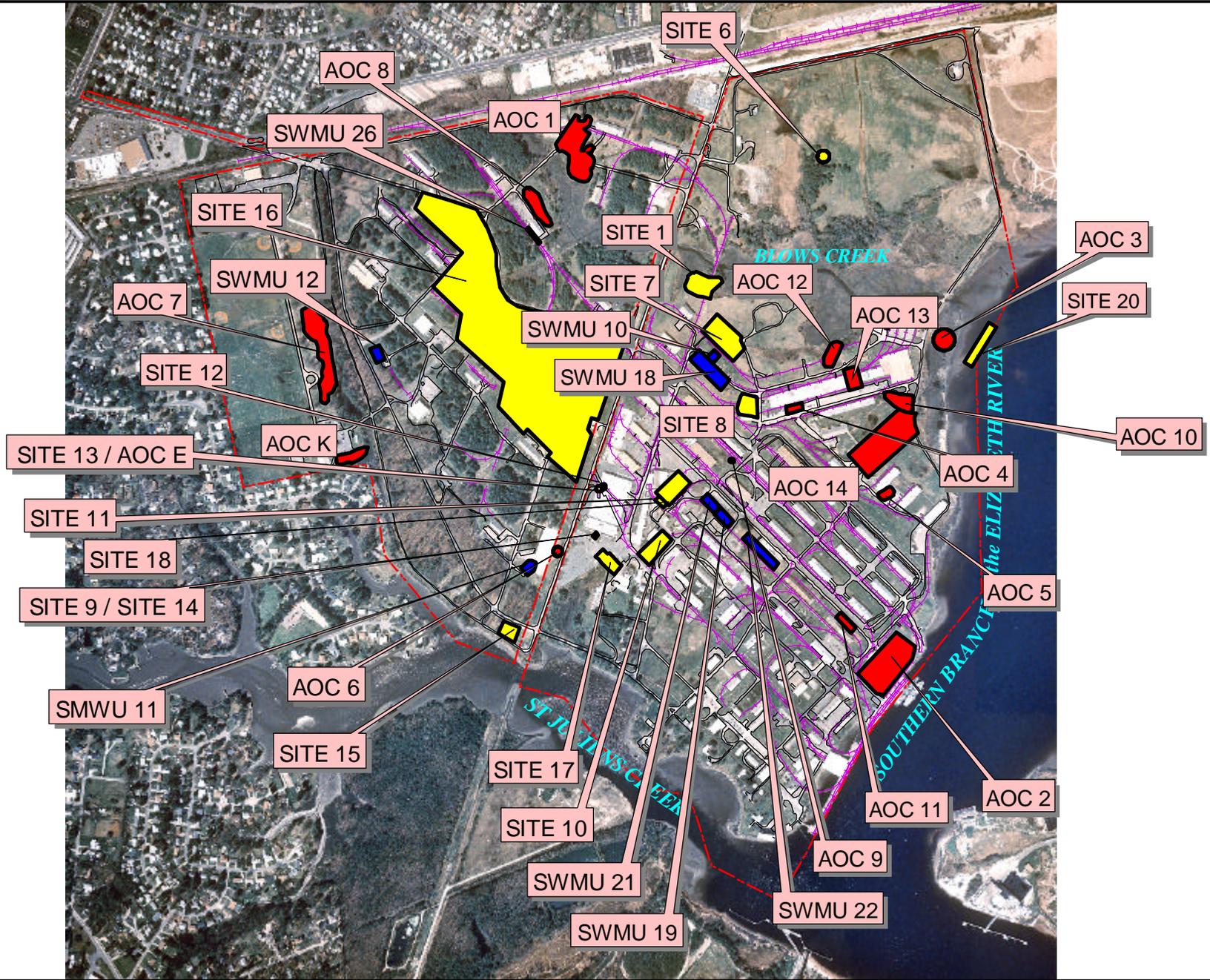


LEGEND

-  Sites in the CERCLA RI/FS Process
-  Preliminary Screening Areas (FFA Appendix B)



Figure 2-2
Further Action Sites Location Map
St. Juliens Creek Annex
Chesapeake, Virginia



- LEGEND**
- AOCs
 - Sites
 - SWMUs

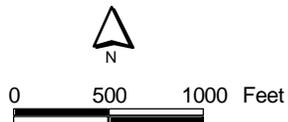


Figure 2-3
No Further Action Sites, SWMUs, and AOCs Location Map
St. Juliens Creek Annex
Chesapeake, Virginia

Community Background

3.1 Community Setting

St. Juliens Creek Annex is located in the City of Chesapeake, Virginia and bounded on the north by the City of Portsmouth, Virginia. The City of Chesapeake occupies 353 square miles of primarily residential and commercial development. It is the second largest city in land area in Virginia and the 13th largest city in the United States.

Though the City of Chesapeake is a relatively new city, established in 1962, it shares a historical heritage as rich as any in the country, beginning nearly four centuries ago. In 1607, English ships sailed through the harbor and up the James River to nearby Jamestown where they established the first permanent English settlement in the New World. In 1775, the historic Battle of Great Bridge was fought just a few hundred yards from where the Chesapeake Municipal Center complex stands today. The battle was a turning point for the Revolutionary War when the British were defeated in the Virginia Colony. The city also encompasses a portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, including the Dismal Swamp Canal which was dug entirely by hand from 1793 until 1805. The Canal is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the country's oldest operating artificial waterway.

Five boroughs currently comprise the City of Chesapeake: Deep Creek, Great Bridge, South Norfolk, Washington, and Western Branch. Chesapeake is a young, family oriented community and is consistently recognized as one of the safest cities of its size in Virginia and the United States. Industrial development, retail services, and agriculture have also been established in Chesapeake. The City is home to over 165 manufacturers with products ranging from industrial gears and polystyrene plastic to copier components and credit cards. Major oil and petroleum companies are located along waterfront property on the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River. Naval Security Group Activity (NSGA) Northwest, a landlocked Naval facility in southern Chesapeake, borders the Great Dismal Swamp and North Carolina. Chesapeake's proximity to NNSY, located in the City of Portsmouth, has also attracted maritime, shipbuilding, and military-related businesses.

Numerous opportunities exist in the area for recreation, including boating, fishing, shopping, and dining. Chesapeake's major parks include the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, a 54,133-acre forested wetlands, and Northwest River Park, a 763-acre natural recreation area offering boating, hiking, riding, fishing, and camping. Local tourist attractions include the Chesapeake Planetarium, Chesapeake Museum, Fun Forest, and Chesapeake Arboretum.

Residential and industrial areas in the City of Portsmouth are located just north of SJCA. Portsmouth covers a land area of 33 square miles and is home not only to NNSY, but also to the largest Navy hospital on the east coast, and a U. S. Coast Guard district headquarters. Non-military businesses include electronic, chemical and clothing manufacturers, as well as food processing plants. Very little land in the City of Portsmouth remains undeveloped

today. Industrial land occupies approximately 15.4 percent of the total land in Portsmouth with NNSY being the largest industrial occupant.

3.2 Demographic Profile

Chesapeake has had a recent history of strong growth as it has become increasingly developed residentially and commercially. To give an overall snapshot of the Chesapeake area demographics, the following Table 3-1 illustrates the population changes over the past 30 years.

TABLE 3-1
Population Characteristics of Chesapeake, Virginia

Total Population	1970 89,580	1980 114,226	1990 151,976	2000 199,184
% Population under 18	27.76%	34.61%	28.7%	28.8%
% Population 65+	15.31%	7.06%	8.45%	9.0%
Median Age	29.07	28.15	31.0	34.7
Median Household Income	\$8,491	\$18,911	\$35,805	\$50,901
Average Household Size	3.52	3.11	2.87	2.79

Source: US Census Bureau

Based on the most recent Census conducted in 2000, the population of Chesapeake was approximately 199,184 people with a median age of 34.7 years. Chesapeake is the third most populous city in Virginia. From 1970 to 2000, there has been a dramatic increase in population of 122 percent. This is likely due to an improved job market and limited housing in the surrounding cities. The January 2005 population estimate by the City’s Department of Planning is 214,759 and the population is projected to reach 264,900 by the year 2026.

Conversely, the adjacent City of Portsmouth population has decreased by 13.5 percent from 1970 to 2000. The population reduction is likely due to a shrinking federal defense budget in the area, including a decrease in the activities conducted at NNSY and SJCA over the last 30 years. In 2000, the total number of housing units in Chesapeake was 72,672 and the average household size was 2.79 persons. Of the 72,672 housing units, 2,772 units were vacant, resulting in a 3.81 percent vacancy rate. Homeowners occupied 52,335 units, renters occupied 17,375 units, and 190 units were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

The principal employment in the Chesapeake economy includes management and professional occupations; sales and office occupations; and educational, health, and social services. Only 4.2 percent of the working force is employed by the military. Chesapeake is home to over 30 corporate, North American and United States Headquarters and is becoming the retail hub of southeastern Virginia, where there is over 7,000 licensed retail merchants. In 2003, retail sales exceeded \$2.5 billion with sales tax generating over \$27 million. There are nearly 300 farms occupying 1/5 of the City’s 229, 640 acres and

Chesapeake is among Virginia's leading soybean, corn, and wheat producers. Over \$37 million in agricultural products are generated annually.

The Chesapeake Public School System currently serves a student population of 40,000 who attend 6 high schools, 10 middle schools, and 28 elementary schools. The school system employs more teachers with masters degrees than any other in Virginia. High school students graduate at a rate of 86 percent. The Chesapeake Campus of Tidewater Community College, a 2-year institution, represents the only post-secondary educational facility in the City. Approximately 8,100 students attended the Chesapeake Campus in 2003-2004, which offers occupational and technical programs in horticulture, interior design, automotive technology, electricity and electronics, and a transfer degree in special education and developmental disabilities.

3.3 History of Community Involvement

A CRP (CH2M HILL, November 2000) and a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) (see Section 4.2.1) have been established for the SJCA IR Program. Restoration Advisory Board meetings are held semiannually to keep the community informed of environmental issues at SJCA. Participation in the RAB meetings and interest in the IR Program is generally low to moderate. This may be due to the reduction in activity at SJCA.

For EE/CAs and PRAPs, the public is provided an opportunity to comment during an announced formal public comment period, as required. During the public comment period for a PRAP, a public meeting is also held to provide supporting information. The documents prepared as part of the IR Program are maintained in the Administrative Record and listed at an Information Repository for review by the public. A web site has also been established to provide up-to-date information on SJCA IR sites.

Members of the RAB and other members of the public attending the SJCA RAB meetings have expressed concerns regarding potential contamination in the adjacent water bodies originating from industries and Navy facilities. The public is generally supportive of the activities being conducted under the IR Program. To learn how the public would like to be further involved in the IR process at SJCA, this CIP Update was prepared.

More detailed information about the CIP for SJCA is included in Section 4.

3.4 Community Surveys

Sixteen members of the community were surveyed from January through May 2005. The community surveys were conducted with persons who represent views of a broad cross-section of the community surrounding SJCA. Table 3-2 identifies the general profile of community survey participation.

Surveys were handed out or mailed, and one survey was conducted over the telephone. A sample of the survey is contained in Appendix A.

TABLE 3-2
Profile of Community Survey Participants

Public or Elected Official	1
Business Owner	1
Newspaper Editor or Reporter	1
SJCA Employee-Military	2
SJCA Employee- Civilian	4
Local Resident	6
Civic or Public Interest Organization	1
Total Surveyed	16

In general, the survey responses reflected a satisfactory relationship between SJCA and the residents of Chesapeake and Portsmouth. However, interest in the SJCA IR Program was low to moderate. The results of the surveys are summarized in the following section and in Table 3-3.

3.4.1 Community Concerns

Awareness and Effectiveness of Installation Restoration Program

When asked about awareness of environmental operations/activities that have taken place in the past at SJCA, 44 percent of interviewees responded as to having knowledge of such activities. Of this 44 percent, 19 percent were employees of SJCA. Fifty-six percent responded as having no prior knowledge of such activities or failed to respond.

The 16 community members surveyed were asked if they were aware of the IR Program at SJCA. Six interviewees had previously heard of the program while nine were unaware. One person did not respond to this question. Of those that were aware of the program, two are employed at SJCA, two attend the SJCA RAB meetings, one is a local resident, and one is a state senator. Overall, results of this question revealed that about 38 percent of the population surveyed had knowledge of the IR Program at SJCA.

Of those surveyed that seemed to have a good understanding of the IR Program, one felt that there was lack of sufficient funds, but that the Navy and lead contractor do well with the funds allocated. Another interviewee felt that good progress was being made under the IR Program.

Suggestions were offered as to how to improve the relationship between SJCA and the community from six interviewees. One person suggested that an informational web site for SJCA be established that the public had access to, such as the RAB-oriented web site. Another person recommended there be open houses that members of the community could attend and express their concerns. Additional recommendations included a volunteer e-mail program, establishment of a more visible contact person for the IR Program, and more general community involvement.

Installation Restoration Program Communication Procedures

Several questions in the survey focused on communication procedures as related to the IR Program and SJCA. Fifty percent of the interviewees currently receive information concerning the IR Program at SJCA via the newspaper. The remaining 50 percent of interviewees receive information from the television, radio, email, and community and/or RAB meetings.

When asked how they would prefer to receive information regarding the IR Program at SJCA, most interviewees commented that they would like to receive e-mails or mailings of current activities being conducted at SJCA. Three of the 16 interviewees would like to receive information in *The Virginian-Pilot* newspaper. Only four of the 16 surveyed had ever seen a newspaper advertisement for public meetings concerning the SJCA IR Program. Other preferred methods of receiving information include television, telephone, newsletter, meetings, flyers, visits, and signs.

Because the Internet is such a significant source of information, this survey included a question concerning Internet access. Only three interviewees indicated that they did not have access to the Internet. Of those who currently have Internet access, seven of them either receive e-mails (regarding RAB meetings) or are interested in receiving e-mails.

Several of the appendices provide updated information sources. Appendix B contains a list of the local media that would potentially cover news related to SJCA including addresses and telephone numbers for area radio stations, television stations, and newspapers. Appendix C contains the current elected/appointed officials and their contact information. Appendix D provides a listing of boards, commissions, and civic clubs for community involvement.

Involvement in Future Installation Restoration Program Activities

When asked whether or not the interviewees had prior knowledge about the RAB for SJCA, 81 percent responded they were not familiar with the RAB. Of those who were unaware of the RAB, only two interviewees expressed interest in attending RAB meetings or being involved. Of the three interviewees who already had prior knowledge of the RAB, two of them already attend the RAB meetings and one expressed interest in attending future meetings. Of those who attend the RAB meetings currently, they thought that there was adequate information provided in the meetings.

Nine of the interviewees were interested in receiving additional information about the SJCA IR Program and/or RAB. The frequency at which they would like to receive such information varied from weekly, quarterly, bi-annually, to whenever activities that affect the community are occurring.

Additional Suggestions

Thirty-one percent of the population surveyed offered additional comments at the conclusion of the survey. Specific comments included:

- Clean up the land. Sell it at market value to the city or an investor.
- If SJCA wants to let the public know what is going on with its environmental clean-up work, it needs to tell the press, or at least try.
- RAB is doing an excellent job.

- Keep up the good work! Thank you for allowing me to be involved.
- Fire school located on property is good, but junk cars and other “stuff” should be hidden from view.

Table 3-3
Summary of Community Survey Responses
Community Involvement Plan
St. Juliens Creek Annex
Chesapeake, Virginia

Questions		Composite of Responses					
1	How long have you been a resident of the community?	1-2 yrs, 3-10 yrs, 1-22 yrs, 1-23 yrs, 1-30 yrs, 1-38 yrs, 1-39 yrs, 1-45 yrs, 1-48 yrs, 1-63 yrs, 4-military/civilian employees at SJCA					
2	Have you ever worked or do you or do you presently work at SJCA? If so, for how long?	6 - yes (1 mo, 2 mos, 2 yrs, 3 yrs, 4 yrs, 10 yrs); 10 - no					
3	On a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being Excellent and 1 being Poor, how would you rank SJCA's relationship with the surrounding community?		Poor	Less than Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Better than Satisfactory	Excellent
		Trusting Relationship	0	3	6	4	0
		Open Communication	1	2	7	3	0
		Committed	0	4	5	4	0
		Involvement in the Community	0	2	7	3	0
	Concern for the Environment	0	4	5	3	1	
4	How can the relationship between SJCA and the community be improved?	6 - offered suggestions, 7 - no answer, 3 - unsure					
5	Are you aware of the environmental issues at SJCA? If so, do you have any questions or concerns regarding these issues?	7 - yes (3 - had questions, 4 - no questions), 8 - no, 1 - no answer					
6	Are you aware of the SJCA Installation Restoration Program? If so, what is your understanding and opinion of this program?	5 - yes (4 - had comments, 1 - no comment), 1 - some, 9 - no, 1 - no answer					
7	How do you currently receive information concerning environmental issues at SJCA?	The Virginian-Pilot Newspaper	8				
		Other newspaper (which one?)	0				
		Television (which station?)	3 (Wavy TV Channel 10)				
		Radio (which station?)	1 (107.7 FM)				
		Website (which site?)	0				
		RAB Meetings	2				
		Community Meetings/Open House	1				
		Direct Mailings	0				
	Other	2 (email)					
8	How can the Navy best provide you with information about environmental issues at SJCA?	3 - Newspaper, 2 - Television, 4 - Mail, 4 - Email, 2 - Telephone, 2 - Newsletter, 2 - Meetings, 1 - Flyers, 1 - Visit, 1 - Signs, 3 - no answer					
9	Have you ever seen newspaper advertisements for public meetings concerning the SJCA Installation Restoration Program?	4 - yes, 12 - no answer					
10	Do you know about the SJCA Restoration Advisory Board? Would you or someone you know be interested in being involved in the Restoration Advisory Board?	3 - yes (2 - already involved, 1 - interested in becoming involved), 13 - no (2 - yes, 11 - no interest)					
11	Are you interested in receiving additional information concerning the SJCA Installation Restoration Program or Restoration Advisory Board? If so, how frequently would you like to receive SJCA environmental information?	9 - yes (1 - weekly/monthly, 2 - bi-annually, 1 - quarterly, 4 - as information becomes available), 5 - no, 2 - no answer					
12	Do you currently have access to the Internet? If so, would you want to receive information about the SJCA Installation Restoration Program or Restoration Advisory Board through e-mail or via a web site?	12 - yes (7 - yes, 3 - no, 2 - no answer), 3 - no, 1 - no answer					
13	Do you have any other comments or suggestions?	5 - had comments or suggestions, 11 - no comments or suggestions					

Highlights of the Community Involvement Plan

The overall goal of the CIP for SJCA is to promote communication between the Navy and community members during the implementation of IR Program. During the community survey process, the Navy determined the types of information community members want to receive and how the Navy could best provide the desired information. Following the surveys, the Navy used this input to design the CIP. This section provides details of the community involvement activities currently being conducted for SJCA and those that will be implemented based on the results of the community surveys described in Section 3.4.

The community surveys conducted as part of this CIP Update did not generate any significant or changing concerns by the community. Therefore, this CIP generally provides an update of the SJCA IR information, contact information, and the community involvement activities currently conducted or to be conducted.

4.1 Keep the Community Informed

4.1.1 Designate Navy Contacts

The Navy has identified LCDR Robert (Bob) Mehal as the Navy Public Affairs Officer (PAO). In this role, LCDR Mehal serves as the central information source for public and media inquiries. As key spokesperson, he will answer telephone calls and respond to written inquiries about site activities. He will keep a logbook of all citizen requests and comments and how each one was handled to ensure a documented record of community response. LCDR Mehal may be reached at (757) 322-2853.

Furthermore, the Navy has assigned Agnes Sullivan from the NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic as Remedial Project Manager (RPM) for the investigation and clean-up of the SJCA IR sites. Community members and other interested parties may contact Ms. Sullivan at (757) 444-4120 with inquiries about the ongoing RI/FSs, upcoming field activities, and anticipated schedules.

These contacts were designated during the development of this CIP. The contact information will be provided on the SJCA IR web site (see following section) and updated as necessary. Appendix E also lists complete addresses for these Navy contacts.

4.1.2 Provide Up-To-Date Information on the Internet

The Navy developed a public web site for SJCA to provide accurate, timely, and comprehensive information on the IR Program currently being conducted: <http://public.lantops-ir.org/sites/public/sjca/>. This web site was released in October 2003 and will be updated as new information becomes available. The site also provides web links to additional environmental resources.

4.1.3 Maintain a Mailing List

The Navy maintains a mailing list to facilitate the distribution of site-specific information to those who want to be informed about IR activities at SJCA. Mailings are used to invite interested members of the public to RAB meetings and other public meetings and provide updates of the IR Program. Any interested citizen and groups are added to the list upon request. The mailing list has been expanded as a result of the community surveys.

4.1.4 Maintain the Information Repository

To provide a convenient location for the local residents to be able to read copies of pertinent IR site information for SJCA, the Navy has established an Information Repository file at:

*Major Hillard Library
824 Old George Washington Highway
Chesapeake, Virginia 23323*

(757) 382-3600

Documents in the repository are available for public inspection during normal library hours. The repository is accessible to the physically challenged, has copier facilities, and Internet access. Hours of operation are as follows:

<i>Monday–Thursday</i>	<i>9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.</i>
<i>Friday–Saturday</i>	<i>9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.</i>
<i>Sunday</i>	<i>1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.</i>

The repository consists of a reference collection of general and SJCA IR site information including documents for public review, the CIP, Superfund information, and fact sheets. The Navy adds new documents as they become available. The location of the repository will be included in public notices and fact sheets, as appropriate.

4.1.5 Maintain the Administrative Record File

The Navy established an Administrative Record file for SJCA at the initiation of CERCLA activities. The file includes all documents and resources used by the SJCA IR Partnering Team and the public to reach decisions about the site and clean-up. The Administrative Record is updated as new site information becomes available.

The Administrative Record file for SJCA is maintained at NAVFAC. For access to the file, contact the Navy PAO, LCDR Robert (Bob) Mehal at (757) 322-2853. A listing of all the documents contained in the file is available on the SJCA IR web site (<http://public.lantops-ir.org/sites/public/sjca/>) and is updated monthly.

4.1.6 Prepare and Distribute Fact Sheets

Fact sheets are prepared during the course of environmental activities to provide the community with current, accurate, easy-to-read information. Fact sheets will be issued as needed; e.g., after completion of any final engineering design prior to the initiation of a RA. Fact sheets will be distributed according to the mailing list and will be available at the Information Repository.

4.2 Provide Opportunities for Community Involvement

4.2.1 Conduct Restoration Advisory Board Meetings

The cornerstone of community involvement for the SJCA IR Program is the RAB. The RAB was first established at SJCA in December 1999 and the Navy will continue its active role in the SJCA RAB.

The SJCA RAB is an advisory board made up of community members and government officials representing the Navy, the EPA, and the VDEQ. The RAB is designed to function as a focal point for a continual exchange of information, concerns, values, and needs between the local community and the SJCA IR Program. Restoration Advisory Board meetings enable the members to gain a better understanding of technical data, investigation results, potential human health and environmental effects, and corrective action alternatives evaluation.

The community's knowledge of environmental activities, as well as Navy awareness of community interests and concerns, has been advanced through active public involvement with the SJCA RAB. The relationships formed during the RAB are the foundation for fostering trust and creating an effective CIP.

The SJCA RAB is co-chaired by a Navy representative and a community member, who is elected by other community members. A current list of the SJCA RAB contacts is provided in Appendix E. The RAB meets on a regular basis, currently semiannually or as deemed appropriate by the members, to ensure they are kept informed of on-going activities. All RAB meetings are open to the public and are held at the Information Repository (see Section 4.1.4). Members are notified via email and a meeting announcement is advertised in a major local newspaper of general circulation and posted on the SJCA IR web site (see Section 4.1.5). At a recent RAB meeting conducted on March 11, 2005, three new members of the community attended based on word-of mouth.

Meeting minutes are prepared for each RAB meeting and include a list of the persons present, a complete and accurate description of topics discussed and opinions voiced, and copies of all reports received. The minutes are made available to the public on the SJCA IR web site (see Section 4.1.5) and are placed in the Information Repository.

Additionally, to provide technical assistance to community members, the Navy established a Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) program and the EPA established a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program. These programs are described in the following subsections.

4.2.1.1 Provide Technical Assistance for Public Participation

On February 2, 1998 (*Federal Register* Volume 63, Number 21), the DoD established a TAPP program. This program provides a mechanism for RABs to obtain technical assistance to help them better understand and provide input into environmental restoration programs. Examples of TAPP projects include reviewing restoration documents and proposed remedial technologies, interpreting environmental health effects, participating in relative risk ranking exercises (which are used to prioritize restoration activities at a facility), and certain types of technical training.

The RAB can define a proposed TAPP project and prepare a TAPP request. The Navy will then prepare a Statement of Work and procure a qualified technical assistance provider. The RAB may be asked to assist by commenting on potential providers. Funding is provided for up to \$25,000 per year or one percent of the total restoration cost, whichever is less, with a limit of \$100,000 total over the life of the program at any one installation.

Since inception of the rule, the Navy has trained personnel in the TAPP process and produced presentation material. The RAB may request TAPP presentations or training through their Navy co-chair. To-date they have not done so.

4.2.1.2 Provide Technical Assistance Grant Information

Administered by the EPA, the TAG program is an avenue under which grants are made available by the Office of the President to any group of individuals that may be affected by a release of threatened release at any installation on the NPL. TAG may be used to obtain technical assistance in interpreting information about the nature of the hazard, RI/FS, ROD, RD, selection and construction of the RA, operation and maintenance, or removal action at a facility. EPA has specific guidelines for groups that apply for and administer TAG grants and the value can be up to \$50,000 for a single recipient.

Because SJCA is listed on the NPL, the RAB (or other concerned groups) are eligible to apply for a TAG. Information about the TAG program has been presented at RAB meetings and pamphlets about the program have been distributed. To-date the RAB has not applied for a TAG.

4.2.2 Provide Comment Periods and Hold Public Meetings

Comment periods are provided to solicit public input on major decisions regarding the SJCA IR Program. For EE/CAs and PRAPs, the public is provided an opportunity to comment during an announced formal public comment period, as required. The Navy will issue the EE/CA or PRAP and publish a notice announcing a 45-day comment period in a major local newspaper of general circulation. The notice will include a brief summary of the document and advertise the availability of the documents in the Information Repository. A written response will be prepared for significant comments received and made available in the Information Repository.

The Navy will also hold a public meeting for any PRAP issued. The public meeting will be scheduled at a time to encourage the greatest possible participation and will focus on soliciting comments from the public. The meeting will be publicized at the opening of the public comment period and will be held at the Information Repository location during the 45-day comment period. During the public meeting, Navy officials will discuss the findings of the RI/FS Report, the various clean-up alternatives, the Navy's preferred clean-up/treatment alternative, and the rationale for the choice. Members of the public will have an opportunity to ask questions and make comments at the meeting. Meeting minutes will be prepared and made available to the public at the Information Repository and placed in the Administrative Record. Community members may also submit written comments on the PRAP during the public comment period. The public comment period can be extended an additional 30 days if requested by the public.

4.2.3 Prepare a Responsiveness Summary

At the conclusion of a public comment period, a Responsiveness Summary will be prepared to aid the Navy in reaching a decision about a removal action or remedial alternative. The summary will inform the decision-makers about the community preferences, as well as any general concerns. It also provides the public with documentation of the concerns raised and Navy responsiveness to those concerns. The Responsiveness Summary will be made available to the public in the Information Repository.

For the PRAP, the Navy will issue the Responsiveness Summary as part of the ROD that documents the Selected Remedy. The ROD will be available for public review in the Information Repository prior to the start of the clean-up action and placed in the Administrative Record file. A public notice is issued after the ROD is signed and available for public inspection. A public notice is also published for any significant post-ROD changes.

4.2.4 Revise the Community Involvement Plan

This CIP Update identifies community concerns and details community involvement activities that have been and will be conducted to encourage continued public participation in the IR Program at SJCA. The CIP will be revised as community concerns warrant or at least every five years until the SJCA is de-listed from the NPL. In particular, the Navy will review the CIP after a ROD has been written but before RD activities have started, and if necessary, will revise the document to reflect the community's changing concerns.

SECTION 5

References

CDM Federal, November 2000. *Final Community Relations Plan*. St. Juliens Creek Annex, Chesapeake, Virginia.

CH2M HILL, June 2005. *Final Site Management Plan, Fiscal Years 2006 through 2010*. St. Juliens Creek Annex, Chesapeake, Virginia.

Navy Engineering and Environmental Support Activity (NEESA), August 1981. *Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants: Initial Assessment Study of St. Juliens Creek Annex*, Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia. NEESA 13-001.

Hampton Roads Naval Museum (HRNM). *The Daybook*, Volume 1, Issue 10.

EPA, April 2002. *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook*. Solid Waste and Emergency Response (5204G). EPA 540-K-01-003.

Web sites:

Chesapeake, Virginia <http://www.chesapeake.va.us/>

Chesapeake Public Schools <http://eclipse.cps.k12.va.us/>

Free Demographics <http://www.freedemographics.com/>

Tidewater Community College <http://www.tcc.edu/>

U.S. Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov/>

Appendix A
Sample Community Survey

St. Juliens Creek Annex (SJCA)
Installation Restoration Program (IRP)
Community Survey

Interviewee:
Affiliation: (i.e., SJCA employee, local resident, business owner, civic or public interest organization, military, homeowner association, public or elected official)
Address or Shop/Code:
Contact Number:
E-mail Address:
Date:
Interviewer:
General Information: There is no right or wrong answers. All responses will remain confidential and are recorded as statistical data. The purpose of this interview is to assess community knowledge of the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) at St. Juliens Creek Annex (SJCA, Chesapeake, Virginia. Community interviews provide an opportunity for soliciting information needs and concerns, and determine how or when citizens would like to become involved. The Community Relations Plan for SJCA is currently being updated to outline a community-specific strategy for responding to public concerns/opinions identified in the interview process. Should you have any questions about the interview questions, please contact Rebekah Ives, Community Relations Coordinator at 671-8311, ext. 423. If you'd like information about SJCA or have any concerns regarding confidentiality, please contact Mr. John Peters, Navy Public Affairs Officer at 322-8005.

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS
1. How long have you been a resident of the community?
2. Have you ever worked or do you presently work at SJCA? (i.e., military, civilian, contractor, etc.) If so, for how long have you been or were you employed at SJCA?

3. On a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being Excellent and 1 being Poor, how would you rank SJCA's relationship with the surrounding community?					
	1 Poor	2 Less than Satisfactory	3 Satisfactory	4 Better than Satisfactory	5 Excellent
Trusting Relationship					
Open Communication					
Committed					
Involvement in the Community					
Concern for Environment					
4. How can the relationship between SJCA and the community be improved?					
5. Are you aware of the environmental issues at SJCA?					
If so, do you have any questions or concerns regarding these issues?					
6. Are you aware of the SJCA Installation Restoration Program?					
If so, what is your understanding and opinion of this program?					
7. How do you currently receive information concerning environmental issues at SJCA?					
	Check Here				
<i>The Virginian-Pilot Newspaper</i>					
Other newspaper (which one?)					
Television (which station?)					
Radio (which station?)					
Website (which site?)					
Restoration Advisory Board Meetings					
Community Meetings/Open House					
Direct Mailings					
Other					

8. How can the Navy best provide you with information about environmental issues at SJCA?

9. Have you ever seen newspaper advertisements for public meetings concerning the SJCA Installation Restoration Program?

10. Do you know about the SJCA Restoration Advisory Board?

The purpose of the Restoration Advisory Board is to facilitate public participation in Installation Restoration Program activities where local communities express interest in such activities.

Would you or someone you know be interested in being involved in the Restoration Advisory Board?

11. Are you interested in receiving additional information concerning the SJCA Installation Restoration Program or Restoration Advisory Board?

If so, how frequently would you like to receive SJCA environmental information?

12. Do you currently have access to the internet?

If so, would you want to receive information about the SJCA Installation Restoration Program or Restoration Advisory Board through e-mail or via a web site?

Do you have any other comments or suggestions?

Your participation is important to the success of the community relations between SJCA and the community. Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. This information will be used to promote and enhance relationships between SJCA and the community.

Appendix B Local Media

Local Media

Radio Stations

WAFX (106.9 FM)

870 Greenbrier Circle
Suite 399
Chesapeake, VA 23320
(757) 366-9900

WCMS (1310 AM)

5589 Greenwich Road
Suite 200
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
(757) 671-1000

WCPK (1600 AM)

3780 Will Scarlet Road
Suite 200
Winston-Salem, NC 27104
(757) 488-1010

WFOG (92.9 FM)

5589 Greenwich Road
Suite 200
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
(757) 671-1000

WFOS (88.7 FM)

1617 Cedar Road
Chesapeake, VA 23322
(757) 547-1036

WGH (97.3 FM)

5589 Greenwich Road
Suite 200
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
(757) 671-1000

WGPL (1350 AM)

645 Church Street
Suite 400
Norfolk, VA
(757) 622-4600

WHR0 (90.3 FM)

5200 Hampton Boulevard
Norfolk, VA 23508
(757) 889-9400

WHRV (89.5 FM)

5200 Hampton Boulevard
Norfolk, VA 23508
(757) 889-9400

WJCD (92.1/107.7 FM)

1003 Norfolk Square
Norfolk, VA 23502
(757) 466-0009

WJLZ/WODC (88.5 FM)

3500 Virginia Beach Boulevard
Suite 201
Virginia Beach, VA 23452
(757) 498-9632

WJOI (1230 AM)

870 Greenbrier Circle
Suite 399
Chesapeake, VA 23320
(757) 366-9900

WKGM (940 AM)

P.O. Box 889
Blacksburg, VA 24603
(757) 357-9546

WKUS (105.3 FM)

1003 Norfolk Square
Norfolk, VA 23502
(757) 466-0009

WNIS (790 AM)

999 Waterside Drive
Suite 500
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 640-8500

WNOR (98.7 FM)

870 Greenbrier Circle
Suite 399
Chesapeake, VA 23320
(757) 366-9900

WNSB (91.1 FM)

Norfolk State University
700 Park Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23405

WNVZ (104.5 FM)

236 Clearfield Avenue
Suite 206
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
(757) 497-2000

WOWI (102.9 FM)

103 Norfolk Square
Norfolk, VA
(757) 466-0009

WPCE (1400 AM)

645 Church Street
Suite 400
Norfolk, VA
(757) 622-4600

WPMH/WRJR (670 AM/1010 AM)

2202 Jollif Road
Chesapeake, VA 23321
(757) 488-1010

WPTE (94.9 FM)

236 Clearfield Avenue
Suite 206
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
(757) 497-2000

WPYA (93.7 FM)

999 Waterside Drive
Suite 500
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 640-8500

WROX (96.1 FM)

999 Waterside Drive
Suite 500
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 640-8500

WSVV (92.1 FM)

1003 Norfolk Square
Norfolk, VA 23502
(757) 466-0009

WTAR (850 AM)

999 Waterside Drive
Suite 500
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 640-8500

WTJZ (1270 AM)

3780 Will Scarlet Road
Suite 200
Winston-Salem, NC 27104
(757) 488-1010

WVKL (95.7 FM)

236 Clearfield Avenue
Suite 206
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
(757) 497-2000

WVXX (1050 AM)

P.O. Box 2368
Davidson, NC 28036
(704) 873-4802

WWDE (101.3 FM)

236 Clearfield Avenue
Suite 206
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
(757) 497-2000

WWHV (102.1 FM)

645 Church Street
Suite 400
Norfolk, VA
(757) 622-4600

WYFI (99.7 FM)

8030 Arrowridge Boulevard
Charlotte, NC 28273
(757) 420-9505

WYRM (1110 AM)

3801 Skillern Boulevard
Flower Mound, TX 75028

WXMM (100.5 FM)

5589 Greenwich Road
Suite 200
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
(757) 671-1000

TV Stations**WAVY TV Channel 10 (NBC)**

300 Wavy Street
Portsmouth, VA 23704
(757) 393-1010

WTVZ TV Channel 33 (WB)

900 Granby Street
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 622-3333

WCTV TV Channel 48

1617 Cedar Road
Chesapeake, VA 23322
(757) 547-1748

WVBT TV Channel 43 (Fox)

243 Wythe Street
Portsmouth, VA 23704
(757) 393-4343

WGNT TV Channel 27 (UPN)

1318 Spratley Street
Portsmouth, VA 23704
(757) 393-2501

WVEC TV Channel 13 (ABC)

613 Woodis Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 625-1313

WHRO TV Channel 15 (PBS)

5200 Hampton Boulevard
Norfolk, VA 23508
(757) 889-9400

WTKR TV Channel 3 (CBS)

720 Boush Street
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 446-1000

Newspapers

The Chesapeake Clipper
921 N. Battlefield Boulevard
Chesapeake, VA 23320
(757) 222-5200

The Chesapeake Post
1024 N. Battlefield Boulevard
Chesapeake, VA 23320
(757) 547-4571

The Portsmouth Currents
P.O. Box 449
Norfolk, VA 23705
(757) 446-2642

Daily Press
7505 Warwick Boulevard
Newport News, VA 23607
(757) 247-4600

The Flagship
150 West Brambleton Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 322-2860

The New Journal and Guide
362 Campostella Road
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 543-6531

The Suffolk News-Herald
130 S. Saratoga Street
Suffolk, VA 23434
(757) 539-3437

Soundings
258 Granby Street
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 222-3910

The Virginian-Pilot
150 West Brambleton Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 446-2000

Appendix C
Elected/Appointed Officials

Elected/Appointed Officials

US Senate

The Honorable George Allen
507 East Franklin Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 771-2221

The Honorable John W. Warner
490 World Trade Center
100 Main Street
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 441-3079

US House of Representatives

The Honorable J. Randy Forbes
636 Cedar Road, Suite A
Chesapeake, VA 23322
(757) 382-0080

Virginia State Senate

The Honorable Harry B. Blevins
P.O. Box 16207
Chesapeake, VA 23328
(757) 546-2435

The Honorable Louise Lucas
P.O. Box 700
Portsmouth, VA 23705
(757) 397-8209

The Honorable Yvonne B. Miller
2816 Gate House Road
Norfolk, VA 23504
(757) 627-4212

The Honorable Frederick M. Quayle
3808 Poplar Hill Road
Chesapeake, VA 23321
(757) 483-9173

The Honorable Nick Rerras
1518 Springmeadow Boulevard
Norfolk, VA 23518
(757)855-7044

The Honorable Kenneth W. Stolle
2101 Parks Avenue, Suite 700
Virginia Beach, VA 23451
(757)486-5700

The Honorable Frank W. Wagner
P.O. Box 68008
Virginia Beach, VA 23471
(757)671-2250

Virginia House of Delegates

The Honorable Kenneth C. Alexander
7246 Granby Street
Norfolk, VA 23505
(757)628-1000

The Honorable John A. Cosgrove
P.O. Box 15483
Chesapeake, VA 23328
(757) 547-3372

The Honorable Algie T. Howell, Jr.
P.O. Box 12865
Norfolk, VA 23541
(757)466-7525

The Honorable Salvatore R. Iaquinto
2101 Parks Avenue, Suite 700
Virginia Beach, 23451
(757)430-0102

The Honorable Johnny S. Joannou
709 Court Street
Portsmouth, VA 23704
(757) 399-1700

The Honorable S. Chris Jones
P.O. Box 5059
Suffolk, VA 23435-0059
(757) 483-6242

The Honorable Kenneth R. Melvin
Tricare Building
801 Water Street, Suite 300
Portsmouth, VA 23704
(757) 397-2800

The Honorable Paula J. Miller
P.O. Box 8757
Norfolk, VA 23503
(757)587-8757

The Honorable Lionell Spruill, Sr.
P.O. Box 5403
Chesapeake, VA 23324
(757) 545-2573

The Honorable Terrie Suit
P.O. Box 7031
Virginia Beach, VA 23457
(757) 421-3309

The Honorable Robert Tata
4536 Gleneagle Drive
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
(757)340-3510

The Honorable Leo C. Wardrup, Jr.
P.O. Box 5266
Virginia Beach, VA 23471
(757)490-8383

The Honorable John J. Welch, III
326 Lynn Shores Drive
Virginia Beach, VA 23452
(757)340-2800

Virginia Governor

The Honorable Tim Kaine
Virginia State Capital, Third Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-2211

Virginia Lieutenant Governor

The Honorable William T. Bolling
102 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23218
(804) 786-2078

Virginia Attorney General

The Honorable Robert F. McDonnell
900 East Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-2071

Chesapeake City Council

Office of the City Clerk
306 Cedar Road
Chesapeake, Virginia 23322
(757) 382-6153

Mayor Dalton S. Edge
3113 Sherwood Drive
Chesapeake, VA 23322
(757) 382-6974
dedge@mail.city.chesapeake.va.us

Vice Mayor John M. de Triquet
3020 Princess Anne Crescent
Chesapeake, VA 23321
(757) 668-7179
johndetriquet@aol.com

Walton P. Burkheimer, Jr.
3501 Martin Johnson Road
Chesapeake, VA 23323
(757) 468-6800
wburkheimer@mail.city.chesapeake.va.us

(cont.) Chesapeake City Council

Clifton E. Hayes, Jr.
632 Blossom Arch
Chesapeake, VA 23320
(757) 382-6956
chayes@mail.city.chesapeake.va.us

Dr. Alan P. Krasnoff
1006 Cuervo Court
Chesapeake, VA 23322
(757) 547-8446
akrasnoff@mail.city.chesapeake.va.us

W. Joe Newman
528 Forest Road
Chesapeake, VA 23322
(757) 548-6271
wjnewman@mail.city.chesapeake.va.us

Dwight M. Parker
2224 Haverford Drive
Chesapeake, VA 23320
(757) 382-6949
dparker@mail.city.chesapeake.va.us

S.Z. "Debbie" Ritter
732 Schoolhouse Road
Chesapeake, VA 23322
(757) 382-6950
dritter@mail.city.chesapeake.va.us

Patricia Pritchard Willis
1029 Windswept Circle
Chesapeake, VA 23320
(757) 382-6947
pwillis@mail.city.chesapeake.va.us

Appendix D
Boards and Commissions/Civic Clubs

City Of Chesapeake
Civic Leagues Directory

Civic League/Neighborhood Association	President/Contact	Address	Zip	Phone #	Location
Camelot Civic League	C.C. Hawkins	P.O. Box 6093	23323	485-2356	Deep Creek
Flag Road Civic League	Mel Atkins	2820 Flag Rd	23323	485-4650	Deep Creek
Geneva Shores Civic League	Bob Man	2013 Athens Ct	23323	487-0591	Deep Creek
Gilmerton Civic League	Elnora Parker	105 Ford St	23323	485-1170	Deep Creek
Grassfield Civic League	Margaret Osipovs	3416 W. Landing Drive	23323		Deep Creek
Hillside Landing Civic League	Susan Harris	450 Weeping Cedar Trail	23323	487-5000	Deep Creek
Marsh Creek Civic League	Irvin Weisner	942 Artisan Ave	23323	558-1510	Deep Creek
Mill Creek Elmwood Landing Civic League	Robert Freeman	P.O. Box 6481	23323	487-8169	Deep Creek
Pleasant View Civic League	Aaron Gallop	P.O. Box 6837	23323	487-4608	Deep Creek
Albemarle Acres Civic League	Lorrie Quakenbush	517 Fairfield Dr	23322	482-2338	Great Bridge
Bells Mill Civic League	Lamont Simmons	P.O. Box 16172	23328	547-3818	Great Bridge
Briarwood Meadows Civic League	Marie Zarpas	1226 Kingsbury Dr	23322	482-9773	Great Bridge
Cahoon Farms Civic League		1424 Cobble Scott	23322	482-7774	Great Bridge
Cedar Crossing Condo Association		901 Summerfield Cres	23322		Great Bridge
Cedarwood Civic League	Deet Lamade	832 Doe Run Dr	23322	396-3043	Great Bridge
Chesapeake Estates Civic League	Jerome Bynum	4109 Old Virginia Rd	23322	465-5656	Great Bridge
Citizens for Southern Chesapeake Civic League	David Thomas	4656 Backwoods Rd	23322	421-7079	Great Bridge
Etheridge Lakes Civic League		1313 Strayham Way	23322	545-5381	Great Bridge
Fentress Civic League	Kelvin Dozier	P.O. Box 1572	23320	482-6517	Great Bridge
Fernwood Shores Civic League	Gene Moore	P.O. Box 1843	23320	547-3739	Great Bridge
Forest Lakes Homeowners Association	Michael Meador	718 Popular Forest Ct	23322	628-4650	Great Bridge
Inland Colony Civic League	Robin beck	1125 Inland Rd	23322		Great Bridge
Las Gaviotas Homeowners' Association	Brenda Gurinik	701 Birsa Ct	23322	436-5841	Great Bridge
Oak Grove Civic League	Ray Price	401 Bluewater Ct	23320	549-9980	Great Bridge
Oak Grove Meadows Civic League	Cathy Harrison	209 Rose Ash Way	23320	382-9289	Great Bridge
Pleasant Ridge Civic League	Margie Bury	1021 Pleasant Ridge Dr	23322	421-4239	Great Bridge
School House Crossing Civic League	Tom Moore	1612 Prospect Dr	23322	482-4932	Great Bridge
Seabrook Landing Civic League	Lynn Ischep	813 Heritage Point	23322	436-1530	Great Bridge
Shillelagh Farms Homeowner's Association	Brad Leonhardt	1912 Heathway Trail	23323	548-2151	Great Bridge
Southeastern Civic League	Dorothy Mitchell	3148 Eason Rd	23322	421-3682	Great Bridge
Southwood Civic League	Ed Carbaugh	823 Waterfall Way	23322	547-8256	Great Bridge
Stonegate Civic League	Larry Balkus	P.O. Box 16271	23328	482-0918	Great Bridge
Turnbridge Station Civic League	Rick Scruggs	220 Mooregate Ct	23322	339-5593	Great Bridge
Whittamore Road Civic League	Lomeli Holley	3301 Andrews Dr	23323	485-3948	Great Bridge
Woodards Mill Civic League	Michael Friel			546-5920	Great Bridge
Alden Square Homeowner's Association	Nicki Douglas	1509 Debbs Lane	23320	549-4764	Greenbrier

City Of Chesapeake
Civic Leagues Directory

Civic League/Neighborhood Association	President/Contact	Address	Zip	Phone #	Location
Clearfield Avenue Triangle Civic League	B.J. Whitehurst	536 Clearfield Ave	23320	547-3840	Greenbrier
Crest Harbour Civic League	Fabius Tucker	912 Mains Creed Rd	23320	547-4260	Greenbrier
Crestwood Parkside Civic League	Gigie Button	205 Dunn St	23320		Greenbrier
Crestwood Precinct Civic League	Wilelia Coker	710 Marcus St	23320	543-3016	Greenbrier
Emerald Greens Homeowner's Association	Kevin Cosgrove	1424 Baffly Loop	23320	549-4264	Greenbrier
Eva Garden Civic League	Ronnie and Dollie Sp	1217 East Eva Blvd	23324	545-5381	Greenbrier
Greenbrier Civic League	Debi Jones	1912 Devonwood Commc	23320	446-5647	Greenbrier
Greenbrier Property Owners Association	Lori Anthony	1021 Eden Way North # 1	23320	547-9229	Greenbrier
Hunnington Lakes Civic League	Art Mahoney	P.O. Box 3020	23327	548-3332	Greenbrier
Hunningdon Woods Civic League	Grant Ayers	1228 Placid Way	23320	548-1286	Greenbrier
Indian River Park Neighborhood Watch	Dorinda Trumbaue	2000 Engle Ave	23320	424-5302	Greenbrier
Kemp Woods Civic League	Martin Trishman	P.O. Box 1833	23320	436-4404	Greenbrier
North Battlefield Civic League	Michael Sarros	149 Thrasher Rd	23320	436-9206	Greenbrier
Oak Brooke Meadows Civic League	Maria Mills	500 King Maple Ct	23320	547-3573	Greenbrier
Stillwater Civic League		520 Stillwater Dr	23320		Greenbrier
Wedgewood Estates Homeowner's Association	Eugene Winston	1006 Fairway	23320		Greenbrier
Wynngate, Tallwood & Norcova Civic League	Teresa Stephenson	901 Wynngate Dr	23320	436-1781	Greenbrier
Campostella Square Civic League		3004 Bill Reid Ct	23324	545-3179	South Norfolk
Fairfield Parkwood Civic League	March Cromuel	2316 Portlock Rd	23324	545-7528	South Norfolk
Georgetown East Colony and Point Civic League	Katherine Reagan	P.O. Box 13014	23325	420-7050	South Norfolk
Georgetown Manor Townhouses	Rudolph Lester	2029 Allison Dr	23325	361-6913	South Norfolk
Providence Square Civic League	Mrs. Mayes	213 Dexter St East	23324	545-8269	South Norfolk
South Norfolk Civic League	Frank Lilley	905 Ohio St	23324	543-3442	South Norfolk
Southside Civic League	Rev. James McNeil	1003 Old Wood St	23324	543-3134	South Norfolk
Sunrise Hills Civic League	Harry D. Powell Jr.	2941 Candlewood Circle	23324	545-3452	South Norfolk
West Munden Civic League	Garland Williams	1750 Atlantic Ave	23324	543-8592	South Norfolk
Ahoy Acres Civic League	Antonio Lamb	3941 Port Rd	23321	405-9792	Western Branch
Brittany Woods Civic League	Chuck Anderson	2909 Duke of York Dr.	23321	483-0234	Western Branch
Cedar Grove Civic League	Rev. Melvin Mariner	4025 Sun Valley Cres.	23321	465-3172	Western Branch
Colonial Point Civic League	E. Alfonzo Harrell	945 Flintrielf Cres	23321	478-1800	Western Branch
David's Mill Civic League	Jean Melvin	P.O. Box 9481	23321	673-8776	Western Branch
Dock Landing Neighborhood Assoc.	Steve Valdivieso	1549 Odman Dr.	23321	488-7128	Western Branch
Drum Creek Farms Civic League	Carole Logwood	P.O. Box 9422	23321	488-8607	Western Branch

City Of Chesapeake
Civic Leagues Directory

Civic League/Neighborhood Association	President/Contact	Address	Zip	Phone #	Location
Dunedin-Silver Oaks Civic League	Pat Faircloth	3312 Stilworkin Dr.	23321	484-6169	Western Branch
Green Meadow Point Civic League	Barbara Ohmsen	2881 E. Meadow Wood D	23321	484-1753	Western Branch
Joliff Woods Civic League	Bryan Dingus	4728 Condor Dr.	23321	488-7342	Western Branch
Knox Quail Farm Civic League	Robert Lassiter	2504 Quail Ridge	23321	465-8933	Western Branch
Miars Farm Civic League	Michelle Swann	4509 Andrea Lynne Ct	23321	484-7976	Western Branch
Old Taylor Road Civic League		2613 Taylor Rd.	23321	488-7435	Western Branch
Pughsville Civic League	Virginia Gaines	5113 Old Pughsville Rd.	23321	484-5165	Western Branch
Raleigh Place Civic League	Helen Smith	4263 Raleigh Rd.	23321	488-0650	Western Branch
River Bend Civic League	Cindy Kochersperger	1532 Burrowin Dr.	23321	465-1067	Western Branch
Stonebridge Civic League	Larry Bailey Sr.	2557 Lakewood Circle	23321	397-4533	Western Branch
Sunray Farmer's Association	Gary Szymanski	4509 Sunray Ave.	23321	488-1307	Western Branch
Taylor Road Women's Club		2703 Deerfield Cres	23321		Western Branch
Tyre Neck Point Civic League	Doug Downs	3126 Harvestime Cres	23321	638-9515	Western Branch
Wellington Community League	Kevin Stewart	3604 Calverton Ct	23321	673-2861	Western Branch
Winds of Silverwood Civic League	Kimberly Jordan	3107 Radcliffe Ln	23321	638-3176	Western Branch

Appendix E
SJCA RAB

SJCA RAB Contacts

Navy Co-Chair

Ms. Agnes Sullivan, P.E.
NAVFAC MID LANT
Environmental Code EV3,
Bldg. N-26, Rm. 3208
9742 Maryland Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23511-3095
(757) 444-4120
agnes.sullivan@navy.mil

Community Co-Chair

Mr. Robert Mann
2013 Athens Court
Chesapeake, VA 23323
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Navy Public Affairs Officer

LCDR Robert Mehal
Public Affairs Officer
Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic
1510 Gilbert Street
Norfolk, VA 23511
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robert.mehal@navy.mil

EPA

Mr. Todd Richardson
EPA Region III
1650 Arch Street, Mail Code 3HS11
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029
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richardson.todd@epa.gov

VDEQ

Mr. Jim Cutler
VDEQ
629 East Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 698-4498
jlcutler@deq.virginia.gov

Contractors

Ms. Kim Henderson
CH2M HILL
5700 Cleveland Street
Suite 101
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
(757) 671-8311, ext. 440
khenders@ch2m.com

Ms. Janna Staszak
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Virginia Beach, VA 23462
(757) 671-8311, ext. 433
jstaszak@ch2m.com