

FINAL

**JOINT BASE MCGUIRE-DIX-LAKEHURST
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
UPDATE**

**Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst
Environmental Restoration Program**



AUGUST 2016

Table of Contents

List of Figures ii
 List of Appendices..... ii

Executive Summary E-1

1.0 Introduction and Plan Organization 1-1

2.0 Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst Description 2-1
 2.1 Location 2-1
 2.2 History and Formation of the Joint Base..... 2-1

3.0 Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst Environmental Restoration Program 3-1
 3.1 Program Overview and Regulations 3-1
 3.2 Funding and Process..... 3-2
 3.3 National Priority List..... 3-3
 3.4 Site Status 3-4

4.0 Community Background 4-1
 4.1 Community Profile 4-1
 4.2 Community Interviews 4-2
 4.3 Interview Results 4-2

5.0 Community Involvement Program 5-1
 5.1 Communications and Outreach Activities 5-1
 5.1.1 Administrative Record and Information Repository..... 5-2
 5.1.2 Public Comment Periods 5-3
 5.1.3 Public Notices..... 5-3
 5.1.4 Public Meetings 5-3
 5.1.5 Responsiveness Summaries 5-3
 5.1.6 Fact Sheet and Briefing on the Remedial Design 5-4
 5.1.7 Community Involvement Plan 5-4
 5.1.8 Technical Assistance 5-4
 5.1.9 Key Points of Contact 5-5
 5.1.10 Restoration Advisory Board 5-5
 5.1.11 Mailing List..... 5-6
 5.1.12 Fact Sheets 5-6
 5.1.13 News Releases and Outreach through Media Outlets 5-7
 5.1.14 Web Site 5-7
 5.1.15 Community Meetings and Presentations 5-7
 5.1.16 Community Events..... 5-8
 5.1.17 Videos..... 5-8
 5.1.18 On-Site Tours 5-8
 5.1.19 Employee/Tenant Communications 5-8
 5.1.20 Contact with Local Elected Officials..... 5-8

List of Figures

2-1 New Jersey Pinelands Land Capability Map 2-5
2-2 Location Map for Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, Including the BOMARC Facility 2-6

List of Appendices

A Key Contacts A-1
B Elected and Local Officials B-1
C Media List C-1
D Glossary, Acronyms and Abbreviations D-1

Executive Summary

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) has been prepared pursuant to Sections 113(k)(13)(i-v) and 117 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and in accordance with the current United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund guidance, including the *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook* (April 2005).

CIPs are developed to outline concerns and information needs of surrounding communities, how information will be shared with the community about environmental restoration activities, and how decision making for sites will occur.

This CIP describes the community involvement program for Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst (JB MDL) and the surrounding communities in Burlington and Ocean Counties. The CIP updates the previous JB MDL CIP dated July 2013 and the McGuire Air Force Base CIP dated January 2009.

A key component of the JB MDL community involvement program is the JB MDL Restoration Advisory Board which continues to meet on approximately a quarterly basis. The Board serves as the main forum for the community to share concerns and receive answers to their questions and updates on the environmental program.

A new JB MDL environmental restoration web site (www.envirostorejbmdl.com) has recently been developed and is available to the general public. The web site will be another important communication tool in providing timely, accurate information to the on-post and off-post communities and enhancing public participation.

Another change since the last CIP is the ability to access online the Administrative Records for Dix, McGuire and Lakehurst, providing another method for the community to receive information.

Key modifications and additions to this updated CIP include incorporating information gleaned from community interviews conducted in the fall of 2015 and early 2016; updating information related to the progress of environmental investigation and cleanup activities; incorporating concerns and input from Restoration Advisory Board meetings since 2013; adding newly implemented communication activities; and, updating key contacts and appendices.

Since this CIP is a key document for the interested community, the document has been written for the general public. A minimum number of acronyms and technical terms have been used. Appendix D contains a glossary and a list of acronyms and abbreviations used in many of the technical documents produced in the Environmental Restoration Program and is a potential reference for the general public.

1.0 Introduction and Plan Organization

Community involvement identifies a process for engaging in dialogue and collaboration with communities affected by the Environmental Restoration Program. It is based on the belief that Congress was clear that people have a right to know what the government is doing in their community and to have a say in it. Its purpose is to give people the opportunity to become engaged in the program's activities and to help shape the decisions that are made. Community involvement is not a public relations effort to sell plans to the community, nor is it just the communication of information. Community involvement is the vehicle used to get community concerns and interests to the decision-making table so they can be factored into investigations and remedies. Community involvement includes mechanisms for informing the community of how their input affected the investigation and remedy process. Community involvement also means seeking out and facilitating the involvement of those who are potentially affected. Community involvement is a commitment to early and meaningful community participation.

United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance mentions four steps necessary to satisfactorily accomplish community involvement: 1) listen carefully to what citizens are saying; 2) take the time necessary to deal with their concerns; 3) change planned actions where citizen suggestions have merit; and, 4) explain to citizens what has been done with their input and why. These four steps are key to successful community involvement at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst (JB MDL).

In addition, JB MDL is committed to completing the remediation in a safe manner and to protect public health and the environment. This commitment to safety will be communicated to the public through detailed health and safety plans that are prepared in advance of field work and through actions and communications which occur during field work.

Therefore, it is the continuing goal of JB MDL to:

- Provide effective and comprehensive mechanisms for informing and engaging the community surrounding JB MDL and communities on JB MDL of Environmental Restoration Program activities;
- Maintain a strategy fostering ongoing, two-way communication between JB MDL and the local community so concerns and suggestions are heard, addressed, and their impact communicated back to the community; and,
- Work with all stakeholders to engage in dialogue and to work in a collaborative manner regarding environmental restoration efforts at JB MDL.

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) provides the strategy and mechanisms for achieving these goals.

This CIP consists of the following major sections:

- Section 1: Introduction and Plan Organization
- Section 2: Installation Description
- Section 3: Environmental Response Program
- Section 4: Community Background
- Section 5: Community Involvement Program
- Appendix A: Key Contact List
- Appendix B: Elected and Local Officials
- Appendix C: Media Contact List
- Appendix D: Glossary, Acronyms and Abbreviations

2.0 Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst Description

2.1 Location

Bordered by Burlington and Ocean Counties and located in the Pinelands National Reserve area in central New Jersey (Figures 2-1 and 2-2), JB MDL occupies approximately 42,000 contiguous acres. McGuire is located adjacent to the town of Wrightstown in Burlington County. Dix is located in both Burlington and Ocean Counties in New Jersey and is one of the largest military installations in the northeast United States. Lakehurst is located in Jackson and Manchester Townships, Ocean County.

2.2 History and Formation of the Joint Base

The oldest portion of the installation began as an ammunition proving ground near the resort town of Lakehurst. In 1917, following the Russian Revolution, the Eddystone Testing Ground was procured by the Ordnance Department of the Army. The area was then named Camp Kendrick and used as a munitions and mustard testing location.

Nearby Camp Dix (named for Major General John Adams Dix) was also formed in 1917, to serve as a training and staging location for the heavy troop requirements of World War I. Throughout the next few years, Camp Dix trained and deployed the 87th and 34th Infantry Divisions and was the birthplace of the fabled 78th “Lighting” Division and “Point of the Wedge” in World War I’s final offensive.

After the war, both installations experienced rapid reductions in manpower and personnel. However, the Navy, wishing to continue its lighter-than-air efforts, saw Camp Kendrick as a likely location for airship operations and began building the foundation for its air station in 1919. The foundation — Lakehurst’s Hangar One — was built to house and support the Lighter-than-Air program. The structure was 961-feet long, 350-feet wide, and 200-feet high and was intentionally built oversize in order to comfortably construct and house the first of the U.S.’s rigid airships, the Shenandoah.

In 1921, the Navy purchased Camp Kendrick from the Army and renamed it Naval Air Station (NAS) Lakehurst.

Between the wars, Camp Dix and NAS Lakehurst maintained steady operations. Camp Dix became a training facility for National Guard and Army Reserve units after World War I. Meanwhile, NAS Lakehurst became home to three of the four rigid airships owned by the Navy (ZR-1 Shenandoah, ZR-3 Los Angeles and ZRS-4 Akron). It was the nation’s first Trans-Atlantic International Airport and the U.S. berthing location of the LZ 129 Hindenburg.

On the evening of May 6, 1937, the Hindenburg airship exploded and crashed at Lakehurst killing 37 individuals.

Soon after, NAS Lakehurst purchased an additional 5,892 acres and became the largest naval installation east of the Mississippi at 7,430 acres. As the Navy's primary location for lighter than air vehicles, NAS Lakehurst was a thriving hub of home defense activity.

Camp Dix officially became a permanent Army installation on March 8, 1939. In order to meet the needs of the Army, Fort Dix absorbed surrounding farm fields and wooded acres — nearly 35,000 acres — to create the enormous artillery grounds and training ranges. The installation gained more capacity when the Civilian Conservation Corps runway was constructed in 1937. This formed the Fort Dix Army Air Base that provided aerial support to the Army post.

At the end of World War II, more than 1.2 million soldiers returned home and demobilized at Fort Dix. Fort Dix Army Air Base closed its doors in 1946 when the demobilization mission was completed. Two years later, the Air Force re-opened the installation and named it after one of World War II's leading pilots, Major Thomas B. McGuire.

In the post war years, the three installations would see rapid and meaningful changes.

Fort Dix remained an important Army troop training location. In 1947, it officially became a Basic Training Center and then an Army Training Center in 1956. One year later, Fort Dix revealed the "Ultimate Weapon" which is based on the infantrymen mission. Shifting to 24-hour operations, Fort Dix swung into high gear and produced thousands of recruits to support the Vietnam conflict. To better simulate the battlefield conditions these recruits would face, Fort Dix constructed a mock Vietnamese village to provide realistic training simulations and augment the already robust training offered on the post.

NAS Lakehurst's mission was also restructured. Lakehurst became host to the Navy's first helicopter squadrons, as well as one of the Navy's only overhaul-and-repair services for heavier-than-air and rotary winged aircraft (the forerunner of a Fleet Readiness Center).

Across the way, McGuire Air Force Base opened in August 1948 and rapidly grew into an important eastern hub. From 1948 to 1954, McGuire held a short-lived role as a primary defensive base and a contingent of the defensive role remained on McGuire until 1972.

McGuire quickly became known as the "Gateway to the East" as service members depended on Military Airlift Command for travel to bases and battlefields around the world on aircraft such as the C-54 Skymaster, C-118 Liftmaster, and the C-135 Stratolifter.

On June 7, 1960, a fire destroyed a nuclear warhead-equipped missile in shelter 204 at the Boeing Michigan Aeronautical Research Center (BOMARC) facility. The accident released radioactive material, and heat from the fire and fire suppression activities dispersed the material over a seven-acre area. After the fire, the Air Force took steps to ensure the environment and the local community were protected, including a number of protective measures, surveys and investigations. The BOMARC facility is one of the sites currently included in the Environmental Restoration Program.

NAS Lakehurst's name changed once again in 1977 when the Naval Air Engineering Center relocated from Philadelphia. The critical design, prototyping, manufacturing and testing facilities were constructed to support Naval Air Systems Command.

Five rounds of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) have left an indelible mark on the installation. As the result of the 1988, 1991 and 1995 BRACs, Fort Dix's active Army training mission ended after 45 years. Dix then became an important Regional Reserve Training location and served as a critical reserve troop training location for the entire Eastern region.

The 1993 BRAC ended with an increased mission and capability for McGuire. The KC-10 Extenders joined the extensive C-141 Starlifter fleet stationed on McGuire since the introduction of the cargo airframe in 1967. Close partnerships with nearby Fort Dix and the strong McGuire airlift support provided to mobilizing soldiers heading to Desert Storm and Desert Shield, cemented the need for a strong Air Force location on the eastern seaboard.

Initially, the 1995 BRAC targeted Naval Air Engineering Station (NAES) Lakehurst for closure; however, this decision was soon reversed. Lakehurst's support role to Naval Aviation, specialized testing equipment and dedicated air corridors were too valuable to be relocated. Therefore, additional specialized missions such as the U.S. Army Recruiting Battalion Mid-Atlantic, the Army Communications-Electronics Research, Development and Engineer Center testing mission, and a number of other support missions and training functions transferred to Lakehurst.

On October 1, 2009, under provisions of the BRAC legislation, the three separate installations of McGuire Air Force Base, Fort Dix Army Base, and Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Station were merged into one "superbase." Known as Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst (JB MDL), the combined installation is unique among all military facilities as it is the nation's only tri-service joint base. Active-duty, reserve and guard service members from the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and U.S. Coast Guard ensure total force integration by training, supporting and sustaining installation and global contingency operations. Several Federal, state and local agencies, including the U.S. Coast Guard Atlantic Strike Team, the New Jersey National Guard, and the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice and Veterans Affairs, also reside at JB MDL.

JB MDL now hosts more than 80 mission partners who provide a wide range of combat capability such as airlift, air refueling, mobilization and demobilization of troops, and research and development of testing platform. JB MDL provides installation support for 3,933 facilities with an estimated value of \$8.1 billion.

Since the stand-up of the Joint Base, McGuire remains the "Gateway of the East" and serves as an Air Mobility Center of Excellence. The Marines share McGuire Field and bring an airborne fighting capability to the installation. Lakehurst continues as an elite test and development facility, hosting several developmental missions for the Army and Navy.

The primary mission on Dix continues to revolve around training, mobilization and demobilization as Army, Air Force, Coast Guard, Marines, and Navy forces engage in the numerous developmental programs and facilities situated on the installation.

Figure 2-1. New Jersey Pinelands Land Capability Map

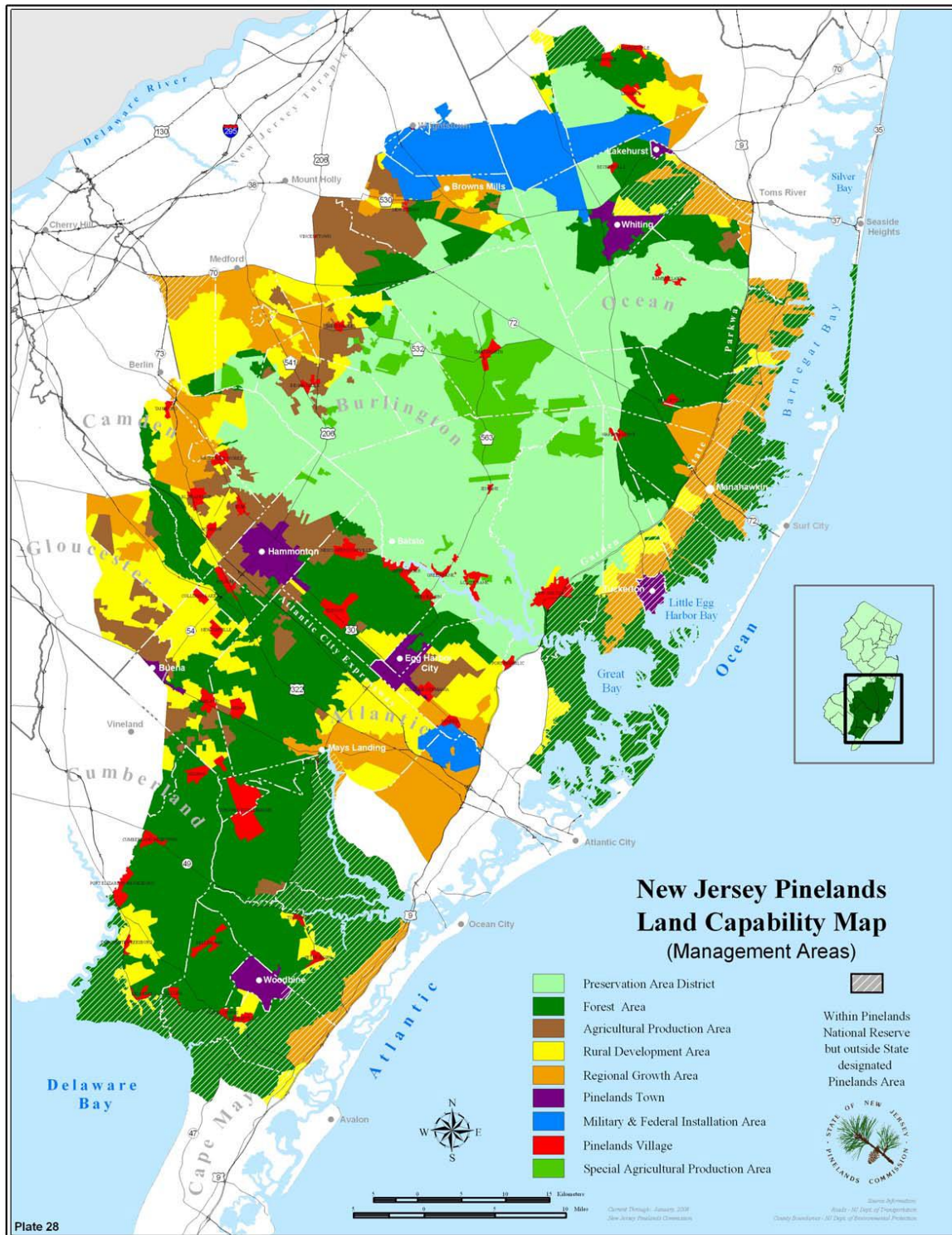
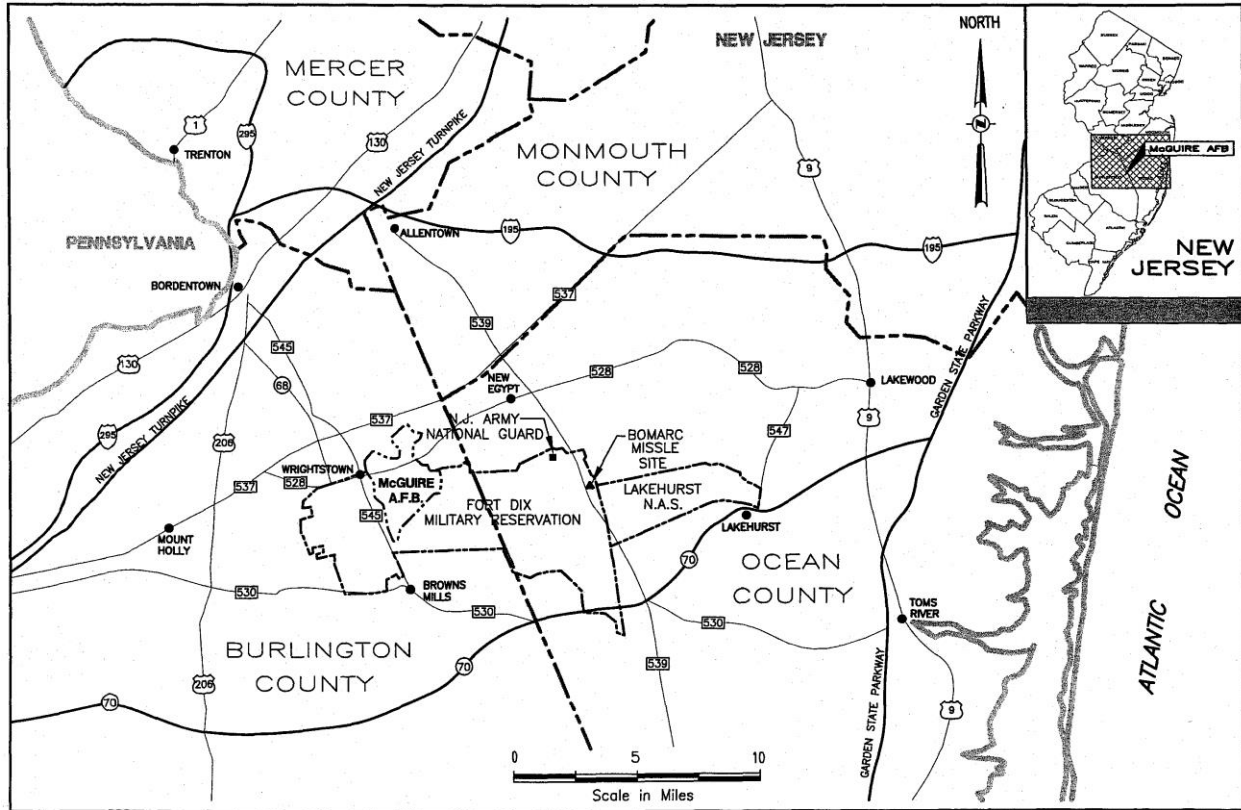


Figure 2-2. Location map for Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst including, the BOMARC Facility



3.0 Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst Environmental Restoration Program

3.1 Program Overview and Regulations

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) was established in 1986 to identify, investigate, and clean-up hazardous waste disposal sites on military installations. Executive Order 12850 gives the Department of Defense the role of Lead Agency for the cleanup of Environmental Restoration Program sites. Two primary federal environmental laws govern the investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

CERCLA, also known as Superfund, was created in 1980 and amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). CERCLA is a public law and series of programs addressing past, present, and threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants that may pose an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare. CERCLA directly addresses environmental releases or threatened releases to the air, surface water, groundwater, sediment, and soil but does not include releases of petroleum, natural gas, and synthetic gas useable for fuel. CERCLA is designed to ensure contaminated sites are cleaned up in a timely manner, cleanup objectives are reasonable and achievable, and the affected community participates in selection of the response actions, as appropriate for the site.

RCRA was established in 1976 and provides the general regulatory framework for management of solid and hazardous wastes and waste management facilities that are currently in use. In conjunction with applicable state regulations, RCRA is generally used at JB MDL Environmental Restoration Program sites to address releases of petroleum, oil, or lubricants.

At JB MDL, the Environmental Restoration Program manages sites under two distinct programs. These programs are the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) which includes both CERCLA and RCRA sites and the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP).

The IRP includes the CERCLA National Priorities List (NPL) sites, CERCLA non-NPL sites and Compliance Sites. EPA acts as lead regulatory agency for NPL sites, and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) acts as lead regulatory agency for the non-NPL sites and Compliance sites. NPL sites at JB MDL include former landfills, fire training areas, bulk fuel storage areas, fuel hydrant systems and maintenance/storage areas. Non-NPL sites include the McGuire Compliance Sites, the BOMARC Missile Facility, and the Dix Sites.

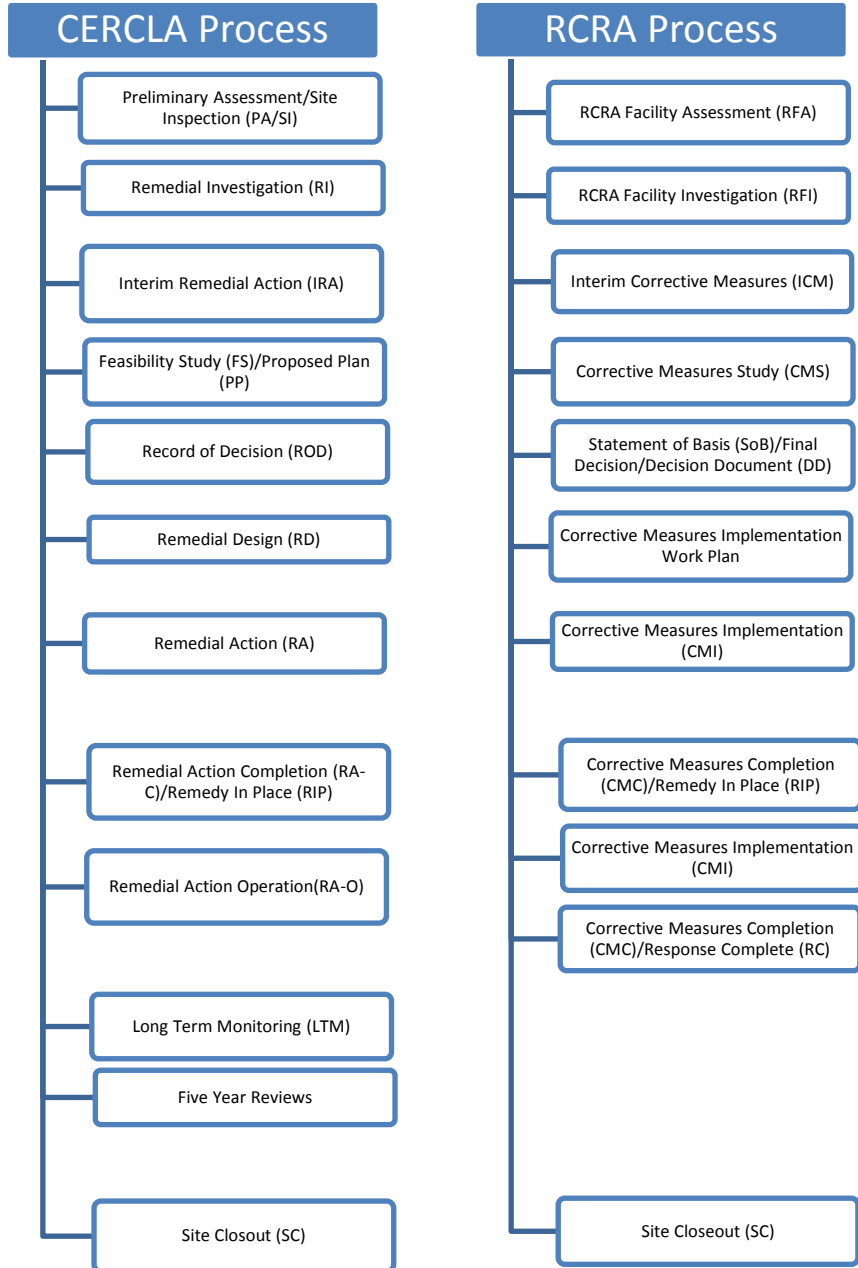
Compliance sites managed under the IRP include the clean-up of petroleum releases associated with past spills, out of service underground storage tanks, oil-water separators, or fuel lines. Compliance sites are managed in accordance with New Jersey Administrative Code and RCRA.

The MMRP was established in 2001 and follows the CERCLA process. The program was implemented to address unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions and munitions components on current and former military installations. The MMRP program at McGuire and Lakehurst manages the munitions sites as NPL sites because both areas have sites that are listed on the NPL. The Dix area no longer has any sites listed on the NPL; therefore the MMRP sites are managed as non-NPL.

3.2 Funding and Process

When Congress passed legislation to establish the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, it also set up the Defense Environmental Restoration Account as the Department of Defense is required to fund their own studies and cleanup.

Environmental Restoration Program sites follow either a CERCLA or RCRA response process. The figure below provides a comparison of the CERCLA and RCRA cleanup processes, from initial site identification to investigation, remedy decision, cleanup, and closeout.



3.3 National Priority List

CERCLA regulation is guided by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The NCP sets forth the basic criteria that governs response to releases and threatened releases and oversees the development of appropriate remedies and is the Federal government's blueprint for responding to both oil spills and hazardous substance releases. The NCP describes the steps that responsible parties (including Federal facilities) must follow in reporting and responding to situations in which hazardous substances are released into the environment. The NCP establishes the criteria, methods,

and procedures EPA uses to determine priority releases for long-term evaluation and response. The national goal described in the NCP is to select remedies that are protective of human health and the environment, that maintain protection over time, and that minimize untreated waste.

The NCP sets forth the Hazard Ranking System and procedures and standards for responding to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. EPA uses the Hazard Ranking System to determine which sites should be listed on the NPL. This List identifies the most serious hazardous waste sites that may need possible long-term cleanup.

McGuire was placed on the NPL in 1999. In September 2009 a Federal Facilities Agreement with EPA was signed and became effective in December 2009 to: 1) ensure that the environmental impacts associated with past and present activities at McGuire are thoroughly investigated, as necessary, and appropriate remedial action is taken to protect the public health, welfare, and the environment; 2) establish a framework and schedule for developing, implementing, and monitoring appropriate response actions at McGuire in accordance with CERCLA, the NCP, RCRA, and applicable New Jersey laws; and 3) facilitate cooperation, exchange of information, and participation of the parties.

At Dix, the Sanitary Landfill Site was the only NPL site. The Sanitary Landfill Site was placed on the NPL in 1984 and subsequently removed from the NPL in September 2012. The NJDEP is the lead regulator for investigative activities and long-term monitoring/maintenance at the Dix sites.

In August 1987, Lakehurst NAES was placed on the NPL and subsequently signed the Federal Facilities Agreement in October 1989. In October 2004, Lakehurst received a Preliminary Close Out Report from the EPA that designated the facility as “construction complete” asserting that the Navy had completed or constructed all remedial work at Lakehurst, and no further activities are required other than the continued operation, maintenance and monitoring.

3.4 Site Status

The following table provides a current number and status of the JB MDL Environmental Restoration Program sites for the IRP and MMRP programs:

ACTIVE JB MDL SITES							
Area	IRP			MMRP		Total	
	Active NPL	Active Non-NPL	Petroleum	Active NPL	Active Non-NPL	Active NPL	Active Non-NPL
			Active Non-NPL				
McGuire	36	3	31	2	0	38	34
Dix	0	12	10	0	2	0	24
Lakehurst	10	0	0	6	0	16	0
Total	46	15	41	8	2	54	58

JB MDL is in the process of updating site fact sheets which will be posted on the environmental restoration web site. Additional information on the JB MDL environmental

sites can be found in the Information Repository. The Information Repository contains items made available to the public, including documentation that is in the Administrative Record and all public documents associated with the Restoration Advisory Board (see Section 5.1.1 for additional information on the Information Repository).

4.0 Community Background

4.1 Community Profile

JB MDL personnel have a direct and involved relationship with their surrounding communities.

Burlington County is the largest county in New Jersey, covering 827 square miles, with a 2015 population of 450,226 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015). The County has gained in population since the 2010 Census. Burlington County has more acres devoted to farming than any other county in the state and is the second-largest blueberry producer and the third-largest cranberry producer in the U.S.

Three-fifths of Burlington County is located within the National Pinelands Reserve, where development is highly restricted to maintain the Pinelands' integrity and unique environmental significance.

Forty political subdivisions exist within Burlington County, consisting of three cities, six boroughs and 31 townships. The county seat is located in Mount Holly. The median age in Burlington County is 38.6, with almost 90% of the population being high school graduates and 31% having a college degree or higher. The median household income is \$79,612 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014).

The top employers in Burlington County include Virtua Memorial Hospital, Lockheed Martin, Burlington Coat Factory, PHH Corporation, Deborah Heart and Lung Center, Lourdes Medical Center, and CVS Caremark Distribution. Higher education institutes in Burlington County are Burlington County Community College and Rutgers University.

Ocean County is the fastest growing county in New Jersey; the current population is 588,721 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015). A key feature in Ocean County is its 44 miles of shoreline communities and tourist areas along the Atlantic Ocean.

Thirty-three political subdivisions exist within Ocean County, consisting of 14 townships and 19 boroughs. The county seat is located in Toms River. The median age in Ocean County is 41, with about 22% of its population being 65 or older compared to a U.S. average of 14%. Approximately 90% of the population are high school graduates and 20% have a college degree or higher. The median household income is \$61,839 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014).

The top employers in Ocean County include JB MDL, Six Flags Theme Park, Ocean Medical Center, Anchor Auto Lease, ShopRite, Southern Ocean Medical Center, and Kimball Medical Center. Higher education institutes in Ocean County are Richard Stockton, Monmouth University, Beth Medrash Govoha, Georgian Court University, and Ocean County College.

4.2 Community Interviews

Information contained in this section is based on feedback received through community interviews, intercept surveys and through communication during Restoration Advisory Board meetings. Community members were contacted by phone and email to gather updated concerns and comments; a summary of relevant prior concerns and comments is also included. Intercept surveys were conducted on JB MDL to gather input from those who work and live on JB MDL regarding their knowledge of the environmental restoration program and how they would like to receive information. The goals of the interviews were to identify community interests and concerns regarding environmental activities at JB MDL and to learn how the community would like to be informed and involved.

4.3 Interview Results

The level of community interest has varied over the years, with spikes when there is an issue receiving coverage in the media or directly affecting homeowners, such as the current New Jersey Natural Gas Pipeline issue. Generally, the interest is highest among the active participants of the Restoration Advisory Board.

In the past, members of the Restoration Advisory Board stated the quarterly Board meetings were the best way for community concerns about the environmental program to be heard and addressed. They also stated that requests for information at the Board meetings were honored by the military. Current input from the Board's community members continues to support the prior feedback. Board community members stated they are generally satisfied with the information being received at the Board meetings and the Air Force's follow-up on questions that cannot be answered at the meeting. Board community members also reiterated the Board meetings are well organized and managed efficiently, the information presented is succinct, and meetings are held at a good location.

Community members of the Board continue to share information they receive at meetings with friends, family members, colleagues and constituents through direct contact or posting of information on their web sites. Most had not heard any recent specific concerns from the general public except for the recent concern over the New Jersey Natural Gas Pipeline.

Several community members of the Board mentioned they were pleased with the recent progress under the new performance-based contract. They stated in the past it seemed like sampling and field work was being repeated without moving forward. An Ocean County representative commented on his appreciation for the partnership with JB MDL, and JB MDL staff accommodating requests for his staff to observe field work and learn first-hand about cutting edge technologies being used in the environmental program which they might not have been exposed to otherwise. He also expressed his appreciation for the JB MDL sharing groundwater data that is very useful for the County's purposes in understanding groundwater trends and area geology.

Community members of the Restoration Advisory Board were pleased to hear their prior requests are being addressed such as adding an audio system to the Board meetings and

the development of an environmental restoration program web site. All believe the web site will be an important way for the community Board members and the general public to be able to easily access key documents and current information. Several members mentioned they would like to be able to refer the general public to the web site to find answers to their questions and become more informed about the environmental program.

Suggestions for improvement from the Board's community members were:

- Responses to some action items could be communicated before the next meeting by email or telephone to speed up the communications.
- Ensure there is sufficient time on the meeting agenda to discuss items of importance to the Board community members to the degree of detail desired by the community members.
- Plan occasional tours to familiarize community members with the sites.
- Making information more readily available to the general public in a concise, easily-understandable format will help the general public who attend the meetings to better understand the various environmental programs and processes.

Intercept surveys were conducted on two days at JB MDL to obtain information on the knowledge level of employees and JB MDL residents about the environmental program. The intercepts were conducted at the McGuire PX/Commissary/Food Court and Lakehurst gym. Those interviewed generally had limited knowledge of the environmental program, but were interested in being kept updated. Their preferred method of receiving information was the web site, Facebook, and the JB MDL newspaper.

5.0 Community Involvement Program

Community members have suggested ways that JB MDL can effectively keep them informed or involved in the cleanup process to achieve the objectives of this plan. As a result of community input, public outreach activities have been identified that will help satisfy the goals of this CIP.

To meet the objectives based on the JB MDL local community profile, this CIP takes the following approaches:

- Follows CERCLA guidance for both NPL sites and non-NPL sites and RCRA sites, and follows New Jersey regulations for Compliance sites.
- Continue encouragement of community involvement through quarterly Restoration Advisory Board meetings to provide residents, community members, regulatory agencies, government officials, civic leaders, environmental organizations, and news media with accurate, timely information about the environmental investigations, cleanup activities, and other important related technical and administrative matters;
- Continue opportunities for public review of reports and documents containing proposed cleanup actions;
- Maintain open communication among the U.S. Air Force, EPA, NJDEP, and other local, state, and federal government agencies and officials, in addition to community leaders, organizations, media, and other interested groups or individuals;
- Maintain an environmental restoration program web site;
- Maintain Information Repositories at the Burlington and Ocean County Public Libraries;
- Maintain the Administrative Record online;
- Facilitate interagency participation and decision-making; and,
- Monitor community concerns and update this plan as necessary.

5.1 Communications and Outreach Activities

This section provides recommended approaches to help facilitate active public involvement and communication among all interested stakeholders with respect to the environmental restoration program. Many of these activities were presented in earlier CIPs and have been implemented.

The first nine activities are required by the CERCLA, as amended by the SARA, and subsequent guidance. The tenth activity is required by Department of Defense guidance.

The other activities are supplemental activities being undertaken by JB MDL to meet the goals and objectives outlined above or additional tools that JB MDL will use as warranted. The required and optional activities provide a framework for conducting a comprehensive and effective community involvement and information exchange program. The framework is flexible and allows for modifications based on future suggestions from community members, as well as changes in the environmental restoration program. Additionally, based on the level of community interest, the amount, type and frequency of activities can be adjusted as necessary.

5.1.1. Administrative Record and Information Repository

To ensure program-specific information is available to interested community members, JB MDL has established and maintains an Information Repository. The Information Repository is a file that provides the public with a single reference source for information about environmental restoration activities at the installation. The Information Repository contains items made available to the public, including documentation that is in the Administrative Record and all public documents associated with the Restoration Advisory Board. The Administrative Record consists of all documents and materials that form a basis for the Air Force's selection of a response action, including regulatory agency review and comments. The Information Repository also may contain other documents pertinent to the activities at the installation, particularly documents related to Environmental Restoration Program community outreach activities and publicly disseminated information. JB MDL will continue to update the Information Repository with new reports and information as they become available. News releases, public notices, fact sheets, and other communication methods have been and will continue to be used to remind the community of the availability of information at the repository. The Administrative Record/Information Repository for McGuire, Dix, and Lakehurst is on DVDs and located behind the Reference Desk at the Westampton Branch of the Burlington County Library. The location and business hours are:

Burlington County Public Library	Sunday	1 – 5 p.m.
5 Pioneer Boulevard	Mon.–Fri.	9 a.m. – 9 p.m.
Westampton, NJ 08060	Saturday	9 a.m. – 5 p.m.
(609) 267-9660	July/Aug.	Close at 5 p.m. on Friday and closed all Sundays

<http://www.bcls.lib.nj.U.S./>

The Administrative Record/Information Repository for JB MDL (Lakehurst) is on DVDs and is located at:

Ocean County Library	Mon.-Thurs.	9 a.m. – 9 p.m.
101 Washington St.	Fri.-Sat.	9 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Toms River, NJ 08753	Sunday	1 p.m. – 5 p.m. (Sept. to May)
(732) 349-6200		

<http://theoceancountylibrary.org/>

A web-based version of the Administrative Record/Information Repository for JB MDL (McGuire, Dix and Lakehurst) is also available online at: <http://afcec.publicadmin-record.us.af.mil/>

5.1.2. Public Comment Periods

Public comment periods are required by the CERCLA for certain documents during removal and remedial actions. Documents that require public comment periods are Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analyses, Proposed Plans, and Amendments to Records of Decision. Public comment periods also are required for similar RCRA documents. The public comment period provides citizens with the opportunity to express opinions on JB MDL environmental restoration documents and plans, which include cleanup alternatives. These documents will be available at the information repositories and on the JB MDL environmental web site, and copies will be made available to the Restoration Advisory Board. Community input is encouraged, and citizens are made aware that JB MDL considers their opinions prior to making final decisions. The comment period lasts for a minimum of 30 days and can be extended by citizen request. These review periods are announced in local newspapers, mailings, e-mails, and fact sheets.

5.1.3 Public Notices

CERCLA requires public notices be issued to inform the community of various activities, the release of documents, upcoming meetings, and the opportunity for public comment. These notices ensure the community has an opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns. Public notices are required when the administrative record is first made available; an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Proposed Plan, or Amendment to a Record of Decision is released for public comment; an Explanation of Significant Difference is made available; and, when a Record of Decision is signed. JB MDL also places paid notices of Restoration Advisory Board meetings in local newspapers. JB MDL typically publishes notices in the Asbury Park Press and the Burlington County Times.

5.1.4 Public Meetings

The opportunity for the public to request a public meeting on any Proposed Plan or Record of Decision amendment is required by CERCLA. JB MDL plans to schedule public meetings on Proposed Plans without requiring them to be requested. The purpose of any meeting is to convey information about the environmental restoration program in a clear and comprehensive manner and provide opportunities for members of the community to interact with installation personnel and other involved agencies. Whenever feasible, JB MDL will provide the public with at least two weeks' notice of a meeting. Also as required by law, JB MDL will prepare a transcript of the meeting which will be part of the Administrative Record and available to the public.

5.1.5 Responsiveness Summaries

Following the required public comment period for any document, a Responsiveness Summary will be prepared. The Responsiveness Summary documents public concerns and issues raised during the comment period and contains JB MDL's responses to those

comments, in addition to recording how comments have been considered in the decision-making process. The Responsiveness Summary becomes a part of the decision document and will be made available for public review at the information repository. Providing responses to citizens' concerns and comments will help to continue a productive, two-way flow of information by explaining how the input has impacted the project.

5.1.6 Fact Sheet and Public Briefing on the Remedial Design

CERCLA requires a fact sheet be prepared once the remedial design of an action is completed and before the remedial action begins. The fact sheet will be distributed to individuals on the mailing list and e-mail list and be made available at Restoration Advisory Board meetings. If there is significant interest or impact on the community, JB MDL will provide an opportunity for citizens to meet and discuss the action.

5.1.7 Community Involvement Plan

CERCLA requires this CIP be prepared based on community interviews and other relevant information. CERCLA also requires the CIP to be reviewed and revised, if necessary, before finalizing the remedial design to ensure any community concerns pertinent to the remedial design and construction phase are addressed. EPA guidance recommends the Plan be periodically reviewed (approximately every two years) and updated, if needed, to ensure community concerns and information needs are accurate and being addressed. JB MDL will follow CERCLA and EPA guidance and keep this CIP updated.

5.1.8 Technical Assistance

CERCLA requires the public to be informed of the availability of technical assistance grants.

Technical assistance is available to the Restoration Advisory Board through the Department of Defense Technical Assistance for Public Participation program. Board members may vary in their expertise and skills—some may have technical backgrounds in the environmental field, some may be community or business leaders, and others may be neighbors of JB MDL with the perspective and concerns of an individual resident. The Technical Assistance for Public Participation program can be utilized to equip the Restoration Advisory Board with the additional skills they may need by providing them with financial assistance to procure a technical expert or technical training to help them better understand the scientific and engineering issues underlying complex environmental restoration activities. These additional skills may enable the Restoration Advisory Board to provide more effective input into decisions. More information about the Technical Assistance for Public Participation program can be found at: <http://www.aec.army.mil/Services/Restore/RestorationAdvisoryBoards.aspx>.

Technical assistance is also available from the EPA through the Technical Assistance Grant program. The Technical Assistance Grant program was established under the SARA of 1986 and promotes community involvement by providing qualified community

groups with funds to help the community participate in the decision-making process at NPL sites. The Technical Assistance Grant program allows community groups to obtain objective, independent scientific and engineering support by hiring a technical advisor, who can assist the community in interpreting and commenting on the cleanup process. The Technical Assistance Grant program has funding limits and is subject to certain regulations. Specific information on the Technical Assistance Grant program is available by contacting the EPA (see Appendix B) and at the following web site: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-grant-tag-program>.

5.1.9 Key Points of Contact

One of the objectives of this plan is to provide the public with key points of contact for dissemination of information regarding environmental activities conducted at JB MDL. The points of contact for JB MDL, including their names, addresses, phone numbers, and email addresses are provided in Appendix A. Contact information will also be provided in fact sheets and at meetings.

5.1.10 Restoration Advisory Board

Department of Defense guidance (Restoration Advisory Board Rule Handbook, Office of the Secretary of Defense, March 2007) requires a Restoration Advisory Board to be established where there is sufficient interest in an installation's environmental restoration program.

Prior to becoming JB MDL, each base had a separate Board. In 2009, the three Boards were merged into one joint Restoration Advisory Board.

The Board meets approximately quarterly at an off-post location, typically the Senior Citizen Community Center in Cookstown. Restoration Advisory Board meetings are announced by mailings or email to the Restoration Advisory Board mailing list and newspaper advertisements. Newspaper advertisements are placed in the Burlington County Times and Asbury Park Press. Minutes of the meeting become part of the Information Repository, are distributed to the mailing list, and are made available on the web site.

The Restoration Advisory Board is co-chaired by the JB MDL CEG Commander and an elected member of the community. A list of Board members is included in Appendix A.

The Restoration Advisory Board membership is open to the public and selection is based on applicant representation of diverse interests in the local community with preference given to those who are most impacted by the restoration process. A list of current members can be found in Appendix A. Participation by EPA, State and County representatives increases communication among all stakeholders. Interested citizens and the media are invited to attend meetings and observe the Restoration Advisory Board at work. Applications for membership are available at Restoration Advisory Board meetings, and JB MDL encourages interested community members to apply. Information about Restoration Advisory Board openings will continue to be relayed to elected and local officials and to be included in fact sheets and news releases and on the web site.

Community members of the Restoration Advisory Board are expected to attend meetings; provide individual input in an open, honest and constructive manner; represent and communicate community concerns, act as a conduit for exchange of information between JB MDL and the community; review, evaluate and comment on documents and other materials related to the environmental restoration program; represent and communicate Restoration Advisory Board issues to the community; and serve without compensation. Restoration Advisory Boards are not decision-making bodies but provide valuable input to the installation and environmental agencies on decisions. Community members serving on the Restoration Advisory Board do not need to reach consensus as the installation makes decisions based on input from as many constituencies as possible and appreciates information from all individuals.

Members of the general public are invited to participate in the Restoration Advisory Board meetings as outlined in the Restoration Advisory Board's operating procedures. The JB MDL's Restoration Advisory Board includes a specific time on the agenda for general public comment and will continue to facilitate active dialogue during the meetings with members of the general public.

5.1.11 Mailing List

As this is considered one of the cornerstones of an effective outreach strategy, JB MDL continues compiling a mailing list of parties who have expressed an interest in the environmental restoration program for the purpose of information dissemination. The list includes interested community members, Federal, State and local elected officials, Restoration Advisory Board members, citizen groups, and local media representatives. The mailing list will be continually updated through the collection of name and address information at all public and JB MDL interactions regarding environmental cleanup of the installation. The list of elected officials will be updated after each election. Opportunities for updating and removal will be provided to community members. The list will be used to distribute newsletters, fact sheets, media releases, notices of public meetings, and other types of printed materials. Additionally, an email mailing list has been developed for those community members and stakeholders who prefer to receive project information in an electronic format. This communication medium helps ensure that all relevant, as well as potentially relevant, individuals and groups are kept up to date on cleanup activities. Requests for placement on the mailing list by community members should be directed to the JB MDL Environmental Restoration Office; sign-up may also be done through the web site.

5.1.12 Fact Sheets

Fact sheets will be prepared by JB MDL and contain information on the status of environmental studies and remedial actions, updates on schedules, technical topics, contact information, and instructions on how to join the mailing list. These brief publications are intended to explain technical information to the general public and will be written in non-technical language, easily understood by the general public. Fact sheets will be distributed to the mailing list and e-mail list and, if appropriate, distributed at on-

post and off-post public places. Fact sheets will also be made available at Restoration Advisory Board meetings.

5.1.13 News Releases and Outreach Through Media Outlets

During the community interviews, some respondents mentioned receiving information through community and the JB MDL newspapers; at the same time, they acknowledged many people no longer read newspapers. Information published in local newspapers or broadcast on radio and television is an effective way to distribute information to large numbers of people in a short period of time. However, each media outlet determines how and if they use the information in the news release. Therefore, news releases only supplement, not replace, other forms of communication. Periodic news releases will help to ensure accurate and consistent information is available to the media. In addition to sending fact sheets to media outlets, JB MDL will send periodic news releases on public comment periods, public meetings, significant findings, and other key activities.

Appendix C contains a list of local media contacts. JB MDL's Public Affairs Office is the point of contact for all media.

5.1.14 Web Site

JB MDL has developed an Environmental Restoration Program web site (www.envirorestorejbmdl.com). JB MDL will continue to update the web site so it is a significant tool in helping community members to stay informed and involved in the decision-making process. JB MDL will post agendas, presentations and minutes from Restoration Advisory Board or other public meetings. Documents released for formal public comment periods will be posted on the web site. The web site will serve as a central point of information about the restoration program, status of cleanup activities, and announcements of meetings and other events.

5.1.15 Community Meetings and Presentations

Community meetings can be held when necessary to inform community members about JB MDL's environmental actions and/or site condition changes and receive feedback from the public on proposed courses of action. The format of the meeting can range from informal availability / open house sessions to a more formal presentation / question and answer format. Informational tools used at these meetings may include posters, fact sheets, and other site specific displays or demonstrations. Whenever feasible, JB MDL will provide the public with at least two weeks' notice of a scheduled meeting. Smaller group meetings with neighborhood or civic associations can also be scheduled. JB MDL staff are also available to make presentations at meetings of community groups and associations such as the Chamber of Commerce, Neighborhood Advisory Councils, or Rotary Clubs. Community organizations interested in a presentation can contact the JB MDL Public Affairs Office contact listed in Appendix A.

5.1.16 Community Events

Participating in local events allows information to be distributed and questions answered for individuals who are already present at a venue as compared to attending a special meeting held by JB MDL. An example may be a local fair. JB MDL will evaluate possible local events where it would be appropriate for JB MDL staff to have information available. Invitations for JB MDL to participate in a community event can be made to the JB MDL Public Affairs Office contact listed in Appendix A.

5.1.17 Videos

Video recordings can allow community members to receive information in a visual format at a time convenient for them to review. Video recordings could be made available of technologies, field activities, or other educational topics. The videos could be shown at meetings and posted on the web site.

5.1.18 On-Site Tours

Conducting tours for Restoration Advisory Board members and other groups can provide a visual picture of the environmental sites being investigated or remediated and the technology being used. Tours will be conducted, upon request, to interested groups. Requests for tours should be made to the JB MDL Public Affairs Office contact listed in Appendix A. Tours for the Restoration Advisory Board will be scheduled through the Environmental Restoration Program staff.

5.1.19 JB MDL Employee/Tenant Communications

On-post employees and tenants are key stakeholders and an integral part of the community involvement program. Additional means of providing environmental restoration program information to them include the on-post newspaper, emails, and other public affairs office communications.

5.1.20 Contact with Local Elected Officials

JB MDL will continue to keep elected officials informed of key environmental issues and milestones through emails, phone calls, and mailings. JB MDL will also provide briefings to elected officials upon request. Elected officials are listed in Appendix B. These local officials can help ensure JB MDL is kept apprised of changing community concerns and can assist with disseminating information from JB MDL.

Appendix A

Key Contacts

JOINT BASE MDL AND REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS

JB MDL

Col Gregory L. McClure
87th Civil Engineering Group
2401 Vandenberg Avenue
Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ 08641

Mr. Curtis Frye
Chief, Environmental Restoration Program
787th CES/CEIE
2403 Vandenberg Avenue
Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ 08641
Phone: (609) 754-4952
Fax: (609) 754-2996
Email: Curtis.Frye@us.af.mil

Deputy Chief of Public Affairs
87th Air Base Wing Public Affairs
2901 Falcon Lane, Suite 235
Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ 08641
Phone: (609) 754-2104
Fax: (609) 754-6999
Email: 87.abw.pa@us.af.mil

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Mr. Doug Pocze
EPA, Region 2
290 Broadway
Mail Code: 18th FL
New York, NY 10007-1866
Phone: (212) 637-4432
Email: pocze.doug@epa.gov
Chief, Federal Facilities Section

Ms. Carla Struble
EPA, Region 2
290 Broadway
Mail Code: 18th FL
New York, NY 10007-1866
Phone: (212) 637-4322
Email: struble.carla@epa.gov
Project Manager for Lakehurst/McGuire Sites

Ms. Patricia Seppi
EPA, Region 2
290 Broadway
Mail Code: 26th FL
New York, NY 10007-1866
Phone: (212) 637-3679
Email: seppi.pat@epa.gov
Public Affairs Office, Community Liaison

NJDEP

The NJDEP has assigned a Case Manager for each of the service branches/programs at JB MDL.

JB MDL McGuire Sites
Mr. Phillip Cole
NJDEP, Bureau of Case Management
P.O. Box 402

Trenton, NJ 08625
Phone: (609) 292-0395
Email: Phil.Cole@dep.nj.gov

JB MDL Dix Sites

Mr. Haiyesh Shah
NJDEP, Bureau of Case Management
P.O. Box 28, Floor 5W,
401 E. State Street,
Trenton, NJ 08625
Phone: 609-633-0718
Email: haiyesh.shah@dep.nj.gov

JB MDL Lakehurst Sites

Mrs. Donna Gaffigan, Mail Code 401-05F
NJDEP, Bureau of Case Management
P. O. Box 402
Trenton, NJ 08625-0402
Phone: (609) 633-1494
Email: donna.gaffigan@dep.nj.gov

JB MDL MMRP Sites

Mr. Ralph Rodrigues
NJDEP, Emergency Management Program
East State Street, Floor 5
P.O. Box 028
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0028
Phone: (609) 984-2065
Email: Ralph.Rodrigues@dep.nj.gov

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Col Gregory McClure, JB MDL (DoD Co-Chair)
Mr. Christopher Archer, JB MDL
Mr. Curtis Frye, JB MDL
Ms. Nicole Brestle, JB MDL
Mr. Doug Pocze, EPA
Ms. Carla Struble, EPA
Mr. Phil Cole, NJDEP
Mr. Haiyesh Shah, NJDEP
Ms. Donna Gaffigan, NJDEP
Mr. Ralph Rodrigues, NJDEP
Mr. Michael Tamn, Community Co-Chair
Mr. Thomas Besselman, Jr., Community Member
Mr. Matt Csik, Ocean County
Mr. Albert Hopkins, Community Member
Ms. Theresa Lettman, Pineland Preservation Alliance
Mr. Frank Storm, Community Member
Ms. Nancy Wittenberg, NJ Pinelands Commission

JB MDL ENVIRONMENTAL STAFF

Mr. King Mak
Mr. Michael Figura
Mr. James Richman
Ms. Erin Laux

Appendix B

Elected and Local Officials

FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Name	Federal Office	Local/State Office
United States Senate		
The Honorable Cory Booker	Room 324 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg. Washington, DC 20510 (202) 224-3224	One Gateway Center 23 rd Floor Newark, NJ 07102 (973) 639-8700
The Honorable Robert Menendez	Room 528 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, DC 20510-3006 (202) 224-4744	One Gateway Center Suite 1100 Newark, NJ 07102 (973) 645-3030
U.S. House of Representatives		
The Honorable Donald Norcross District 1	1531 Longworth House Office Building Washington D.C. 20515-3001 (202) 225-6501	10 Melrose Avenue Suite 210 Cherry Hill, NJ 08035 (856) 427-7000
The Honorable Frank LoBiondo, District 2	Room 2427 Rayburn House Office Building Washington D.C. 20515-3002 (202) 225-6572	5914 Main Street Suite 103 Mays Landing, NJ 08330 (609) 625-5008
The Honorable Tom MacArthur District 3	1239 Longworth House Office Building Washington D.C. 20515 (202) 225-4765	Toms River Town Hall 33 Washington Street Toms River, NJ 08753 (732) 569-6495
The Honorable Christopher Smith District 4	2373 Rayburn House Office Building Washington D. C. 20515 (202) 225-3765	405 Route 31 North Ringoos, NJ 08551 (609) 286-2571

STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Name	State Office	Phone Number
Governor of New Jersey		
The Honorable Chris Christie	Office of the Governor PO Box 001 Trenton, NJ 08625	(609) 292-6000
NJ Senate		
The Honorable Dawn Marie Addiego District 8	176 Route 70, Suite 13 Medford, NJ 08055	(609) 654-1498
The Honorable James Holzapfel District 10	852 Highway 70 Brick, NJ 08724	(732) 840-9028
The Honorable Samuel Thompson District 12	2501 Highway 516, Suite 101 Old Bridge, NJ 08857	(732) 607-7580

NJ Assembly		
The Honorable Joe Howarth District 8	176 Route 70, Suite 13 Medford, NJ 08055	(609) 654-14998
The Honorable Maria Rodriguez-Gregg District 8	176 Route 70, Suite 13 Medford, NJ 08055	(609) 654-1498
The Honorable Gregory McGuckin District 10	852 Highway 70 Brick, NJ 08724	(732) 840-9028
The Honorable David Wolfe District 10	852 Highway 70 Brick, NJ 08724	(732) 840-9028
The Honorable Robert Clifton District 12	935 Highway 34, Suite 3B Matawan, NJ 07747	(732) 970-6386
The Honorable Ronald Dancer District 12	2110 West County Line Rd. Jackson, NJ 08527	(609) 758-0205

COUNTY OFFICIALS

Name	Office	Phone Number
OCEAN COUNTY		
Freeholders:	101 Hooper Avenue Toms River, NJ 08753	(732) 929-2116 (732) 929-2001 (732) 244-2121 (732) 929-2002 (732) 929-2003
John Barlett, Jr.		
Gerry Little		
Virginia Haines		
Joseph Vicari		
John Kelly		
Carl W. Block, County Administrator		(732) 929-2147
Scott Colabella, Town Clerk		(732) 929-2018
Environmental Agency Karen Greene, Chairperson Attn: John Protonentis	175 Sunset Avenue Toms River, NJ 08754	(732) 929-2054
BURLINGTON COUNTY		
Freeholders:	49 Rancocas Road Room 123 PO Box 6000 Mount Holly, NJ 08060	(609) 265-5020
Mary Ann O'Brien		
Bruce Garganio		
Kate Giles		
Joseph Donnelly		
Ryan Peters		
Eve Cullinan, County Administrator		
Gina Wheatley, Clerk		

LOCAL OFFICIALS

Name	Office	Phone Number
OCEAN COUNTY		
Jackson Township Michael Reina, Mayor Barry Cologero, Council Scott Martin, Council Ann Updegrave, Council Ken Bressi, Council Rob Nixon, Council Ann Marie Eden, Clerk	95 West Veterans Highway Jackson, NJ 08527	(732) 928-1200
Lakehurst Borough Harry Robbins, Mayor Stephen Childers, Council Patricia Hodges, Council Robin Busch, Council James Davis, Council Gary Lowe, Council Bernadette Dugan, Clerk James Davis, Tri-Base Liaison	5 Union Avenue Lakehurst, NJ 08733	(732) 657-4141
Manchester Township Ken Palmer, Mayor James Vaccaro, Sr., Council Samuel Fusaro, Council Brendan Weiner, Council Craig Wallis, Council Charles Frattini, Sr., Council Sabina Skibo, Clerk Michael DiGiore, Environmental Commission Chair	1 Colonial Drive Manchester Township, NJ 08759	(732) 657-8121
Plumstead Township Jack Trotta, Mayor Eric Sorchik, Deputy Mayor Michael Wysong, Council Herb Marinari, Council Vince Lotito, Council Ronald Dancer, Administrator Dorothy Hendrickson, Clerk Mary Dancer, Environmental Commission Chair	121 Evergreen Road New Egypt, NJ 08533	(609) 758-2241

Name	Office	Phone Number
BURLINGTON COUNTY		
New Hanover Township Dennis Roohr, Mayor/Administrator Paul Peterla, Council Patrick Murphy, Council Rick Koshak, Council TBD, Council (being appt 4/12/16) Adel Gianaris, Clerk	2 Hockamick Road Cookstown, NJ 08511	(609) 758-2172
North Hanover Township James Durr, Mayor Deborah Butler, Deputy Mayor Louis DeLorenzo, Council John Kocubinski, Council Brendan O'Donnell, Council Mary Picariello, Clerk	41 Schoolhouse Road Jacobstown, NJ 08562	(609) 758-2522
Pemberton Borough Harold Griffin, Mayor Robin Mosher, Council Stacy Stockton, Council Norma Ward, Council Terry Jerome, Council Tim Quinlan, Council Bonnie Haines, Council Donna Mull, Clerk/Administrator	50 Egbert St. Box 261 Pemberton, NJ 08068	(609) 894-8222
Pemberton Township David Patriarca, Mayor Jason Allen, Council Letha Jackson, Council Jack Tompkins, Council Kenneth Cartier, Council Norma Trueblood, Council Dennis Gonzalez, Administrator Amy Cosnoski, Clerk Environmental Commission	500 Pemberton-Browns Mills Road Pemberton, NJ 08068	(609) 894-8201
Springfield Township Denis McDaniel, Mayor Anthony Marinello, Deputy Mayor David Frank, Council John Hlubik, Council Peter Sobotka, Council Patricia Clayton, Clerk	2159 Jacksonville Jobstown Rd Jobstown, NJ 08041	(609) 723-2464
Wrightstown Borough Thomas Harper, Mayor Mike Borsavage, Council Scott Timberman, Council Laurance Lounds, Council	21 Saylor's Pond Run Wrightstown, NJ 08562	(609) 723-4450

William Bird, Jr., Council Jeanie Knapp, Council Samuel Grove, Council Freda Gorman, Clerk		
---	--	--

Appendix C

Media List

Name of Organization	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Atlantic County Weeklies	115 12 th St. PO Box 596	Hammonton	NJ	08037-0596
The Press Atlantic City	11 Devins Lane	Pleasantville	NJ	08232
The Courier News	PO Box 6600	Bridgewater	NJ	08807
Philadelphia Inquirer	P.O. Box 8263	Philadelphia	PA	19101
Times of Trenton	500 Perry Street	Trenton	NJ	08605
Burlington County Times *	4284 Route 130 North	Willingboro	NJ	08046
KYW-TV 3	1900 Landmark I	Cherry Hill	NJ	08034
Asbury Park Press*	44 Washington Street	Toms River	NJ	08753
Asbury Park Press*	3601 Highway 66 Box 1550	Neptune	NJ	07754
Associated Press	309 Fellowship Rd. 2 nd Floor	Mount Laurel	NJ	08054
Philadelphia Daily News	400 North Broad Street	Philadelphia	PA	19130
Trenton Times, Mount Holly Bureau	49 Rancocas Road	Mount Holly	NJ	08060
Bergen Record	150 River Street	Hackensack	NJ	07601
Bridgeton Evening News	100 E. Commerce St.	Bridgeton	NJ	08302
Community News	PO Box 119	Browns Mills	NJ	08015
WHTGAM/FM 1410.0/106.3	1129 Hope Road	Asbury Park	NJ	07712-3195
WJRZ-FM 101.1	PO Box 1000 1001 Beach Avenue	Manahawkin	NJ	08050
The Central Record	PO Box 1027	Medford	NJ	08055
New Egypt Press	58 Main Street	New Egypt	NJ	08533
Star-Ledger	1 Star-Ledger Plaza	Newark	NJ	07102-1200
WHWH 1350AM	221 Withers Pan St.	Princeton	NJ	08542
WJZ-640 Radio	50 Tensaw Drive	Browns Mills	NJ	08015

*Denotes newspapers used to advertise Restoration Advisory Board meetings.

Appendix D – Glossary, Acronyms and Abbreviations

Glossary

Action Memorandum—An action memorandum serves as the primary decision document that determines the need for a CERCLA removal action, authorizes the removal action, identifies the action and cleanup levels and explains the rationale for the removal response. (For a non-time critical removal action, this would be the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis approval memo which documents the appropriateness of the removal action).

Administrative Record (AR)—The Administrative Record consists of all documents and materials that form a basis for the Air Force’s selection of a response action, including regulatory agency review and comments.

Cleanup—Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health or the environment. The term is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of remedial response, such as the remedial investigation and feasibility study.

Closure—The completion of a set of rigidly defined functions for a hazardous waste facility no longer in operation.

Comment period—A time period for the public to review and comment on various documents and actions. For example, a comment period is provided when the EPA proposes to add sites to the NPL. A minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow community members to review and comment on a remedial investigation and feasibility study and Proposed Plan; it must be extended an additional 30 days upon timely request by a member of the public. A comment period is required to amend the Record of Decision. Similarly, a 30-day comment period is provided when the EPA proposes to delete a site from the NPL.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP)—A plan required by the NCP at all NPL sites to inform and involve the public in the Environmental Restoration Program decision-making process and respond to community concerns.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)—The federal law (PL 96-510) passed Dec. 11, 1980, that provides a series of programs to address the cleanup of hazardous waste disposal and spill sites. This program is codified in the *Federal Register* (42 United States Code [USC] 9601 et seq. and in 26 USC 4611, 4612, 4661, 4662, 4671, and 4672). It has been modified and amended several times, most significantly in 1986 by the SARA.

Construction completion—Identifies completion of cleanup activities.

Corrective Measures Implementation (CMI)—The RCRA equivalent of remedial action under CERCLA.

Corrective Measures Study (CMS)—The RCRA equivalent of a feasibility study under RCRA.

Decision Document (DD)—A generic term used to describe the documentation for the selection of a removal action, remedial action, or other type of environmental restoration action. Examples

of DDs include an Action Memorandum (i.e., document describing a removal action selected in accordance with subpart 300.415 of NCP) and Record of Decision (i.e., document describing the selection of a remedial action).

Defense Environmental Restoration Account—The Department of Defense (DoD) funding program for the Environmental Restoration Program.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)—The DoD Program, mandated in SARA Section 211, which includes the Environmental Restoration Program as a component. The Defense Environmental Restoration Program statute can be found at 10 USC 2701-08.

Discarded Military Munitions (DMM)—As defined in 10 USC § 2710(e)(2), “military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of disposal. The term does not include UXO, military munitions that are being held for future use or planned disposal, or military munitions that have been properly disposed of consistent with applicable environmental laws and regulations.”

Environmental Restoration Program (ERP)— The comprehensive program designed to address restoration of the environment affected by Air Force activities. The ERP provides for the environmental cleanup of contamination whose release is attributable to the Air Force. The Air Force executes its ERP by planning, programming, and implementing response actions. The ERP has three program categories: Installation Restoration Program, Military Munitions Response Program, and Building Demolition/Debris Removal.

Feasibility Study (FS)—The document which discusses the development, evaluation, selection, and description of remedial-action alternatives.

Hazard Ranking System Scoring—Screening of sites for placement on the NPL.

Information repository (IR)—A file that provides the public with a single reference source for information about environmental restoration activities at the installation. The Information Repository contains items made available to the public, including documentation that is in the Administrative Record and all public documents associated with the Restoration Advisory Board or equivalent. The Information Repository may also contain other documents pertinent to the activities at the installation, particularly documents related to ERP community outreach activities and publicly disseminated information. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents, such as a public school, city hall, or library.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP)—A sub-category of the ERP. The IRP covers response actions (i.e., the identification and investigation of releases, removal actions and remedial actions, or a combination of removal and remedial actions) to address: the release or substantial threat of release of hazardous substances; the release or substantial threat of release of any pollutant or contaminant that may present an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare (as defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), *Title 42 United States Code* (42 USC) Sections (§§) 9601 – 9675; the release of Petroleum, oil, lubricants (POL) (IAW with the DERP, cleanup of POL may be addressed as part of the IRP. CERCLA contains a petroleum exclusion, so it may not be used to address certain releases of POLs. POL releases may also be covered under other applicable authorities consistent with the DERP, such as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)); hazardous wastes and hazardous waste constituents. (Per 42 USC § 9601(14))

Long-Term Management (LTM)—Environmental monitoring, review of site conditions, and maintenance of a remedial action to ensure continued protection as designed once a site achieves Response Complete (RC). LTM includes the operations and maintenance measures required to maintain the effectiveness of response actions. LTM should be used until no further environmental restoration response actions are appropriate or anticipated. Examples of LTM include landfill cap maintenance, leachate disposal, fence monitoring and repair, performance of five-year reviews, and land use control maintenance.

Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP)—The MMRP pertains to munitions response actions that address Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), Discarded Military Munitions (DMM), or Munitions Constituents (MC) at defense sites (i.e., munitions response areas (MRAs)/munitions response sites (MRSs)). Defense sites exclude operational ranges, operating storage or manufacturing facilities, or facilities that are used for or were permitted for the treatment or disposal of military munitions, and locations outside the United States.

Munitions Constituents (MC)—As defined in 10 USC § 2710(e)(3), “any materials originating from UXO, DMM, or other military munitions, including explosive and non-explosive materials, and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of such ordnance or munitions.”

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP) 40 Code of Federal Regulators 300—The Federal regulation established under the Clean Water Act and expanded under CERCLA that provides for the coordinated and effective response to discharges of oil and to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants.

National Priorities List (NPL)— The list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response. Non-Federal sites can be cleaned up using money from the trust fund, but not Federal sites. The list is based primarily on the Hazard Ranking System score a site receives. The EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

National Priorities List Site Deletions— Removal of sites from the NPL.

No Further Action (NFA) — The stage at which the DoD has completed active management and monitoring at an environmental restoration site, and no additional environmental restoration funds will be expended at the site. SC occurs when environmental restoration goals have been achieved that allow unrestricted use/unlimited exposure of the property (e.g., no further LTM, land use controls, etc). This also may be referred to as site closure.

NPL Site Listing Process— Identification of sites or releases that appear to warrant cleanup (Hazard Ranking System Score of 28.5 or higher).

Post-Construction Completion— Optimization, operations, and maintenance of remedial action for the long-term protection of human health and the environment.

Preliminary Assessment (PA)— The process of collecting and reviewing available information about known or suspected hazardous waste sites or releases. The DoD, EPA, and State Regulatory Agencies use this information to determine whether the site requires further study. If further study is needed, a Site Inspection is undertaken.

Proposed Plan (PP)— A public participation requirement of CERCLA to prepare a document which summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy, rationale for the preference, alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the remedial investigation and feasibility study, and the preferred alternative. Public review and comment on all alternatives under consideration must be sought actively by the facility or agency proposing the plan.

Public Affairs Office— Installation personnel who are responsible for maintaining proper communication channels with the public regarding installation activities of public concern.

Remedial Action (RA)— The construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design of the selected cleanup alternative at a site.

Remedial Action - Construction (RA-C)— The period of time in which a response action is being implemented but is not yet operating as designed. At the end of this phase of work a remedy is in place (RIP).

Remedial Action – Operations (RA-O)— The period during which the selected remedy is operated but cleanup standards have not yet been achieved. The objective of RA-O is to achieve cleanup standards as cost effectively as possible.

Removal Action— When the lead agency determines that a removal action is appropriate, actions shall (as appropriate) begin as soon as possible to abate, prevent, minimize, stabilize, mitigate or eliminate the threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment. The lead agency shall, at the earliest possible time, also make necessary determinations pursuant to the NCP. There are three types of removal actions:

Non-time-critical removal action (NTCRA) – Whenever a planning period of at least six months exists before on-site activities must be initiated an Engineering Evaluation/Cost analysis would be conducted to determine the appropriateness of the removal action; or

Time-critical removal action (TCRA) – When the lead agency determines that a period of less than six months exists before the on-site removal activity must begin.

Emergency removal action (ERA) – Those actions where the release requires that on-site activities be initiated within minutes or hours of the determination that a removal action is appropriate.

Remedial design (RD)— An engineering phase that follows the Record of Decision when technical drawings and specifications are developed for the subsequent remedial action at a site.

Response Action— Identification, investigation, removal actions, remedial actions, or a combination of removal and remedial actions.

Response Complete (RC)— A milestone signifying that the DoD component has met the remedial action objectives for a site, documented the determination, and sought regulatory agreement. RC signifies that DoD has determined at the end of the PA/SI or RI that no additional response is required; achieved RIP and the required RA-O has achieved remedial action objectives; or where there is no RA-O phase, then the RA-C has achieved the remedial action objectives. LTM may occur after RC is achieved.

Remedial Investigation (RI)—The Environmental Restoration Program - or CERCLA-related process to determine the nature and extent of the problem posed by a release or threatened

release. The RI emphasizes data collection and site characterization of hazardous waste sites in an interactive fashion with the feasibility study.

Remedy in Place (RIP)— Designation that the final remedial action has been constructed, is functional, and is operating as planned in the remedial design and would be expected to meet the remedial action objectives detailed in the decision document. Examples of RIP are a soil vapor extraction system or an in-situ chemical treatment system that is installed and operating as designed for which performance data indicate the system will achieve remedial action objectives, thus demonstrating proper operation of the system.

Remedial Project Manager (RPM)—The Air Force official responsible for overseeing remedial response activities at Air Force Environmental Restoration Program sites in accordance with NCP Section E and Air Force policies. EPA also uses this term to designate the EPA staff person assigned to oversee environmental investigations and actions at a site.

Record of Decision (ROD)—The ROD documents the remedial action plan for the site addressed pursuant to CERCLA authority and serves to: certify that the remedy selection process was carried out in accordance with CERCLA and to the extent practicable with the NCP; describe the technical parameters of the remedy, specifying the methods selected to protect human health and the environment including treatment, land use controls, and cleanup levels; and, provide the public with a consolidated summary of information about the site and the chosen remedy, including the rationale behind the selection.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)—The Federal law that establishes a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent the creation of new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)—The RCRA equivalent to a CERCLA Preliminary Assessment. This phase includes a review of all records related to the site, a site visit, and sometimes soil or water sampling.

RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI)— If during the RCRA Facility Assessment it is determined that additional investigation is necessary, the site will move forward to the Facility Investigation phase.

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)— A board composed of community members, base personnel, and government agency representatives who provide advice to the base on the Environmental Restoration Program.

Site—A distinct area of an installation containing one or more releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances treated as a discrete entity or consolidated grouping for response purposes. Installations may have more than one site.

Site Closure (SC)—The stage at which the DoD has completed active management and monitoring at an environmental restoration site, and no additional environmental restoration funds will be expended at the site. SC occurs when environmental restoration goals have been achieved that allow unrestricted use/unlimited exposure of the property (e.g., no further LTM, land use controls, etc). This also may be referred to as no further action.

Site Inspection (SI)— A technical phase that follows a preliminary assessment designed to collect more extensive information on a hazardous waste site. The information is used to score the site with the Hazard Ranking System to determine whether response action is needed.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), PL 99-499—Modifications to CERCLA; enacted on October 17, 1986.

Superfund— The common name used to denote (1) The trust fund established in CERCLA or (2) CERCLA itself.

Technical Assistance Grant Program— A grant program that provides funds for the independent technical advisors of qualified citizens groups to help them understand and comment on technical decisions relating to Superfund cleanup actions. The program has since changed and is called Technical Assistance Services for Communities.

Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO)—Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause.

Unrestricted Use/Unlimited Exposure (UU/UE)- Defines the state at a site where land use is not restricted for receptor groups by the presence of contaminated media.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AR	Administrative Record
BOMARC	Boeing Michigan Aeronautical Research Center Missile Facility
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
CMC	Corrective Measures Completion
CMI	Corrective Measures Implementation
CMS	Corrective Measures Study
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DD	Decision Document
DMM	Discarded Military Munitions
DoD	Department of Defense
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERA	Emergency Removal Action
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
FS	Feasibility Study
IR	Information Repository
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
JB MDL	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst
LTM	Long Term Management
MC	Munitions Constituents
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MRA	Munitions Response Areas
MRS	Munitions Response Sites
NAES	Naval Air Engineering Station
NAS	Naval Air Station
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
NFA	No Further Action
NFAE	No Further Action Equivalent
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
NPL	National Priorities List
NTCRA	Non-Time-Critical Removal Action
PA	Preliminary Assessment
POL	Petroleum, oil, lubricants
PP	Proposed Plan
RA	Remedial Action
RA-C	Remedial Action - Construction
RA-O	Remedial Action - Operation
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RC	Response Complete
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy in Place
ROD	Record of Decision

RPM	Remedial Project Manager
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SC	Site Closeout
SI	Site Inspection
SoB	Statement of Basis
TCRA	Time-Critical Removal Action
U.S.	United States
USC	United States Code
UU/UE	Unrestricted Use/Unlimited Exposure
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance