

FINAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE RICOCHET AREA MUNITIONS RESPONSE SITE IN STATE GAME LANDS 211, PENNSYLVANIA

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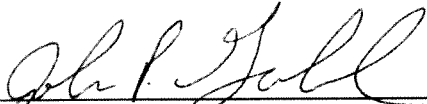
Weston Solutions, Inc.

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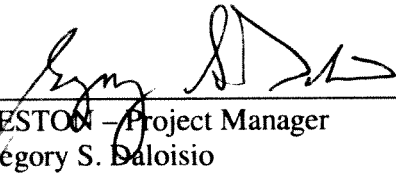
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DoD	Department of Defense
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
LTC	Lieutenant Colonel
MRS	Munitions Response Site
NGB	National Guard Bureau
PAARNG	Pennsylvania Army National Guard
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TRC	Technical Review Committee
WESTON	Weston Solutions, Inc.

1. OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

The National Guard Bureau (NGB) and Pennsylvania Army National Guard (PAARNG) developed this Community Relations Plan in preparation for community relations activities to be conducted during the remedial investigation activities at the Ricochet Area Munitions Response Site (FTIG-003-R-01), Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation in Annville, PA. NGB has contracted with Weston Solutions, Inc. (WESTON®) to conduct the remedial investigation work and assist with community relations activities. WESTON is an environmental engineering firm headquartered in West Chester, PA. This Community Relations Plan was prepared utilizing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook* (EPA 540-K-01-003, April 2002); EPA's *Superfund Community Involvement Toolkit* (EPA 540-K-01-004, September 2002); and the U.S. Army Military Munitions Response Program's *Munitions Response Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Guidance* (Final Draft October 2008). The Department of Defense (DoD) established the Military Munitions Response Program to attain a better understanding of munitions response requirements and potential costs. The two EPA documents can be accessed via the Internet at the following websites:

- http://www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/cag/ci_handbook.pdf – *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook*
- <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/pdfs/contents.pdf> – *Superfund Community Involvement Toolkit*

A copy of the U.S. Army Military Munitions Response Program's Final Draft *Munitions Response Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Guidance* is available at the project information repository (see Appendix D, Information Repository Locations).

1.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THIS COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

The purpose of this document is to provide information about community concerns and present a community relations program that will enhance communication between local residents and NGB, PAARNG, and Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation as the remedial investigation at the site progresses.

The objective of community relations is to involve the public in activities and decisions related to the remedial investigation. The community relations program promotes two-way communication between members of the public and NGB, PAARNG, and the military reservation.

1.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

This community relations plan consists of the following sections:

- Section 1 – A summary of the objectives and contents of the community relations plan and an overview of EPA’s Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) program.
- Section 2 – A description and history of the site.
- Section 3 – A profile of the community around the site, and a discussion of issues and concerns of the community.
- Section 4 – A discussion of the community relations program.

This Community Relations Plan contains the following appendices:

- Appendix A – Glossary
- Appendix B – Key Contacts
- Appendix C – Suggested Location for Public Meetings
- Appendix D – Suggested Locations of Information Repository/Administrative Record

1.3 OVERVIEW OF THE ARMY MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT GUIDANCE

The U.S. Army Military Munitions Response Program follows the process outlined in CERCLA and the National Contingency Plan. As appropriate, a site investigation is conducted to analyze and determine suitable response alternatives. The Army’s program complements and expands existing CERCLA remedial investigation and feasibility study guidance, providing focus on the unique situation of sites containing unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, and munitions constituents. Appendix D of the U.S. Army Military Munitions Response Program’s *Munitions Response Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Guidance* (Final Draft October 2008) provides the “Army Military Munitions Response Program Remedial

Investigation/Feasibility Study Public Involvement Guidance.” The guidance recommends a proactive posture. It advises personnel to research and develop an understanding of local community concerns regarding munitions response areas and munitions response sites and to “take appropriate action by amending communications plans, installation restoration community relations plans, and environmental messages based on input from local stakeholders.” The guidance also states “as appropriate, communicate with the community through the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) or Technical Review Committee (TRC).” An overview of a RAB is provided in Section 1.4.1 of this Community Relations Plan.

The Military Munitions Response Program’s Public Involvement Guidance section presents key message points to effectively communicate the Army’s reassurances and concerns regarding the remedial investigation and feasibility studies at munitions response areas and munitions response sites. The key message points are:

- **Stewardship** – The Army is a good steward of the environment.
- **Readiness** – The Army must train as it fights and will fight as it is trained.
- **Sustainability** – The Army’s long-term viability depends on balancing mission requirements worldwide with explosives safety and human health protections, as well as safeguards for the environment.
- **Expertise** – The Army will make use of the nation’s best available and appropriate technology to accurately assess these munitions response areas and munitions response sites and successfully complete required munitions response actions.
- **Partnership** – The Army will work with regulators, local community leaders, and members of the public to address concerns and ensure the safe performance of munitions response actions.
- **Local Perspective** – Provide a compelling message that the Army acknowledges and will address significant local community concerns (i.e., health safety, environmental justice, economic issues, equity issues, and other policy issues).

The Military Munitions Response Program’s Public Involvement Guidance suggests a number of communication tools and techniques to use as appropriate:

- **Public meetings** – At the discretion of the Army, information can be presented at any scheduled public meeting.

- **Public availability sessions (poster stations)** – A type of public meeting that provides a forum where Army officials and the public can interact in a less formal manner.
- **Community interviews** – Talking and listening to neighbors and community leaders helps to develop an understanding of community concerns about munitions response sites, current community perceptions, and sources of information useful to communicate interested stakeholders.
- **Focus groups** – Conduct community research through group interviews of 8 to 12 people for 1 to 2 hours.
- **Information products** – Provide information in printed and video formats in language easy for the public to understand. Printed materials include fact sheets, newsletters, brochures, briefing charts, and annual reports.
- **News releases** – The Army will disseminate project-related articles and announcements to local/area news media. News releases must be filed in the administrative record or information repository.
- **Website** – The Internet provides another means to update the public with up-to-date installation messages and project information.
- **Group presentations** – Briefings and speeches can be presented upon request to a RAB, TRC, homeowner associations, civic groups, and others at their regularly scheduled meetings. Feedback from these presentations can be used to evaluate the project's community relations program.
- **On-site tours** – Tours offer the opportunity for first-hand views of sites, actions, and technologies. Visitor safety is paramount.
- **Information repositories** – Military Munitions Response Program documents will be placed in the project information repository.
- **Media opportunities** – These opportunities allow journalists to learn more about the site and obtain an in-depth understanding of the Military Munitions Response Program and the remedial investigation/feasibility study process without the pressure of a deadline. These opportunities let the journalists take stock photos and video footage to use in future news stories.

1.4 OVERVIEW OF RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDS, TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEES, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

1.4.1 Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)

A RAB is a forum to discuss and exchange information about the DoD environmental restoration program, identify issues of concern, and establish a direct line of communication between DoD, communities, and regulators. Membership on a RAB consists of representatives from the installation, state and local government, EPA, local groups, and the community. A RAB provides communities or individuals affected by an installation's environmental restoration activities with a framework for participating in the environmental process.

In March 2007, DoD issued a document entitled *Restoration Advisory Board Rule Handbook* to supplement the RAB Rule, which was issued on May 12, 2006 (71 Federal Register 27610) with technical corrections at 71 Federal Register 42756 (July 28, 2006). In accordance with statutory requirements (10 U.S.C. 2705(d)(2)(A)), the RAB Rule addresses the establishment, characteristics, composition, and funding of RABs. The handbook can be accessed on-line at https://www.denix.osd.mil/portal/page/portal/content/environment/cleanup/WN/RAB-Rule-Handbook_Final.pdf.

According to the handbook: "RABs fulfill a statutory requirement for DoD to establish, whenever possible and practical, a committee to review and comment on DoD actions and proposed actions regarding environmental restoration. DoD strongly encourages RABs at installations where environmental restoration activities occur and where there is community interest in establishing a RAB. Technical Review Committees (TRCs) satisfy the same statutory requirements as a RAB, but RABs are the preferred forum. If the community is not interested in establishing a RAB at the installation, then a RAB is not required; however, DoD must make the opportunity to establish a RAB available if the community becomes interested and must assess community interest every 24 months while environmental restoration activities are still ongoing."

According to the *Management Guidance for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program* (September 2001), only one RAB or TRC will be recognized per installation.

RABs may discuss only environmental restoration activities. Examples of RAB activities may include the following.

- Review and comment on environmental restoration documents and activities.
- Provide information to the community.
- Receive input from the community.
- Obtain information regarding schedule, technical methods or approach, and status of environmental restoration activities.

RAB members provide valuable input to the installation and environmental agencies on environmental restoration decisions; however, RABs are not decision-making bodies. The installation decision-makers will listen to and consider the input from RAB member; however, the installation is not required to follow RAB recommendations.

RABs provide a formal forum for interested parties to meet and discuss environmental restoration activities. RABs prepare a mission statement that details goals and describes its purpose. RABs develop and follow operating procedures that include guidelines for issues to address, membership, participation, training, roles and responsibilities, and reporting requirements. Co-chairs, a representative each from the community and the installation, lead the RAB meetings. All RAB meetings are open to the public. Meeting minutes must be made available to the public.

1.4.2 Technical Review Committee (TRC)

The purpose of TRCs is to review and comment on technical aspects of environmental restoration activities and proposed remedial actions at DoD installations. TRC membership consists of at least one representative from the installation, EPA, state and local government, and the community.

TRCs are similar to RABs but not as formal. Operating procedures are not required for TRCs. TRCs are chaired only by installation personnel. All TRC members are appointed by the installation. Meeting minutes are not required but usually kept on file.

1.4.3 Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP)

The Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) program provides community members of RABs with access to independent technical support through the use of government purchase orders. It is intended to supplement existing sources of support and foster a relationship of trust and understanding between the community and DoD. For example, TAPP funds can be used to hire a separate environmental consultant to review and explain a feasibility study or other technical documents to RAB community members.

TAPP is limited to the community membership of RABs. This restriction was part of the legislation that created the TAPP program. The community members of a RAB suggest topics for a TAPP project and are responsible for determining what projects to pursue and for exploring other sources of support prior to turning to TAPP.

TAPP purchase orders are limited to \$25,000 or 1% of restoration cost to complete (the total cost of installation cleanup) annually, with a \$100,000 cap on the amount available to any one RAB per installation.

Procurement of the TAPP purchase order for technical assistance is subject to the availability of funds. After the technical assistance contractor has completed the task for the RAB community members, the RAB is responsible for reporting to DoD whether the TAPP was worthwhile or met the expectations of the RAB community members.

More information about the TAPP program is available in DoD's guidance entitled *Handbook: Technical Assistance for Public Participation* (February 2000). This document can be accessed on the Internet at the following website:

<http://stinet.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA376044&Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf>

1.5 OVERVIEW OF CERCLA PROGRAM

In 1980, the United States Congress enacted CERCLA, also known as Superfund. CERCLA authorizes EPA to investigate and respond to hazardous substance releases that may endanger public health and the environment. The 1980 law also established a \$1.6 billion fund to pay for the investigation and cleanup of sites where parties responsible for the releases are unable or

unwilling to address contamination problems. Congress amended and reauthorized CERCLA in October 1986 as the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, increasing the size of the fund to about \$8.5 billion.

It is important to note that the Ricochet Area Munitions Response Site is not listed on the National Priorities List and thus is not a Superfund site. However, the environmental studies and community relations program are being performed in accordance with the CERCLA program under the Military Munitions Response Program. Typically, at a Superfund site, EPA conducts a series of processes leading up to the remedial investigation stage. The following briefly describes the stages as they apply to a Superfund site:

1. **Discovery** – Sites may be discovered in a number of ways: hazardous substance release; citizens petition EPA to investigate a site; or state and local governments may request EPA to investigate a site.
2. **Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection** – During the Preliminary Assessment, EPA searches permits, titles, and other records to gather information about past activities, exposure pathways, and human and other biological targets at the site. The Site Inspection involves an investigation of site conditions.
3. **National Priorities List** – The site is considered to be listed on the National Priorities List, a list of the most serious sites identified for possible long-term cleanup.
4. **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study** – Determines the nature and extent of contamination. Assesses the treatability of site contamination and evaluates the potential performance and cost of treatment technologies.

For more information about the remedial investigation/feasibility study, see Section 1.5.1 of this Community Relations Plan.

5. **Record of Decision** – The decision document that explains which cleanup alternatives will be used at a site.
6. **Remedial Design/Remedial Action** – Preparation and implementation of plans and specifications for cleaning up the site.
7. **Construction Completion** – Indicates completion of the physical cleanup construction; however, this does not mean the final cleanup goals have been achieved.
8. **Post-Construction Completion** – Ensures cleanup actions provide for the long-term protection of human health and the environment through long-term response actions, operation and maintenance, institutional controls, five-year reviews, and remedy optimization.

9. **National Priorities List Delete** – Removes a site from the list once all cleanup actions are complete and cleanup goals are achieved.
10. **Reuse** – Information on how the Superfund program works with communities and other partners to return hazardous waste sites to safe and productive use without interfering with the cleanup remedy.

More details about the Superfund process are available on-line at the following EPA website:
<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/index.htm>.

1.5.1 Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study

A remedial investigation involves the following steps:

- Identify the types of contaminants present at and near the site.
- Assess the degree of contamination.
- Characterize potential risks to the community and the environment.

A feasibility study evaluates cleanup alternative remedies for environmental problems at a site. The development of cleanup alternatives requires the following steps:

- Identify remedial action objectives.
- Identify potential treatment, resource recovery, and containment technologies that will satisfy the objectives.
- Screen the technologies based on their effectiveness, implementability, and cost.
- Assemble technologies and their associated containment or disposal requirements into alternatives for the contamination at the site.

The time to conduct the remedial investigation and feasibility study varies from site to site. Some sites can easily take 18 to 24 months or more to complete a remedial investigation and feasibility study; however, actual on-site work may last no longer than a few weeks to several months. The remainder of the time is spent on laboratory work and report preparation and review.

It is important to note that the Military Munitions Response Program's remedial investigation field work at the Ricochet Area Munitions Response Site is scheduled to last approximately 55 days. Preparing, reviewing, and finalizing the remedial investigation report may last over a year. The



next step (i.e., feasibility study and proposed plan) after the remedial investigation phase may not be necessary if the risk assessment and remedial investigation do not identify any munitions concerns in the site.

1.5.2 Community Involvement Requirements

There are specific community relations activities that must be performed in accordance with CERCLA (see Table 1-1, Required Community Involvement Activities at CERCLA Remedial Responses). Additional community relations activities tailored to the distinctive needs of each site and the specific community interests may be implemented.

Table 1-1

Required Community Involvement Activities at CERCLA Remedial Responses

Technical Milestones	Required Public Involvement Activities
Remedial Investigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community interviews • Establish information repository • Prepare community involvement plan • Hold a public meeting • Establish administrative record • Publish public notice (announce remedial investigation, public meeting, information repository, and administrative record locations)
Feasibility Study/Proposed Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update information repository and administrative record • Prepare proposed plan (feasibility study summary fact sheet) • Hold a public meeting • Prepare transcripts of public meeting • Set 30-day public comment period • Publish public notice (announce recommended cleanup alternative, public meeting, public comment period, information repository, and administrative record) • Prepare responsiveness summary to accompany record of decision
Record of Decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update information repository and administrative record • Publish public notice (decision document officially signed) • Revise community involvement plan, if needed
Remedial Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare final design fact sheet • Provide a public briefing on remedial design

2. SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 SITE LOCATION

The Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation is located in southern Dauphin County and northern Lebanon County in south-central Pennsylvania (Figure 2-1). Blue Mountain (also called First Mountain) separates the reservation's support and logistical coordination area from the tank and artillery training areas. The tank and artillery training area is located in the valley between Blue and Second Mountains.

The Ricochet Area Munitions Response Site is located between Second and Stony Mountains. The east and west boundaries are based on the air space restricted area identified in 1995. The site is located within the Pennsylvania State Game Lands 211 owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and managed by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Also, the Ricochet Area site lies within East Hanover Township in Dauphin County and Cold Spring Township in Lebanon County.

2.2 SITE HISTORY

2.2.1 Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation

The Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation was established in 1931 when the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania purchased approximately 18,000 acres as a military training facility for the Pennsylvania Army National Guard with training maneuvers starting in 1933. The training area consisted of approximately 16,000 acres located northwest of the reservation's support and logistical coordination area. Weapons fire was supported by an approximate 1,500-acre impact area in the north-central portion of the training area (between Blue and Second Mountains).

In 1940, the land was leased to the federal government for training U.S. Army Infantry and Armor Divisions. In 1942, the installation was put under the command of New York Port of Embarkation and served as a staging area for troops preparing for transport overseas. From 1942 to the end of World War II, the facility supported the Transportation Corps Training Center and served as a prisoner of war camp for captured German soldiers.

Figure 2-1

Site Location, Ricochet Area Munitions Response Site
Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation



In 1945, the land north of the reservation was purchased by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be used as the Cold Spring firing position, and military use continued until 1958. The Cold Spring Range Fan was active from about 1940 to 1970, and associated munitions types were 60-mm, 81-mm, and 4.2-inch mortars, and projectiles such as 105-mm, 155-mm and 8-inch projectiles. The Cold Spring Range Fan was a separate munitions response site from the Ricochet Area Munitions Response Site, but it was combined into the Ricochet Area site during the site investigation because it fell within the same area. The exact targets and impact area for the munitions fired from the Cold Spring Range Fan are unknown.

Between 1946 and 1951, the reservation was placed on deactivated status as a federal base and served as the National Guard Training Site. The reservation resumed active status for the Korean conflict (1951-1953) and returned to deactivated status in 1953 when it was turned over to the Pennsylvania Military District. During the late 1960s and early 1970s (Vietnam conflict), the installation served as the Reserve Officers Training Corps summer camps.

The reservation was used twice as a Refugee Resettlement Camp—in 1975 for over 32,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees, and in 1980 for over 19,000 Cuban aliens.

On October 1, 1998, the Army ended its responsibility with the reservation as part of the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure. The National Guard Bureau took control, and the reservation became a National Guard and Army Reserves training center. The Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation covers approximately 19,000 acres and now serves as headquarters for the Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard, and as the primary training site in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for individual and collective weapons training qualification. In addition, civilian organizations with similar interests and training needs are also accommodated when possible. A yearly average of approximately 100,000 students and trainees receive instruction at the installation.

2.2.2 Ricochet Area Munitions Response Site

The Ricochet Area Munitions Response Site resulted from weapons training operations as a fall area for munitions which ricocheted north of Second Mountain. Training operations associated with the site occurred from about 1940 to 1998. Munitions that may be found in the Ricochet

Area (including the Cold Spring Range Fan) may consist of 60-mm, 81-mm, and 4.2-inch mortars, and 105-mm, 155-mm, and 8-inch projectiles.

The Ricochet Area is located within State Game Lands 211 owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and managed by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. The current land uses within the Ricochet Area site include recreational uses such as fishing, hunting, hiking, running, bicycle riding, snow shoeing, dog sledding, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, horseback riding, Fall-Drive Thru, and bird watching. The Horse-Shoe Trail and Appalachian National Scenic Trail pass through the site.

Non-recreational activities within the Ricochet Area site include trail, game, and forest maintenance performed by Pennsylvania Game Commission employees or their contractors and organizations associated with the other trails. The Game Commission Management Plan for current and future land use includes road construction and maintenance, special wildlife area management, timber management, and preservation area maintenance.

2.3 PREVIOUS STUDIES AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE

Previous studies and inspections were conducted at the Ricochet Area Munitions Response Site to identify potential munitions and explosives of concern and munitions constituents contamination and their extent. A brief discussion of these studies is provided below.

2.3.1 Final Closed, Transferring and Transferred Range/Site Inventory

The Closed, Transferring and Transferred Range/Site Inventory was conducted in 2003. The inventory is a comprehensive history of closed, transferring and transferred ranges and sites with unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituents. The purpose of the inventory was to identify ranges or sites that have been owned, leased, or operated by the Army or DoD that potentially qualify for the Military Munitions Response Program. The Military Munitions Response Program provides the process to plan and execute a remedial investigation and feasibility study at munitions response sites located on active installations, installations undergoing Base Realignment and Closure, Formerly Used Defense Sites, and other transferred properties. Persons preparing the inventory reviewed installation records,

interviewed site personnel, and compiled risk assessment code scores for explosives safety risks for each range and unexploded ordnance or discarded military munitions sites. The investigation determined risk assessment code scores of 3, moderate explosive safety risk, for the Ricochet Area and Cold Spring, and further action was recommended.

2.3.2 Final Historical Records Review

A Historical Records Review was conducted in 2007. The purpose of the Historical Records Review was to perform a records search to document historical and other known information for the Military Munitions Response Program sites at the installation. Based on the findings, the Ricochet Area and the Cold Spring Range Fan were eligible munitions response sites under the Military Munitions Response Program. Because the Cold Spring Range Fan section is located within the Ricochet Area Munitions Response Site, the Cold Spring site was included in the Ricochet Area Munitions Response Site. Although the Ricochet Area and Cold Spring Range Fan never served as an impact area or were intentionally fired into, the historical review identified four areas of concern and the approximate locations of inert projectiles, illumination canisters, and munitions and explosives of concern. A live World War II high explosive Sherman tank round was discovered and removed from the Ricochet Area.

2.3.3 Final Site Inspection

A Site Inspection was conducted in 2008. The primary goal of the Site Inspection was to collect the necessary information to support one of the following munitions response site recommendations: (1) perform a remedial investigation/feasibility study; (2) perform an immediate response; or (3) no further action. Site Inspection field investigations included conducting 2,000-ft-long transects for magnetometer-assisted visual surveys across the four areas of concern. Eight soil samples were collected from three pre-determined locations along each transect and analyzed for explosives, lead, and mercury. Site Inspection findings indicated that no munitions and explosives of concern or munitions constituents were detected during the investigations. However, the Site Inspection report recommended further investigation because the Site Inspection addressed only small areas of the site and live munitions and explosives of concern were confirmed in the area. The Site Inspection report also recommended No Further



Action for munitions constituents unless munitions and explosives of concern or munitions debris are discovered in the remedial investigation.

3. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Ricochet Munitions Response Site is located in Dauphin and Lebanon Counties and East Hanover and Cold Spring Townships in south-central Pennsylvania. The following sections provide a brief overview of the counties and townships.

3.1.1 Dauphin County

Dauphin County consists of 525 square miles and 40 municipalities, one of which is the state capital, Harrisburg. The county is located 100 miles west of Philadelphia and 200 miles east of Pittsburgh. In 1785, John Harris, Jr., the founder of Harrisburg, along with other settlers, established Dauphin County. The county was named “Dauphin” in honor of the eldest son of the King of France, who aided the American colonies during the American Revolution.

The Area Vocational-Technical School and 10 public school districts are located in Dauphin County. Higher education is represented by Harrisburg Area Community College, Dixon University Center, Duquesne University, Penn State Harrisburg, Penn State Downtown Center, Penn State Eastgate Center, Penn State University School of Medicine, Temple University Harrisburg Center, Widener University School of Law, and Harrisburg University of Science and Technology.

The Dauphin County Park system includes the Community Gardens, Fort Hunter Park, Fort Hunter Conservancy, Henninger Bridge, Lykens Glen Park, Wiconisco Creek Park, and Wildwood Lake Sanctuary. The county park system offers a number of programs: nature, school, and history programs; educator workshops; summer day camps; canoe trips; open space study, “TreeVitalize;” and festivals and special events.

Tourists and residents have a variety of activities available to them in Dauphin County: State Capitol Complex, Hersheypark amusement center, Eastern Sports and Outdoor Show, Giant Center (sports and large events), Hershey Bears hockey team, National Civil War Museum, Whitaker Center for Science and the Arts, Ned Smith Center for Nature and Art, Antique Auto Museum, golf courses, hunting grounds, and fishing.

Major employers in the area include the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Hershey Foods, PinnacleHealth, Penn State Hershey Medical Center, Tyco, Penn State, Capital Blue Cross, and Dauphin County.

3.1.2 Lebanon County

Lebanon County is located east of Dauphin County and consists of 362.9 square miles. Twenty-six municipalities are located in Lebanon County. The county was created in 1813 from parts of Lancaster and Dauphin Counties. The selection of the county name, Lebanon, reflected the deep religious nature of the settlers in the valley. The City of Lebanon is the county seat. Early settlers were German Agriculturalists and the Scotch-Irish. Lebanon County is a center of iron and steel manufacturing, going back to the Revolutionary War, when the local historic Cornwall Furnace supplied much of the iron for cannons and munitions for the colonial military.

The county supports six public school districts as well as the Lebanon County Career and Technology Center and Lebanon Valley College.

The Lebanon County Parks and Recreation manages Monument Park, Governor Dick Park, Lebanon Valley Rail-to-Trail, and Union Tunnel Hill areas. The county is also home to the Lebanon County Bicycle Club, Coleman Memorial Park, Memorial Lake State Park, Middle Creek Wildlife Management Area, and Swatara State Park.

Local sites include Lebanon Arts Center, Stoy Museum, historic Schaefferstown, Union Canal Tunnel Park, Cornwall Iron Furnace Rails to Trails, Governor Dick's Tower, Swatara Water Trail, Jacob Albright Chapel, Fort Zellers, Isaac Meier Homestead, and Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum.

Fort Indiantown Gap Reservation is the largest employer in Lebanon County. The county formed the not-for-profit Lebanon Valley Economic Development Corporation to create and stimulate local economy, and this corporation provides employment and business opportunities. In light of the closings of several local businesses, the corporation has assisted Bayer Corporation, Schott Pharmaceutical Packaging, and General Mills with company expansion efforts. The corporation continues to market Lebanon County to outside investors and new

companies and has provided incentives to companies considering relocating to or expanding in Lebanon County. Successes include the recruitment of major companies, such as Elk Manufacturing, Ingram Micro, and Voigt & Schweitzer. Hawk Acres Enterprise Place is a 120-acre subdividable park adjacent to the Lebanon Valley Business Park, and is ready with full utility services.

3.1.3 East Hanover Township

East Hanover Township is located approximately 12 miles east of Harrisburg and, with 39.1 square miles, is the third largest township in Dauphin County. The population density is 133.4 persons per square mile (2000 U.S. Census). East Hanover Township was founded in 1842 when West Township was split into three separate municipalities, with the third township becoming South Hanover Township. The township includes several historical sites, including Manada Furnace, early schoolhouses, mill sites, churches, and commercial establishments in two main villages (Grantville and Shellsville). In southern East Hanover Township, remnants of the Union Canal (a towpath from Middletown on the Susquehanna River to Reading on the Schuylkill River) exist, including several locks. The township is governed by five elected supervisors.

3.1.4 Cold Spring Township

Cold Spring Township is located in north Lebanon County and is bordered to the west by East Hanover Township. Cold Spring Township is 24.3 square miles and, according to the 2000 U.S. Census, has a population density of 2.0 persons per square mile. As its name implies, the township was noted for its cold spring water. A few settlers homesteaded this area in the late 1700s. At that time a hotel was constructed. In the late 1800s, a second hotel was built, plus a cottage, bowling alley, and dance house. The hotelier lobbied the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to build a depot at Cold Spring. This began Cold Spring as a resort destination. Unfortunately, the hotel and other structures burned in 1900. During the early 1900s, a company tapped Cold Spring water and sold the sweet mineral water for therapeutic purposes. From the 1920s to the 1940s, the YMCA operated the Shand Boys Camp. During World War II, the Army purchased a tract of land and named it Cold Spring Military Reservation. It was a special training annex to Camp Edward Martin (now Fort Indiantown Gap Reservation). Bivouac and paratrooper training was conducted at the Cold Spring Military Reservation. After the war,

military training at the site ended. Today, the area is so sparsely populated that the township does not elect supervisors.

3.1.5 Fort Indiantown Gap Reservation

Although not a county or township, Fort Indiantown Gap Reservation maintains a workforce of 2,000 full-time employees, which in a sense makes the installation a community of its own. The employees include state and federal civilians, military technicians, members of the Active Guard and Reserve program, active-duty soldiers, and employees of contractors and non-Department of Military and Veterans Affairs tenants. The primary mission of Fort Indiantown Gap Reservation is military training for the active and reserve components of all the services. Civilian organizations with similar interests and training needs are also assisted whenever possible. On average, more than 100,000 individual students and trainees rotate through the installation every year. Military facilities at Fort Indiantown Gap Reservation include the following:

- State headquarters of the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard.
- Home of the Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.
- 35 separate Army and Air Guard units.
- 140 maneuver areas, firing ranges, and bivouac sites.
- 166th Regiment (Combat Arms), a regional training academy with state-of-the-art distance learning capability.
- 201st Red Horse Flight Air National Guard.
- Eastern Army National Guard Aviation Training Site, the primary reserve component training center for utility and medium-lift helicopters.
- Muir Army Airfield, one of the busiest airports in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- Air-to-Ground Bomb Range for active and reserve pilots from all the services.
- 3rd Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team, a special response National Guard unit dedicated to assisting civilian responders in the event of a terrorist attack.
- Northeast Counterdrug Training Center, one of three in the nation providing no-cost support to civilian drug enforcement agencies and drug demand professionals.

- Regional Equipment Operators Training Site, a unique Air Guard training school serving construction engineers for all military branches.
- “Lightning Force” Academy, another unique school for Air Force and Air Guard specialists in fiber optics and network installation.
- Medical Company Training Site, one of two in the National Guard for combat lifesaving and other critical medical skills.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the following five tables present a demographic comparison of the residents who reside in Dauphin and Lebanon Counties and East Hanover and Cold Spring Townships.

Table 3-1

**Demographics Comparison of Site Area Residents – Population, Race, Age
 2000 U.S. Census**

	East Hanover Township	Cold Spring Township	Dauphin County	Lebanon County
Population	5,323	49	251,798	120,327
Race (Percent of Population)				
• White	97.0%	93.9%	77.1%	94.5%
• Black/African American	0.7%	0.0%	16.9%	1.3%
• American Indian/Alaska Native	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
• Asian	0.4%	0.0%	2.0%	0.9%
• Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
• Some other race	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%	2.3%
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)(% of Population)	1.9%	6.1%	4.1%	5.0%
Median Age (years)	38.1	40.5	37.9	38.7

Table 3-2

**Demographics Comparison of Site Area Residents – Employment
 2000 U.S. Census**

	East Hanover Township	Cold Spring Township	Dauphin County	Lebanon County
Employment Status (Population 16 years and over)	4,064	36	197,683	95,090
• Employed (Civilian labor force)	72.8%	72.2%	62.1%	62.9%
• Unemployed (Civilian labor force)	2.1%	0.0%	2.9%	2.6%
• Employed (Armed Forces)	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
• Not in labor force	24.9%	27.8%	34.8%	34.3%

Table 3-3

**Demographics Comparison of Site Area Residents – Occupation
 2000 U.S. Census**

	East Hanover Township	Cold Spring Township	Dauphin County	Lebanon County
Occupation (Employed civilian population 16 years and over)	2,957	26	122,805	59,767
• Management, professional, and related occupations	32.8%	0.0%	34.9%	25.4%
• Service occupations	13.0%	11.5%	14.0%	16.0%
• Sales and office occupations	27.1%	15.4%	28.8%	23.9%
• Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%
• Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	11.1%	38.5%	7.7%	10.4%
• Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	15.5%	34.6%	14.2%	23.2%

Table 3-4

**Demographics Comparison of Site Area Residents – Educational Attainment
 2000 U.S. Census**

	East Hanover Township	Cold Spring Township	Dauphin County	Lebanon County
Population 25 years and over	3,524	36	171,783	82,008
• Less than 9 th grade	5.7%	16.7%	4.6%	7.2%
• 9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	10.4%	0.0%	12.0%	14.2%
• High school graduate (includes equivalency)	41.3%	75.0%	37.4%	46.6%
• Some college, no degree	14.1%	8.3%	16.2%	12.1%
• Associate degree	7.6%	0.0%	6.3%	4.4%
• Bachelor’s degree	14.1%	0.0%	14.7%	9.5%
• Graduate or professional degree	6.7%	0.0%	8.8%	5.9%
• High school graduate or higher	83.8%	83.3%	83.4%	78.6%
• Bachelor’s degree or higher	20.8%	0.0%	23.5%	15.4%

Table 3-5

**Demographics Comparison of Site Area Residents – Income and House Value
2000 U.S. Census**

	East Hanover Township	Cold Spring Township	Dauphin County	Lebanon County
Families Income in 1999 (Households)	1,949	17	102,667	46,611
• Less than \$10,000	3.1%	0.0%	7.9%	6.7%
• \$10,000 to \$14,999	2.7%	35.3%	6.1%	6.2%
• \$15,000 to \$24,999	9.4%	0.0%	13.2%	14.4%
• \$25,000 to \$34,999	12.3%	23.5%	14.3%	14.8%
• \$35,000 to \$49,999	19.0%	0.0%	17.6%	19.1%
• \$50,000 to \$74,999	25.4%	4.2%	20.7%	21.8%
• \$75,000 to \$99,999	12.7%	0.0%	10.3%	9.4%
• \$100,000 to \$149,999	9.7%	0.0%	6.4%	5.9%
• \$150,000 to \$199,999	4.3%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%
• \$200,000 or more	1.4%	0.0%	1.7%	1.1%
• Median family income	\$52,009	\$26,563	\$41,507	\$40,838
House Value (Specified owner-occupied units)	1,164	7	59,315	28,194
• Less than \$50,000	1.9%	0.0%	9.8%	6.6%
• \$50,000 to \$99,999	17.0%	100.0%	40.4%	42.8%
• \$100,000 to \$149,000	38.9%	0.0%	30.0%	32.7%
• \$150,000 to \$199,999	23.7%	0.0%	11.0%	11.6%
• \$200,000 to \$299,999	17.4%	0.0%	6.2%	5.4%
• \$300,000 to \$499,999	0.5%	0.0%	2.2%	0.7%
• \$500,000 to \$999,999	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%
• \$1,000,000 or more	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
• Median	\$137,300	\$95,000	\$99,900	\$100,700

3.2 CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community groups in the vicinity of the installation and the Ricochet Area Munitions Response Site are organized, active, and vocal. A local citizens' group, the Stony Creek Valley Coalition, was founded in 1974 to oppose Pennsylvania Power and Light's plan to build two dams along the Stony Creek and flood the valley to generate electricity. The coalition and its "Save Stony Valley" campaign were successful in preventing the hydroelectric development. In 1980, with assistance from the coalition, Stony Creek was designated Pennsylvania's First Wild and Scenic River and placed under the management of the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Since then, the coalition has also been instrumental in maintaining the Stony Creek Valley as a wilderness area. Stony Creek Valley Coalition's efforts are supported by more than 50 sporting and environmental groups and 11 local municipalities.

Through the installation's Public Affairs Office, the installation has conducted an ongoing, responsive community relations program for many years. According to the 2007 Installation Action Plan, a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was established during the Active Army Component environmental remediation efforts prior to the turnover of the installation to the Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in 1998. The RAB was disbanded at the departure of the Active Army Component because the environmental remedial actions were completed.

The remedial investigation of the Ricochet Area Munitions Response Site at the State Game Lands 211 is a recent project. On December 8, 2009, the installation hosted a meeting of representatives of key local environmental groups: Stony Valley Coalition, Second Mountain Hawk Watch, Lebanon County Conservation District, and Appalachian Trail Conservancy. The meeting attendees, all area residents, were the first members of the public to learn about the project. Representatives of the NGB, installation's environmental office, and WESTON presented an overview of the remedial investigation. The overview included an introduction to the Military Munitions Response Program and how the Pennsylvania State Game Lands 211 area has the potential to have unexploded ordnance within its boundary. The Army has funded the National Guard Bureau to investigate the results of past artillery training practices impacting the State Game Lands 211.

The presentation informed attendees about the following:

- Methods the field work technicians will use to locate surface and subsurface munitions and explosives of concern.
- The tentative schedule to inform and be available to the general public at an open house (February 18, 2010).
- Remedial investigation field work to be conducted from March to May 2010.
- Preparation of the remedial investigation report (completion September 2011).
- Development of an optional feasibility study (completion September 2012).

Meeting attendees were given the telephone numbers of the National Guard Bureau Project Officer, the Pennsylvania National Guard Project Officer, and the Pennsylvania National Guard Public Affairs Officer. The meeting was opened for further discussion of the project and the opportunity for attendees to ask questions.

3.3 KEY COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The eight members of the three local environmental groups who attended the meeting asked a number of questions and also provided valuable information about the State Game Lands 211 area that was useful to the environmental technical staff responsible for the remedial investigation field work. Additional participants at the meeting included the Fort Indiantown Gap Public Affairs Officer and Environmental Compliance Division staff, a National Guard Bureau representative, a Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection representative, and members of WESTON's project team. These participants were available to respond to the variety of questions posed by the environmental group members. The response of the meeting attendees to the remedial investigation and the questions they asked serve as the initial basis for soliciting community concerns. The following is a summary of the major areas of concern raised at the December 2009 meeting.

3.3.1 Disruption of Land, Field Work Procedures, and Equipment

The meeting attendees were concerned about how the field work crews would carry out their work, what equipment would be used, and how much disruption there would be to the land.

One resident was concerned that personnel may deem an area would need to be closed completely. Another resident, concerned about the disruption of the valley, asked what the term “minimal footprint” specifically meant. Questions were also asked about the swamp area: How are you going to investigate the swamps and, if you find something, will you dig for it? A resident said that if an item is deeper than 2 feet in the swamp, then it is not dangerous. All attendees were curious on how a tank round ended up in the Ricochet Area.

For the munitions and fragments found by the field crews, residents asked how deep technicians will dig. (The response was approximately 2 feet.) Residents were concerned about the procedures the field crews will follow if and when unexploded ordnance is found. The residents asked a series of questions:

- How do you explode ordnance in place?
- Will you blow unexploded ordnance the same day it is discovered? If not blown that day, what happens?
- Will field crews be moving unexploded ordnance and other objects by hand?

The type of equipment to be used during the field work was discussed. The residents asked what equipment would be brought into the game lands. They asked about the magnetometer and how it would be used. They indicated an interest in seeing the equipment at the public meeting in February 2010. They asked how many people would be on-site every day and the timetable of where the crews would be searching from day to day. One resident correctly clarified that the Ricochet Area was not a CERCLA site, but that this project is following the CERCLA process. Another resident correctly made clear that the project was not closing down Stony Valley – only the areas where searching and blowing unexploded ordnance in place would be occurring.

3.3.2 Protection of Wildlife, Sensitive Species, and Rare Plants

Discussion focused on protecting wildlife, sensitive species, and rare plants. Residents were concerned with the amount of clearing that may take place during the field work. One said any time a fragment of the forest is disrupted it impacts the wildlife in the area. The resident added that removal of a sapling could disrupt wildlife and asked if the 2-foot digs would be equal to the size of the table in the room (approximately 6-foot diameter) or as large as a room. (The answer

was table-size.) The residents were concerned about the birds that return to the valley in April and May and concerned that the bird habitat be untouched and not be a factor. A resident asked what would the field crew do if a munition item were found next to a tree of a federally protected bird nest and how would the technicians know the nest was in the tree? How would the technicians blow that unexploded ordnance in place? The residents emphasized consideration of the sensitive species and rare plants in the area: the Allegheny wood rat is endangered and the area has Pennsylvania's northernmost stand of native holly.

3.3.3 Safety/Inconvenience of Persons (Hikers, Birders, Hunters, and Anglers) in the Area During Field Work

Residents were concerned for the safety of persons who enter Stony Valley during the field work phase of the remedial investigation. They asked how the field crews would alert or notify potential hikers, birders, or anglers that field personnel were in the area and/or blowing in place unexploded ordnance. The Appalachian Trail goes through the Ricochet Area and through the ruins of an old mining town, Rausch Gap, where there is a shelter for overnight campers and cold water from a spring. One resident asked how the technicians would notify hikers along the Appalachian Trail if and when the field crews were conducting their search along the trail. Along the same line, the question was asked how the technicians would keep hikers safe if there was an occasion to blow in place ordnance in the vicinity of the Appalachian Trail or any other trail in Stony Valley. A resident asked if an area like Cold Spring would be closed for an indefinite period of time. (The answer was all areas would have normal accessibility.)

3.3.4 Identification and Consideration of Cultural Artifacts

There are several abandoned towns in the area. The towns were mining towns, like Rausch Gap, and a resort town, like Cold Spring, that flourished in the late 1800s and then were deserted when the coal mining operations ceased and the train tracks were redirected. Most of the structures have been torn down, leaving only stone foundations; in Rausch Gap, a small cemetery remains.

Residents are well aware of the ghost towns and the cultural artifacts that remain. They were concerned the field crews in their search for munitions and explosives of concern would disrupt

the cultural artifacts or the crews would not recognize an artifact when it was found. One resident was familiar with an area where a lot of metal was located and asked if the field crews would remove the metal. (The response was no cultural items would be removed). Residents encouraged the technicians to work closely with the State Historic Preservation Office when searching in areas of abandoned settlements and ghost towns.

3.3.5 Project Schedule

The residents asked about the schedule. They were informed the project schedule included the field work from March to May 2010; the remedial investigation report completed in September 2011; and the optional feasibility study completed in September 2012. One resident asked why the timetable between field work, remedial investigation report, and feasibility study was so long. (The response was to allow time to develop the reports and for the various reviewers to consider and comment on the draft versions of the reports.)

3.3.6 Keeping the Public Informed

The residents were very interested in the project and maintaining the wilderness of Stony Creek Valley. One noted that in the past, the Army, through the Public Affairs Office, has listened to any suggestions the public has given. The residents were very interested in receiving updates as the field work is being completed. The residents supported the idea of the Army posting weekly updates for the duration of the field work. Residents admitted to their curiosity about the project and asked if interim reports would be prepared and released to the public instead of having to wait until September 2011 (remedial investigation report) and September 2012 (optional feasibility study).

3.4 RESPONSE TO COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The response to community concerns was immediate. The installation's Public Affairs Officer noted that the field crews will want public input on signage to post during the field work activities. Following the meeting, WESTON personnel and the Appalachian Trail Conservancy representative discussed in greater detail procedures to communicate with hikers along the trail. WESTON will revise its work plan to address the specifics of communicating with hikers and

will provide that section to the conservancy representative for review. The project team also began planning a community interest group and will be forming a group in early 2010. In addition, the project team discussed having a public meeting or open house after the field work was completed to provide the community with the preliminary results of the field operations.

3.5 SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION NEEDS

All the persons attending the meeting expressed the need for information regarding the field work, remedial investigation report, and potential cleanup activities. The residents requested weekly updates posted on the installation's website during the field work activities, interim reports so they do not have to wait a year for the final report, and assurances that the wilderness be maintained as much as possible.

4. COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Public information objectives and activities have been developed to encourage public awareness and understanding of the remedial investigation at the Ricochet Munitions Response Site. The NGB and PAARNG community relations program is intended to ensure that local officials and interested persons are informed about activities taking place at the Ricochet Area site and have opportunities to provide input and ask questions about the investigation. To be effective, the community relations program must be formulated according to the community's need for information, and its interest and willingness to participate in the community relations program during the remedial investigation process.

The overall goal of a community relations program is to promote two-way communication between residents and NGB and PAARNG, and to provide opportunities for meaningful and active involvement by the community during the environmental investigation of the Ricochet Area site. If a feasibility study, proposed plan, and remedial action are required, the community relations program may be revised to address those technical milestones. The following community relations program presents communication tools and techniques.

4.1 KEEP THE PUBLIC INFORMED AND UP TO DATE

4.1.1 Designate a Spokesperson for the Project

Objective – Provide primary contact(s) for the public to communicate with NGB and PAARNG, and to ensure prompt, accurate, and consistent responses and information dissemination about the site.

Method – The Fort Indiantown Military Reservation maintains a Public Affairs Office to communicate reservation affairs with the public and the news media. It is paramount that the WESTON[®] Project Manager keep the Public Affairs Office informed of the site's remedial investigation schedule, technical procedures, revisions to the process, and any occurrence out of the ordinary.

Lieutenant Colonel (LTC) Christopher Cleaver is the Public Affairs Officer at the installation and the primary contact for the public and the news media regarding activities at the reservation. LTC Cleaver and his staff will be prepared to respond to public and news media inquiries. If needed, technical personnel will be available to assist him in explaining the remedial investigation process and possible future environmental studies and actions for the Ricochet Area site.

If the news media or members of the public have a question about WESTON as a company, those inquiries will be forwarded to Sean McGraw, WESTON's Director of Government Affairs. Contact information for LTC Cleaver and Mr. McGraw is provided in Appendix B.

Timing – LTC Cleaver has been the Public Affairs Officer at the Fort Indiantown Military Reservation for approximately 20 years. Mr. McGraw has been with WESTON since 2004.

4.1.2 Maintain Contact with Key Local Officials and Residents

Objective – Identify and assess public perception of the remedial investigation activities at the site and the work being done by NGB and PAARNG and its contractor, WESTON.

Method – Prior to the remedial investigation, NGB/PAARNG will inform key local officials and residents of the upcoming environmental activities, solicit their perceptions, and introduce them to WESTON personnel. It is essential that key persons be regularly and fully informed of the site activities, findings, and developments.

Timing – NGB, PAARNG, and WESTON will organize an introductory meeting with key local officials and residents prior to a public open house. The introductory meeting(s) will occur before the remedial investigation field work begins.

4.1.3 Establish and Maintain Information Repository and Administrative Record

Objective – Provide a convenient location where residents can go to read and photocopy official technical documents and other pertinent information about the site remedial investigation.

Method – The information repository is a reference collection of site information: Work Plan, Site Safety and Health Plan, Quality Assurance Project Plan, Community Relations Plan, Military Munitions Response Program's Final Draft Munitions Response *Remedial*

Investigation/Feasibility Study Guidance, RAB and TAPP information, and other site-specific information. The Administrative Record contains the documents used to make the decision about the selection of a remedial action. Documents in the Administrative Record include, but are not limited to, the remedial investigation report, feasibility study, and proposed plan. The information repository and Administrative Record will be accessible to the physically challenged, will have photocopier facilities, and will be available to the public during normal business hours and at least some evening and/or weekend hours.

Timing – The information repository and Administrative Record will be established prior to field work beginning for the remedial investigation. Suggested locations for the information repository and Administrative Record are provided in Appendix D.

4.1.4 Prepare and Publish Public Notice of Availability of Administrative Record

Objective – Announce to the public the availability of the Administrative Record in a major local newspaper of general circulation (National Contingency Plan 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 300.81.815(a)).

Method – The newspaper advertisement or legal notice will be published in a local newspaper of general circulation such as the Lebanon *Daily News* and/or the Harrisburg *Patriot-News*.

Timing – The newspaper advertisement or legal notice will be published before field work for the remedial investigation begins.

4.1.5 Prepare and Issue News Releases

Objective – Inform the public at-large of technical accomplishments at the site.

Method – Prepared statements will be released to local newspapers, and radio and television stations to announce site activities. The news releases will be mailed to the media list provided in Appendix B and placed in the site file at the information repository. News releases may also be posted on the reservation's website at <http://www.dmva.state.pa.us>.

Timing – A news release will be prepared and issued at the completion of the remedial investigation field work. If there is a need for a feasibility study and proposed plan, a second news release will be issued upon the completion of the remedial investigation report and will describe the conclusions and recommendations presented in the report.

4.1.6 Prepare and Distribute Fact Sheets

Objective – Provide local officials, community leaders, residents, and other interested parties with current, accurate, easy-to-read, and easy-to-understand information about the remedial investigation.

Method – If there is a need for a feasibility study and proposed plan, a fact sheet will be prepared. The fact sheet will summarize the remedial investigation report, describe its conclusions and recommendations, and present an overview of the upcoming process (feasibility study, proposed plan, and remedial action). Fact sheets will be mailed to all parties on the Public Affairs Office mailing list. In addition, copies of the fact sheet will be placed in the information repository and posted on the reservation’s website.

Timing – A fact sheet will be prepared and distributed upon completion of the remedial investigation report and if the report’s conclusions and recommendations warrant a feasibility study and proposed plan.

4.1.7 Update Public Affairs Office Mailing List

Objective – Facilitate the distribution of site-specific information to persons who need or want to be kept informed about the remedial investigation.

Method – The reservation’s Public Affairs Office maintains a mailing list of interested persons and will update the list from the sign-in sheets of attendees at group meetings and an open house.

Timing – The Public Affairs Office will review and revise the mailing list prior to distribution of the fact sheet, if needed.

4.2 PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

4.2.1 Consider Forming a Community Interest Group

Objective – To provide local residents with a meaningful way to become involved, and to provide NGB, PAARNG, and WESTON personnel with a viable means of learning citizens’ concerns, perceptions, ideas, and information on the area.

Method – Assessment of the public’s level of interest to form a RAB or TRC at the reservation will be featured during the community interviews and at a public open house. The public will be informed about the requirements and commitment associated with RABs and TRCs. NGB, PAARNG, and WESTON will be open to a third alternative, a site-specific community interest group. The flexibility of a relatively short-term, site-specific community interest group may be the opportunity the public prefers. The site-specific community interest group would meet informally with NGB, PAARNG, and WESTON for the duration of the remedial investigation. The group meetings could continue if the results of the investigation warrant a feasibility study, proposed plan, and remedial action. If the level of community interest increases, a RAB or TRC may be formed.

Timing – Prior to field work for the remedial investigation begins, NGB, PAARNG, and WESTON will solicit input from residents and local officials to ascertain the need for a community group.

4.2.2 Hold Public Meeting/Open House

Objective – Provide information to the community regarding remedial investigation activities and address community questions, concerns, ideas, and comments.

Method – The reservation’s Community Club is often the place for public meetings. NGB, PAARNG, and WESTON will schedule, prepare for, and participate in all announced public meetings. The format of public meetings may be in the traditional theatre-style, as an open house, or as a workshop. Organizers of the public meeting will provide at least two weeks notice to the public before each meeting.

Timing – An open house will occur before the field work for the remedial investigation begins.

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX A – GLOSSARY

Administrative Record	The body of documents that “forms the basis” for the selection of a particular response at a site. Documents that are included are relevant documents that were relied upon in selecting the response action as well as relevant documents that were considered but were ultimately rejected.
Base Realignment and Closure	A program governing the scheduled closing of Department of Defense sites (Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988; Public Law 100-526, 02 Stat. 2623; the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990; Public Law 101-510, 104 Stat. 1808).
Community Relations Plan	The Community Relations Plan serves as the framework to establish a successful information exchange with the public during the environmental restoration process. The Community Relations Plan follows guidelines set forth under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Each plan must be tailored to fit the individual site and situation. The Community Relations Plan is not a static document and should be revised to reflect the development and progress of actions at the project.
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)	Congress enacted CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund, on December 11, 1980. This law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.
Discarded military munitions	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 unexploded ordnance, military munitions that have been properly disposed of consistent with applicable environmental laws and regulations.
Feasibility study	The feasibility study follows the remedial investigation. During the feasibility study, the remedial investigation data are analyzed and remedial alternatives are identified. The feasibility study serves as the mechanism for the development, screening, and detailed evaluation of alternative remedial actions.

Inert	An inert substance is one that is not generally reactive. This is a synonym for "inactive." Inert also means being unable to move or resist movement.
Information repository	A repository, generally located at libraries or other publicly accessible locations in or near the community affected by an environmental project, which contains accurate and up-to-date documents reflecting the ongoing environmental restoration activities.
Lead	One of the elements, a heavy, pliable, inelastic metal, having a bright, bluish color, but easily tarnished. It is used for tubes, sheets, bullets, etc. It is easily fusible and forms alloys with other metals, and is an ingredient of solder and type metal.
Magnetometer	A magnetometer is an instrument that can detect metal objects buried underground.
Mortar	A muzzle-loading, indirect fire weapon with either a rifled or smooth bore. It usually has a shorter range than a howitzer and employs a higher angle of fire. This gun has a tube with a length of 10 to 20 calibers.
Munitions and explosives of concern	This term, which distinguishes specific categories of military munitions that may pose unique explosives safety risks, means unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituents (e.g., TNT, RDX) that are present in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard.
Munitions constituents	Includes any material originated from unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or other military munitions, including explosive and nonexplosive materials, and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of ordnance or munitions.
Munitions response actions	Response actions, including investigation, removal actions, and remedial actions to address the explosives, human health, or environmental risks presented by unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituents or to support a determination that no removal or remedial action is required.
Munitions response areas	Any area on a defense site that is known or suspected to contain unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituents. Examples include former ranges and munitions burial areas. A munitions response area is composed of one or more munitions response sites.

Munitions response sites	A discrete location within a munitions response area that is known to require a munitions response.
Mercury	A metallic element that is a heavy, opaque, glistening liquid (commonly called quicksilver). It is used in barometers and thermometers. It was named by scientists after the god Mercury.
Ordnance	Explosives, chemicals, pyrotechnics, and similar stores. Examples of ordnance are bombs, guns and ammunition, flares, smoke, or napalm.
Projectile	An object, such as a bullet or shell that is propelled from a weapon by an explosive propelling charge.
Proposed plan	The proposed plan is a supplement of the remedial investigation/feasibility study and provides the public with the cleanup alternatives considered, the preferred alternative that meets the requirements of CERCLA, and an opportunity for the public to comment on the alternatives and participate in the selection of the remedial action.
Range fans	A designated area of land in the shape of a fan that is set aside, managed, and used for firing activities of the Department of Defense.
Record of decision	The record of decision is a public document that explains which alternatives will be used to clean up a Superfund site. The record of decision is created from information generated during the remedial investigation/feasibility study.
Remedial action	Those actions consistent with the permanent remedy taken in the event of a release or a threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health, welfare or the environment.
Remedial design	A phase of remedial action that follows the remedial investigation/feasibility study and includes development of engineering drawings and specification for a site cleanup.

Remedial investigation	An in-depth study, designed to gather the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of known contamination at a site, assess risk to human health and the environment, and establish criteria for cleaning up the site.
Responsiveness Summary	A formal written summary and response by the lead agency to public questions and comments. A responsiveness summary is prepared following a public meeting and public comment period about a proposed plan. The responsiveness summary may list and respond to each question, or summarize and respond to questions in categories.
Ricochet	Glancing rebound of a projectile after impact.
Unexploded ordnance	Includes military munitions that have been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in manner that constitutes a hazard to operations, installation, personnel, or material; and remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.
Superfund	The commonly used term that describes the federal legislation authorizing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to investigate and respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances to the environment. The Superfund program outlines specific steps and actions for conducting a response to a release. The official term for Superfund is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). In 1986, Superfund was reauthorized as the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.
Transects	Lines for ecological measurements; a strip of ground along which ecological measurements are made at regular intervals.

APPENDIX B

KEY CONTACTS



APPENDIX B – KEY CONTACTS

B.1 FEDERAL AGENCY PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES

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Emily Schiffmacher (410) 962-6731
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Environmental and Munitions Design Center
Engineering Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District
10 South Howard Street, Room 10040-M
Baltimore, MD 21201

B.2 PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS

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PAARNG – PA Department of Military & Veterans Affairs E-mail: joanderson@state.pa.us
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B3. STATE AGENCY PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES

Contact Person To Be Determined Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Rachel Carson State Office Building P.O. Box 2063 Harrisburg, PA 17105-2063	DEP General Information: (717) 783-2300 Southcentral Regional Office: (717) 705-4700
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Scott Bills Land Management Group Supervisor Pennsylvania Game Commission Southeast Region 448 Snyder Road Reading, PA 19605	(610) 926-3136 E-mail: sbills@state.pa.us
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B.4 WESTON SOLUTIONS, INC. PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES

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<i>For news media inquiries about WESTON:</i> Sean McGraw Director of Government and International Relations Weston Solutions, Inc. 1101 14 th Street, NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20005-5640	(202) 741-4813 Fax: (202) 741-4801 E-mail: Sean.McGraw@westonsolutions.com
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228 Walnut Street
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383 Russell Senate Office Building Website: <http://www.casey.senate.gov>
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B.6 STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

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B.10 COLD SPRING TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS

No listing

B.11 NEWS MEDIA

The Patriot-News City Desk: (717) 255-8161
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Harrisburg, PA 17101 Website: <http://www.patriot-news.com>

The Lebanon Daily News City Editor: (717) 272-5611 Ext. 146
718 Poplar Street City Editor E-mail: KarolGress@LDNews.com
Lebanon, PA 17042

WGAL-TV (Channel 8 – NBC) News Tip Line: (800) 847-9425
1300 Columbia Avenue WGAL Main Switchboard: (717) 393-5851
Lancaster, PA 17603 News Tips E-mail: news8@wgal.com
News Director E-mail: News Director@wgal.com

Mailing Address

WGAL 8
P.O. Box 7127
Lancaster, PA 17604

WGAL 8 Harrisburg

333 Market Street
Harrisburg, PA 17105

WTF-FM (89.5 – NPR) (717) 704-3000
4801 Lindle Road Toll Free: (800) 366-9483
Harrisburg, PA 17111 Newsroom: (717) 910-2905
News Releases E-mail: news@witf.org



B.12 LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Save Stony Valley Coalition
2202 Weavertown Road
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E-mail: info@savestonyvalley.com
Website: <http://www.savestonyvalley.com>

Audubon Pennsylvania
100 Wildwood Way
Harrisburg, PA 17110

(717) 213-6880
Fax: (717) 213-6880
Website: <http://pa.audubon.org>

Susquehanna Appalachian Trail Club
P.O. Box 61001
Harrisburg, PA 17106-1001

E-mail: hike-hbg@satc-hike.org
Website: <http://satc-hike.org>

Trout Unlimited (Doc Fritchey Chapter)
P.O. Box 6592
Harrisburg, PA 17112

Website: <http://dftu.org>

Appalachian Trail Conservancy
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
4 East First Street
P.O. Box 625
Boiling Springs, PA 17007

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E-mail: atc-mar0@appalachaintrail.org
Website: <http://www.appalachaintrail.org>

APPENDIX C

SUGGESTED LOCATION FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS



APPENDIX C – SUGGESTED LOCATION FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

Fort Indiantown Gap Community Club
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, PA 17003-5002

Community Club: (717) 861-2450
Project public meetings will be scheduled/reserved by:
Lieutenant Colonel Chris Cleaver
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Pennsylvania National Guard
(717) 861-8468
Fax: (717) 861-8211
E-mail: c-cleaver@state.pa.us

APPENDIX D

**SUGGESTED LOCATIONS OF INFORMATION REPOSITORY/
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**



APPENDIX D – SUGGESTED LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION REPOSITORY/ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Pennsylvania Department of Military and
Veterans Affairs Website

<http://www.milvet.state.pa.us/DMVA/2335.htm>
Under the Environmental Office section, go to the
Military Munitions Response Program heading and
click on Ricochet Area Munitions Response Site

Annville Free Library
216 East Main Street
Annville, PA 17003

(717) 867-1802
Dee L. Neff, Library Director
E-mail: dln@lclibs.org
Website: www.lclibs.org/annville

Hours:

Monday – Thursday: 10 a.m. – 8 p.m.

Friday and Saturday: 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Sunday: Closed
