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# **US Army Corps of Engineers**

Toxic and Hazardous  
Materials Agency

**DRAFT FINAL**

## **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND RESPONSE PLAN (COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN) SENECA ARMY DEPOT ROMULUS, NEW YORK**

**Contract No. DAAA15-90-D-0015  
Delivery Order No. 3**

**Prepared for:**

**U.S. ARMY TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AGENCY  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010**

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**MARCH 1, 1991**

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(COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN)**

**Seneca Army Depot  
Romulus, New York**

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U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010-5401  
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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMC	U.S. Army Materiel Command
AMCPA	Chief of Public Affairs, Army Materiel Command
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation
DEH	Directorate of Engineering and Housing
DESCOM	U.S. Army Depot System Command
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (Hunter/ESE)
FS	Feasibility Study
HND	Huntsville Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
IAG	Interagency Agreement
IIA	Initial Installation Assessment
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
M & E	Metcalf and Eddy Engineers
MAIN	Chas. T. Main, Inc.
NPL	National Priorities List
OB/OD	Open burning/open detonation grounds
OCLL	Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison
OCPA	Office of the Chief of Public Affairs
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Remedial Response
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
PEP	Propellants, explosives, and pyrotechnics
PIRP	Public Involvement and Response Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (cont'd)

SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SEAD	Seneca Army Depot
T12DCLE	trans-1,2-dichloroethene
TCE	Trichloroethene
TOC	Total organic carbon
TOX	Total organic halogen
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAEHA	U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency
USATHAMA	U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
VOC	Volatile organic compound

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This Public Involvement and Response Plan (PIRP) (Community Relations Plan) for Seneca Army Depot (SEAD) sets forth a site-specific program to establish communication and information exchange among U.S. Army staff; Huntsville Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (HND); and various Federal, State of New York, Seneca County, and community agencies, and the public. Effective communication and timely information exchange is essential for maintaining community understanding and support for the SEAD mission and for implementing a successful Installation Restoration Program (IRP) PIRP for the ash landfill and open burning/open detonation (OB/OD) grounds of SEAD. This plan includes communication between the U.S. Army and local citizens, business people, elected officials, and other leaders from surrounding communities. PIRP activities will be handled under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, and according to the Interagency Agreement (IAG) between the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC).

The PIRP's goal is to inform and to establish two-way communication between the installation and residents of surrounding communities regarding environmental studies being conducted at SEAD in conjunction with scheduled Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies (RI/FSs) of the installation, which is on the EPA's National Priorities List (NPL). The ash landfill and OB/OD grounds at the facility are of particular environmental concern. Note that separate RI/FSs are being conducted for these areas. This PIRP has been prepared to reflect public involvement for both areas of SEAD. Additional goals of this PIRP are to keep residents and workers at SEAD and of the surrounding communities knowledgeable of planned and ongoing activities at SEAD, and to provide a means whereby citizens and agencies can interact with SEAD and HND staff and assist in resolving issues of public interest and concern.

The primary purposes of the PIRP are to:

1. Provide for the exchange of information regarding the RI/FSs for areas of environmental concern at SEAD.
2. Solicit input, comments, and active involvement from the public, on-post work force, elected and civic leaders, and concerned agencies regarding the program.
3. Provide a centralized point of contact for the public to express concerns and propose an effective communications network for distributing desired information regarding environmental matters at SEAD.

This plan outlines the public involvement objectives; prescribes specific policies and procedures governing public involvement activities related to environmental and remedial actions; assigns responsibility for planning and implementing program functions; and presents suggested communication activities and techniques to be exercised in meeting program goals. Specific goals and objectives are presented in Section 3.1.

#### 1.1 INSTALLATION LOCATION

SEAD is located in the Finger Lakes region of central New York State, on the west side of the highland separating Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, approximately 40 miles south of Lake Ontario in the towns of Romulus and Varick, in Seneca County. Surrounded by sparsely populated farmland, other nearby communities include Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Fayette, Ovid, Lodi, and Interlaken. New York State Highways 96 and 96A adjoin SEAD on the east and west boundaries, respectively. The depot covers 10,600 acres. Figure A-1, Appendix A, shows the location of SEAD with respect to the State of New York and the Rochester and Syracuse areas.

#### 1.2 INSTALLATION HISTORY

SEAD has been owned by the U.S. Government and operated by the Department of the Army since 1941. Since its inception, SEAD's primary mission has been the receipt, storage, maintenance, and supply of military items, which currently



include ammunition and explosives, General Services Administration strategic and critical materials, and the Office of Civil Defense engineering equipment. Some ammunition and explosives are disposed of by burning and controlled detonation, when necessary. Other activities at the installation include the performance of depot-level maintenance, demilitarization, and surveillance of conventional ammunitions.

SEAD is an active military installation; therefore, entry and exit are monitored 24 hours a day by armed Department of Defense (DOD) personnel. Access to SEAD is limited to military personnel and civilian employees. The installation currently employs approximately 800 civilian and 500 military personnel.

The landfill area is located midway along the western boundary of SEAD. From 1941 to 1974, uncontaminated trash was burned in a series of burn pits located east of the existing incinerator building (Building 2207) (Hunter/ESE, 1990). Between 1974 and 1977, materials intended for disposal were transported to the incinerator. Ashes and other residues from the incinerator were temporarily stored in an earthen pit on the northeast corner of the facility. When the pit was filled, the ashes and residues were removed, transported, and buried in the adjacent landfill. The incinerator was destroyed by a fire in 1979, and the landfill operation has subsequently ceased. In addition, the site was covered by soil.

The 90-acre demolition area, OB/OD grounds, encompasses a detonation area and nine burning pads located in the northwest corner of SEAD. These pads have been used for burning propellants, explosives, and pyrotechnics (PEP) (MAIN, 1990). The practice of open burning on these pads has been discontinued. The last open burn was performed in 1985. The OB/OD grounds include the 30 acres of the burning pads and adjacent area. Entry to the OB/OD grounds is restricted via a locked gate, and the area is patrolled by armed DOD personnel.

### 1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Numerous areas of known or suspected waste disposal at SEAD were delineated in the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA) (1980) Initial Installation Assessment (IIA). This investigation consisted of a records

search and interviews conducted with present and former SEAD employees. As a result of this investigation, the former incinerator and landfill area was initially recognized as having a potential for groundwater contamination.

### 1.3.1 Ash Landfill

The ash landfill area contains a number of potential sources of contamination, including:

- A former incinerator used to incinerate trash between 1974 and 1979.
- The former cooling pond associated with the incinerator facility.
- An adjacent former landfill area, used for ash disposal between 1974 and 1979, extending to the north and east of the incinerator.
- Former burn pits used to burn uncontaminated trash from 1941 to 1974 and located within the landfill areas immediately north of the incinerator building.

After the initial report, the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA) conducted a monitoring program including installation of monitoring wells in the landfill vicinity. From 1980 to 1987, USAEHA installed 15 wells in the area and collected samples for volatile organic compound (VOC) analysis. The study concluded that a definite contamination plume with two main constituents--trichloroethene (TCE) and trans-1,2-dichloroethene (T12DCLE)--could be delineated. Chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, vinyl chloride, and a floating product that appeared to be diesel fuel were also detected.

SEAD instituted a sampling program for surface water and privately owned off-post wells. No groundwater contamination was detected in the sampled off-post wells. However, surface water sampling indicated that volatile contamination may have extended to surface water and migrated off post. It was suggested that the off-post surface water contamination may be due to contaminated groundwater seeping to the surface.

In August 1988, Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (ESE) (now Hunter/ESE) prepared an update of the IIA for USATHAMA and recommended that a site investigation be conducted at the former landfill, burn pit, and incinerator. USATHAMA undertook a site investigation for the landfill area from September 1988 to February 1989.

A recently completed site investigation of the landfill area has documented the existence of a narrow plume of groundwater contamination that is believed to extend to, and possibly beyond, SEAD's western boundary (Hunter/ESE, 1990). The contaminants of concern are chlorinated VOCs, T12DCLE, TCE, and to a lesser extent, 1,2-dichloroethane, vinyl chloride, and chloroform. The ash landfill area was included on the NPL on July 13, 1989.

Hunter/ESE has been retained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to perform a supplemental RI/FS at the ash landfill facility. The purpose of this current project is to supplement the existing data base, determine the magnitude of environmental contamination, and define appropriate remedial actions.

### 1.3.2 OB/OD Grounds

Subsequent to the IIA, a five-phase evaluation was begun in 1981 at the OB/OD grounds (MAIN, 1990). Seven groundwater monitoring wells were installed in 1981. Six monitoring wells were installed along the perimeter of the site. One well was located between the detonation ground and the burn pads. Groundwater monitoring began in January 1982, with quarterly analysis for metals and explosives during the first year. No EP toxicity metals or explosives were detected in the 27 samples analyzed in that first year. Monitoring of these original wells for explosives, metals, total organic carbon (TOC), total organic halogen (TOX), pH, pesticides, nitrates, and specific conductivity continued on an annual basis through 1987.

The Phase 2 study, performed in 1982, attempted to determine total explosive and metal content in soils and residues. Based on these data, O'Brien and Gere Engineers, Inc., were contracted in 1984 to review previous studies and recommend

procedures for the environmentally sound closure of two burning pads. O'Brien and Gere's recommended closure procedures were excavation, onsite treatment, and removal of contaminated material to a permitted, secure, offsite landfill, and subsequent capping of the site. There were no recommendations made regarding the remaining seven pads, as they were not considered in this study.

During 1984, in a study nearly coincident with the O'Brien and Gere study, USAEHA conducted an additional investigation. The study confirmed the presence of EP toxic heavy metals and explosives and determined the vertical and horizontal extent of these contaminants.

In 1989, under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations, Metcalf and Eddy Engineers (M&E) were contracted to evaluate previous studies, conduct further investigations, as necessary, and develop a closure plan at the open burning site. The report reviewed closure procedures for in-place containment made by O'Brien and Gere, and made recommendations for alterations to containment procedures (installation of an additional grout curtain to contain shallow groundwater).

Following the development of 10 new wells and six of the seven previous wells, water well samples were collected for EP toxicity and explosives analysis. None of the new wells contained metals or explosives greater than established criteria.

Chas. T. Main, Inc. (MAIN), has been retained by USACE to perform the RI/FS at the OB/OD grounds. The RI/FS will determine the nature and extent of environmental impacts if any exist, and will evaluate and propose the most appropriate remedial action, if an action is required.

## 2.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

### 2.1 COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS AND EMPLOYMENT

SEAD is located in the Finger Lakes region of central New York State in Seneca County (population of 33,700). The installation is encompassed by the Town of Romulus (population of 2,464) and the Town of Varick. Other nearby communities include Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, and Fayette to the north, and Ovid, Lodi, and Interlaken to the south. There is a strong sense of local patriotism and history. Waterloo is the nationally recognized birthplace of Memorial Day (1866), commemorated by the Memorial Day Museum on Main Street, and Seneca Falls gained fame as the Birthplace of Women's Suffrage. The first Women's Rights Convention was held there in 1848, organized by two Seneca Falls residents--Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Amelia Bloomer.

Seneca County is bordered by Seneca Lake to the west and Cayuga Lake to the east, which are joined by the Seneca-Cayuga Canal. Surrounding areas are easily accessible via the New York State Thruway (I-90), and Routes 5 and 20--which run east and west--and Routes 89 and 96--which run north and south.

The county is governed by a board of supervisors. Each town has one supervisor and a board of trustees, and each village has a mayor and a board of trustees. Towns, villages, and counties are governed within the framework of the New York State constitution and laws.

Seneca County's principle business is agriculturally related industry and service. The work force comprises more than 14,000 men and women. The Finger Lakes region is also home to the East's major winery district. Seneca Army Depot employs approximately 1,000 civilian and military personnel. Other major employers include The Willard State Psychiatric Center, Evans Chemetics, and Gould Pumps Inc.

## 2.2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT HISTORY

SEAD is regarded as a good neighbor by most residents of the surrounding communities. This was expressed by a number of individuals during community interviews conducted December 4 through 6, 1990, as part of the PIRP process (see Sections 1.0 and 2.4). The installation's economic and employment contributions to the local communities and Seneca County are well known. Local residents were encouraged to learn of SEAD's continued interest in the environment and believe the installation is capable of handling its environmental problems.

Interaction between SEAD and the local communities reaches beyond employment and economics. Although community access to SEAD is limited (because it is a closed installation), the Commander holds regular luncheons with town supervisors and other local government officials and is a member of the Seneca County Chamber of Commerce. The Commander also works with the Seneca County Industrial Development Agency. In the past, the installation has held an open house for local residents that included a slide presentation explaining SEAD's mission.

During the community interview process, some individuals expressed their hope for better communications between the installation and the communities in the future. Protests are not uncommon near SEAD, with the Women's Peace Encampment, which was particularly active in the early 1980s, located near the main gate. Most local residents, however, expressed their overall support for the installation.

## 2.3 AVAILABLE MEDIA RESOURCES

The SEAD area is served by media from the surrounding communities of Geneva, Seneca Falls, and Ovid, as well as from the larger, more-distant towns of Rochester and Syracuse.

Newspapers in SEAD's vicinity are published both daily and weekly. Daily newspapers distributed in the SEAD area include The Finger Lakes Times, The Rochester Democrat-Chronicle, and The Syracuse Times-Herald. The Reveille and The Ovid Gazette are published weekly. Local shoppers also are published weekly.

Local television coverage available in the SEAD area includes the three major networks--WROC (CBS) Channel 8, WOKR (ABC) Channel 13, and WHEC (NBC) Channel 10 from Rochester, and WTVH (CBS) Channel 5, WIXT (ABC) Channel 9, and WSTM (NBC) Channel 3. PBS stations include WXXI (Channel 21) from Rochester and WCNY (Channel 24) from Syracuse. Cable television is available on a subscription basis.

Providing the area with a variety of programming formats are several local radio stations--WSFW, WNYR, WGVA, and WECQ.

A list of names, addresses, and phone numbers of the newspapers, television stations, and radio stations is presented in Appendix B.

#### 2.4 COMMUNITY INTERVIEW PROGRAM

To identify the attitudes and concerns of regional residents concerning SEAD's mission and ongoing environmental studies, community interviews were conducted by representatives of HND and Dames & Moore between December 4 and 6, 1990. These interviews were conducted with citizens living near the installation and with community, political, and business leaders. A listing of those interviewed is presented in Appendix D. Interviews were held at private homes and businesses, over the telephone, and in public office buildings. Eighteen individuals were interviewed over the 3 days. Figure 2-1 provides the list of questions that the participants were asked. A summary of the interviewees' responses to each question are listed below:

**Question 1:** When did you first become aware that environmental studies were being conducted at Seneca Army Depot?

**Summary of Response:** Of the 18 people who participated in the interview, eight individuals were aware of environmental concerns at SEAD. They became aware of the concerns during discussions with Col. Frank Cochran, Commander, SEAD. The remaining 10 participants were not aware of the RI/FSs to be conducted at the installation.

**Question 2:** What have you heard about the environmental studies?

**Summary of Response:** Individuals aware of the environmental studies knew only that there were some areas of concern at SEAD. Three individuals were aware of the ongoing groundwater monitoring program.

**Question 3:** What contacts have you had with government officials about the environmental studies?

**Summary of Response:** Contact with government officials was limited to those individuals who had met with the Commander.

**Question 4:** Do you feel these officials have been responsive to your concerns?

**Summary of Response:** Those individuals who had met with the Commander said that he is very open and responsive about the environmental studies. Most interviewees said they would feel comfortable contacting the Commander to express concerns or ask questions. Two individuals stated that the installation is not open or communicative with local residents, based on their experiences.

**Question 5:** Do you have any concerns about Seneca Army Depot or the planned environmental studies?

**Summary of Response:** Most individuals expressed confidence in the installation and its handling of the environmental studies. Several individuals expressed concern over possible groundwater contamination and water quality--particularly in relation to past practices at SEAD rather than current activities. Two interviewees mentioned that there was some concern in the local communities about a seemingly high rate of cancer in areas near the installation. All individuals who participated in the interviews mentioned the local speculation about the storage of nuclear weapons at SEAD. This is an ongoing issue; however, the installation can neither confirm nor deny the presence of such weapons because of DOD policy. All interviewees wish to be kept informed about the progress of the environmental studies.



**Question 6:** How can Seneca Army Depot best provide you with information concerning the environmental studies: Newspaper, TV, Radio, Information Repositories, Direct Mailing, Telephone Hotline, Briefing, Informal Community Group Workshops, or Other?

**Summary of Response:** The individuals who participated in the interview process preferred the local newspapers and direct mailing as the most effective methods of informing people of significant events. The Finger Lakes Times was the newspaper mentioned by all interviewees. Individuals also mentioned The Reveille, a weekly publication in Seneca Falls, and The Rochester Democrat-Chronicle as the most widely read newspapers. The radio stations most mentioned were WSWF and WNYR. Addresses and phone numbers of local newspapers and radio stations most referred to by the interviewees are presented in Appendix B. The interview participants thought information repositories were a good idea. Because of the number of communities affected by SEAD activities, most interviewees suggested more than one repository location.

Most individuals did not feel that community meetings would be effective. One interviewee suggested the use of existing meetings--such as those of civic, school, or church groups--as a more effective information mechanism. Three individuals mentioned that a general information phone number at the installation would be an effective mechanism. All individuals were interested in being on a mailing list.

**Question 7:** What type of information would be most useful to you?

**Summary of Response:** The majority of interviewees believed that summary status reports would be the most useful type of information they could receive. Specifically, most requested that general, understandable information be included, and one individual requested information on past activities and an outline of planned steps to prevent environmental problems in the future. Five of the people interviewed also wanted to receive technical information. A request was made for a contact at SEAD, specifically the Public Affairs Officer (PAO), so that citizens could express their concerns directly to that person.

**Question 8:** How frequently would you like to receive information: Monthly, Quarterly, Yearly, Whenever Newsworthy Events Occur, Other?

**Summary of Response:** The majority of the participants preferred to receive information whenever a newsworthy event occurs. Six of the participants interviewed also preferred to receive information on a monthly basis to ensure that they will be informed of the progress of the environmental studies.

**Question 9:** What is the best way of receiving the community's concerns/comments and responding to them? What method do you feel would be best?

**Summary of Response:** Seven of the participants interviewed believed a contact person at SEAD (PAO) with a well-publicized telephone number would be the best way of expressing their concerns and comments to the U.S. Army. Five individuals believed that use of the local government and meetings with the town supervisors were the best ways to set up two-way communication. Keeping the town supervisors well informed was stressed. Other individuals suggested that the installation give public notice of the environmental studies and solicit public comments in the local media.

**Question 10:** Has anyone contacted you to express concern about the environmental studies, and if so, what were their concerns?

**Summary of Response:** No one had been contacted by friends or neighbors regarding the environmental studies.

**Question 11:** Can you suggest any other individuals or groups that should be contacted for additional information or to identify other concerns?

**Summary of Response:** Additional groups or individuals that were recommended to be contacted but were not contacted at the time of the interviews are as follows: Lions Club, Rotary Club, fire departments, church groups, Seneca County Soil and Water Conservation, Brian Dombrowski, Jack Schnebley, Pam Armitage, Bill Nyles, Arlene Marino, Steve Proctor, Dr. Harry Zappler, Joni Masuicca, and Mike Nozzolio.

**Question 12:** Is there anything you wish to mention that we have not yet discussed?

**Summary of Response:** Several individuals mentioned that SEAD has been a very good neighbor and that they prefer the installation's presence over a factory or some other facility. There is great support for SEAD and appreciation of its economic contribution to the area.

Others emphasized the importance of keeping local residents and officials informed about the environmental studies, but in a low-key manner. Several individuals expressed a concern over the environmental issues at SEAD being blown out of proportion, either through rumors or the local media.

All of the individuals who participated in the interviews said that the environment is very important in their communities, especially because of the surrounding lakes and farms. There is a great appreciation for the rural character of the area.

## 2.5 COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Interviews and community research activities conducted by HND and Dames & Moore, December 4 through 6, 1990, indicated that environmental issues at SEAD are considered to be a high priority with the residents living in the vicinity.

The main concerns of residents in the SEAD area are possible groundwater contamination and water quality, and those who expressed concern are very interested in being kept informed of the monitoring results. Overall, residents are comfortable with the presence of the installation and feel its benefits far outweigh any risks.

A recent chemical spill at SEAD--cleaned up without incident--was mentioned by several individuals during the interview process. Residents expressed confidence in the way SEAD handled the cleanup. (Appendix C presents newspaper articles on environmental issues at SEAD).

Along with environmental issues, residents noted that economics (including taxes) and education were also high priority issues in the area.

FIGURE 2-1

Seneca Army Depot  
Romulus, New York  
Community Interviews

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Wish to join Mailing List? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

1. When did you first become aware that environmental studies were being conducted at Seneca Army Depot?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What have you heard about the environmental studies?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What contacts have you had with government officials about the environmental studies?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you feel these officials have been responsive to your concerns?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

FIGURE 2-1 (cont'd)

5. Do you have any concerns about Seneca Army Depot or the planned environmental studies?

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6. How can Seneca Army Depot best provide you with information concerning the environmental studies?

Newspaper \_\_\_\_\_  
TV \_\_\_\_\_  
Radio \_\_\_\_\_  
Information Repositories \_\_\_\_\_  
Suggested Location \_\_\_\_\_  
Direct mailing \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Hotline \_\_\_\_\_  
Briefings \_\_\_\_\_  
Informal Community Group Workshops \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_

7. What type of information would be most useful to you?

Technical \_\_\_\_\_  
Status Reports \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_

8. How frequently would you like to receive information?

Monthly \_\_\_\_\_  
Quarterly \_\_\_\_\_  
Yearly \_\_\_\_\_  
Whenever Newsworthy Events Occur \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_

9. What is the best way of receiving the community's concerns/comments and responding to them? What method do you feel would be best?

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FIGURE 2-1 (cont'd)

10. Has anyone contacted you to express concern about the environmental studies, and if so, what were their concerns?

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11. Can you suggest any other individuals or groups that should be contacted for additional information or to identify other types of concerns?

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12. Is there anything you wish to mention that we have not yet discussed?

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### 3.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

#### 3.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

As stated in Section 1.0, the goal of the SEAD PIRP is to provide an effective and operational mechanism for communication and the exchange of information among SEAD; the local communities; onsite military and civilian employees; U.S. Army; and diverse Federal, State, county, and local agencies. This PIRP has been designed to fulfill requirements of the following references:

1. The IAG, under CERCLA Section 120; the parties to this agreement are the U.S. Army, the EPA, and New York State DEC.
2. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (Public Law 96-510), as amended, including Section 117 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 (Public Law 99-499, October 17, 1986).
3. Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) Public Affairs Plan 10-1-87: Installation Restoration Program (IRP), October 1987.
4. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance and publications, including Public Involvement in the Superfund Program (WH/FS-86-004) and CERCLA Compliance With Other Environmental Statutes (Federal Register 50 (29): 5928-5932).
5. The EPA publication Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) Directive Number 9230.0-3B, June 1988-Interim Version).
6. Army Regulation 360-81, Command Information.

This PIRP has the following specific objectives:

1. Ensure the public understands that personal and community health and interests are of paramount concern to the U.S. Army and SEAD.
2. Keep local residents; SEAD employees and residents; and Federal, State, county, and local officials informed in a timely manner of major findings of the RI/FSs to be conducted at SEAD.
3. Provide local residents; on-post employees and residents; and Federal, State, county, and local regulatory officials an opportunity to review and comment on the studies to be conducted at SEAD and on suggested remedial action alternatives and decisions.
4. Keep SEAD and the Army sensitive to and informed about changes in community concerns, attitudes, information needs, and activities regarding SEAD, and use their concerns as factors in evaluating modifications of the PIRP as necessary to address these changes.
5. Effectively serve the community's information needs and address citizen inquiries through prompt release of factual information through the media and other information dissemination techniques.
6. Effectively respond to the needs of the media by providing timely response to inquiries and requests for interviews and briefings, thereby encouraging fair and accurate reporting of RI/FS activities at SEAD.
7. Create and maintain, through an active public affairs program, a climate of understanding and trust with the aim of providing information and opportunities for comments and discussion.
8. Ensure that appropriate Federal, State, county, and local elected officials are informed of results of the investigations and recommended remedial actions, as required by the IAG.



9. Provide a single entity for dissemination of information for the matters regarding the progress of the contamination assessments, remedial actions, and other decisions at SEAD, as required by the IAG.
10. Identify issues and potential areas of concern and develop and implement objective means to avoid or resolve conflict.

### 3.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities for implementing the PIRP are shared by SEAD and personnel of other U.S. Army agencies. Names, agencies, addresses, and phone numbers of PIRP public affairs contacts and technical points of contact are presented in Appendix E. The following responsibilities are established for implementation of the SEAD PIRP:

1. Office of the Chief of Public Affairs (OCPA), Department of the Army (HQDA)
  - a. Coordinates media statements or visits concerning the SEAD RI/FSs that have national significance with appropriate HQDA staff elements, the Army Environmental Office, and Office of the Secretary of Defense, Public Affairs, as appropriate.
  - b. Coordinates other notification actions with appropriate HQDA staff elements, as necessary.
  - c. Coordinates release of any SEAD RI/FS information at the national level with the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC).
  - d. Acts as the point of contact for responding to and providing guidance for all national and policy-type information questions.
2. Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison (OCLL), HQDA
  - a. Coordinates with OCPA notification of appropriate Congressional delegations prior to national release of SEAD RI/FS matters, as well as other Congressional notifications, as necessary.

3. Chief of Public Affairs, Army Materiel Command (AMCPA)
  - a. Coordinates release of any SEAD RI/FS information with HQDA OCPA, U.S. Army Depot System Command (DESCOM), HND, and SEAD project manager/on-scene coordinator.
  - b. Coordinates with HND and DESCOM in advance of Congressional and Gubernatorial notifications.
  - c. Provides additional guidance and assistance in support of this plan as required.
  - d. With assistance from the AMC Legislative Liaison, provides and updates, as needed, a listing of Congressional members and appropriate candidates for use in distributing informational materials. (The list should also include non-New York Congressional members on House and Senate environmental committees who are likely to have an interest in the SEAD RI/FSs).
  
4. Chief of Public Affairs, DESCOM
  - a. Supports the Commander, SEAD, in implementing the overall public involvement and response program at SEAD.
  - b. With the assistance of the HND Public Affairs Office, develops and implements the SEAD PIRP to provide timely and accurate information throughout all stages of the RI/FSs to ensure the public the opportunity to review and comment on the selection of proposed remedial actions and to remain sensitive to changes in community concerns.
  - c. Provides public affairs support for the SEAD RI/FS public affairs/public involvement and response program, as needed.

- d. Coordinates actions with the SEAD Public Affairs Officer (PAO).
- e. Receives approval authority from the Commander, SEAD.

5. HND PAO

- a. In coordination with DESCOM, provides, as required, public affairs guidance and expertise to support the public involvement program concerning the SEAD environmental site investigations and remedial actions.
- b. In coordination with DESCOM and SEAD, prepares news releases for use at major milestone achievements during progress of the site investigations and remedial activities.
- c. Refers to DESCOM for clearance and/or coordination of all materials intended for public release, which has not been previously cleared or specifically authorized for release in the SEAD PIRP or in subsequent statements and public affairs plans.
- d. Informs DESCOM of any queries, releases, or proposed media visits to SEAD concerning this program.
- e. Coordinates all Congressional queries and responses with DESCOM, SEAD, and other agencies as required.

6. Commander, SEAD

- a. Responsible for implementation of PIRP.
- b. Reviews and approves news releases and fact sheets.
- c. Provides final approval of contents of materials being presented to civic group meetings and selection of staff members to participate in or present the program.

7. SEAD (PAO) - Commander's Representative

- a. Serves as the on-the-scene spokesperson for the SEAD program and responds to media queries using statements prepared in coordination with HND or as otherwise appropriate.
- b. Coordinates with DESCOM, HND, and all appropriate U.S. Army/Federal agencies all queries, releases, public briefings, tours, or requests for visits pertaining to the SEAD IRP.
- c. Coordinates with DESCOM and HND all responses to queries, prior to release, concerning SEAD matters that require release of information not previously cleared for release.
- d. Provides DESCOM, HND, and others as determined by Commander, SEAD, copies of all SEAD-released material and copies of newspaper clippings relating to SEAD IRP activities or events.
- e. Coordinates through DESCOM and HND all notifications to the media and to city, county, State, or Federal officials; distributes fact sheets, reports, project updates, and other pertinent information to repositories and the media when appropriate/newsworthy (information provided by HND PAO).
- f. Maintains at SEAD a file of dated newspaper clippings relating to the SEAD RI/FS (newspapers listed in Appendix B should be monitored for this purpose).
- g. Plans, coordinates, and makes presentations concerning the RI/FS activities to area and regional civic groups.
- h. Plans, schedules, and coordinates all necessary requirements for implementation of community meetings.
- i. Plans and coordinates onsite tours of study sites.

- j. Responsible for direct distribution of special notices to SEAD work force of urgent items that may require immediate notification.
  - k. Performs quarterly inspections of SEAD information repositories to ensure that appropriate materials are available and updated for public use as stated to the media and local communities.
  - l. Informs DESCOM and HND of any queries or proposed media visits to SEAD concerning the environmental program.
8. SEAD Director of Engineering and Housing (DEH)
- a. Executes directives of Commander, SEAD, in fulfilling Army's roles in the PIRP.
  - b. Reviews news releases and fact sheets being produced jointly by SEAD and HND.
  - c. Assists in planning and presentation of programs to civic groups.
  - d. Assists in preparation, scheduling, and implementation of community meetings.

### 3.3 COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES AND TECHNIQUES

The primary elements to ensure success in a public involvement program are development of an information network with relevant communities and a constructive mechanism for public participation in the program. To develop, maintain, and enhance public involvement, the SEAD PIRP presents an active approach to identifying and addressing public concerns about environmental issues at SEAD, with emphasis directed to investigations and remedial actions in reference to the SEAD.

Essential to building and maintaining public trust is a communications system by which relevant and accurate information is made available to local citizens, SEAD personnel, State and Federal regulators, and the media in a timely and responsible manner. Sections 3.3.1, 3.3.2, and 3.3.3 present methods and techniques for

implementing such a system, and Figure F-1, Appendix F, presents a recommended schedule for some of these activities.

### 3.3.1 Agency Communication Techniques

Effective interagency communications is essential for a coordinated campaign in addressing community concerns. The SEAD PIRP is designed to provide effective communication and information exchange with the U.S. Army, the EPA, Seneca County, and the surrounding communities; SEAD employees and site residents; the general public; and the media.

In the past, SEAD and HND have met to review and evaluate previous and ongoing assessment studies, identify additional study needs, and develop program schedules. In addition, these information briefings have been jointly produced to be provided to appropriate U.S. Army, State, EPA, county, and community agencies. Continued meetings and close coordination between SEAD, HND, U.S. Army, and regulatory agencies will provide the foundation for the PIRP.

Agency interactions and communication techniques will include:

1. Specific Milestone Meetings--These meetings will be held, as appropriate, with SEAD, EPA, HND, New York State DEC, and local regulators, and the public upon completion of the RIs and the FSs, and at any other times when appropriate, to review specific site study results and to identify and resolve areas of concern.
2. Telephone Conference Calls--Conference calls will be held as needed to keep appropriate agencies informed of project activities.
3. Media and Fact Sheet Releases--Any party issuing a news release, fact sheet, or other pertinent information regarding any of the work at SEAD required by the IAG will advise SEAD, EPA, and/or DEC of the contents of such documents at least 2 working days before their issuance. In instances where time is of the essence, coordination should be effected by telephone with data facsimile followup. Such coordination

will enable all agencies involved to adequately respond to media or public inquiries concerning the releases.

4. Prior Notice of Scheduled Community Meetings--When community meetings are scheduled as part of the PIRP, at least 2 weeks advance notice will be provided to all agencies to allow maximum agency and public participation in the meetings. The public meetings will be announced in the local newspapers.

### 3.3.2 Local Community and Media Communication Techniques

To date, communications with SEAD residents and citizens of off-post communities, regarding past and ongoing environmental assessment studies at SEAD, consist of:

1. A press release in The Ithaca Journal announcing that SEAD had been added to the EPA's Superfund List (see Appendix C, page C-2).
2. A press release in The Finger Lakes Times announcing that SEAD had been listed on the State of New York's registry of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites (see Appendix C, page C-4).
3. A conversation with the town supervisors held by the Commander, Col. Frank Cochran, on July 6, 1990.
4. Community interviews conducted by HND and Dames & Moore between December 4 and 6, 1990, with business leaders, community leaders, and citizens living in the vicinity of the installation.

To expand communications and ensure effective interactions between the U.S. Army and SEAD residents, workers, and local communities, the following public involvement techniques are recommended, based on the community interviews:

1. Fact Sheets/News Releases--Fact sheets and news releases will be distributed to those on the mailing list, SEAD neighbors, citizen groups, regulatory officials, elected/civic officials, and installation, local, and

regional media whenever events warrant. At a minimum, news releases will be made upon award of contract for the RIs, and upon initiation of the actual work on the RIs. Both news releases and fact sheets will be prepared and released upon completion of the RIs, completion of the FSs, and upon issuance of the Record of Decision (ROD). Such fact sheets relating to the FSs must describe the alternatives considered and offer the U.S. Army's preferred alternative for public comments. An updated fact sheet must be prepared after the agency selects remedial alternatives.

Fact sheets/news releases in general will be directed to address the concerns as expressed by local communities and will include status of studies and remedial actions, updates on schedules, and special interest items. Other fact sheets will be issued on an as-needed basis. The fact sheets and copies of news releases will also be placed in the information repositories.

The SEAD mailing list shown in Appendix G may expand throughout the RI/FS depending on the level of interest shown by the community.

2. Response to Inquiries--The SEAD PAO will serve as a contact point for direct calls from citizens seeking information on the studies. The SEAD PAO, working in conjunction with the Commander and SEAD DEH, and with assistance from HND, will be responsible for coordinating and directing responses to the community inquiries.
3. Programs for Civic Groups/Organizations--Slide and informational programs can be presented to civic groups at their regularly scheduled meetings upon request. The mission, history, and economic significance of SEAD, as well as the environmental studies, should be included in the programs.
4. Special Briefings--When appropriate, special project briefings will be held by the Commander, SEAD, with local officials to review project



goals and accomplishments. Such meetings could be held at the SEAD Officers' Club at a time mutually acceptable to the Commander, SEAD, and officials of the respective local communities. If more practical, attendance at local town meetings to provide briefings may be arranged. Such briefings would provide an information pool for elected leaders to use when inquiries are directed to them from their constituents on matters relating to the SEAD investigations. Names, addresses, and phone numbers of elected officials are presented in Appendix J. Such meetings will be coordinated by the SEAD PAO with logistical and technical support provided by HND on an as-needed basis.

5. Information Repositories--Information repositories are places where documents and information pertaining to the environmental study at SEAD are stored and made available for public inspection and copying. The public has access to documents such as the PIRP, RI/FS Work Plans, the RI/FSSs, responsiveness summary, ROD, fact sheets, remedial design, and news releases. Local media will be contacted to provide notice of the opening of the repositories and the placement of materials as they are made available.

During the interview process, several locations were suggested by interviewees for information repositories--Edith B. Ford Memorial Library in Ovid, the South Seneca Central School Library, the Romulus Central School Library, the Geneva Free Library, and the Seneca County Office Building in Waterloo. Community residents felt that several repository locations would be more effective because of the number of communities involved. Addresses, phone numbers, contacts, and operating hours of the information repositories--one on-post and one off-post--are presented in Appendix H.

6. Community Meetings--Locations have been identified where SEAD and HND staff can hold public meetings with local citizens to discuss project

activities. It is recommended that meetings be held in cities adjacent to SEAD. Details of meeting sites are presented in Appendix I. Such meetings will be jointly coordinated by the PAO and the Commander, SEAD, with logistical and technical assistance provided by HND. Interest in such meetings has been expressed by most participants in the community interviews, though some felt this may not be the most effective technique. The time and agenda of such meetings will be determined by SEAD.

Other techniques that are recommended, when appropriate, include:

1. Good Neighbor Program--Property owners and renters of lands adjacent to SEAD may be mailed updates on site investigations and proposed remedial actions, whenever deemed appropriate by SEAD and HND. If sufficient interest in the studies is expressed by SEAD neighbors, a special briefing and bus tour of the installation may be arranged by SEAD. It is believed a site visit with an appropriate briefing would place the study into perspective and diminish fears of pollutant migration or adverse impacts to health.
2. Onsite Tours--Tours may be held on an as-needed basis with local citizens, local and State officials, Congressional representatives, and the media. The Commander, SEAD, and SEAD PAO will determine when such tours are beneficial to enhancing public understanding of the investigations, and the tour will be organized by the SEAD PAO with assistance, if necessary, from HND.

### 3.3.3 SEAD Employee Communication Techniques

The following methods will be adopted to inform employees and residents of SEAD of the status of the RI/FSs:

1. All fact sheets, articles, news releases, and pertinent information will be posted throughout the installation on easily accessible bulletin boards,

including high traffic areas, and will be published in the SEAD newspaper.

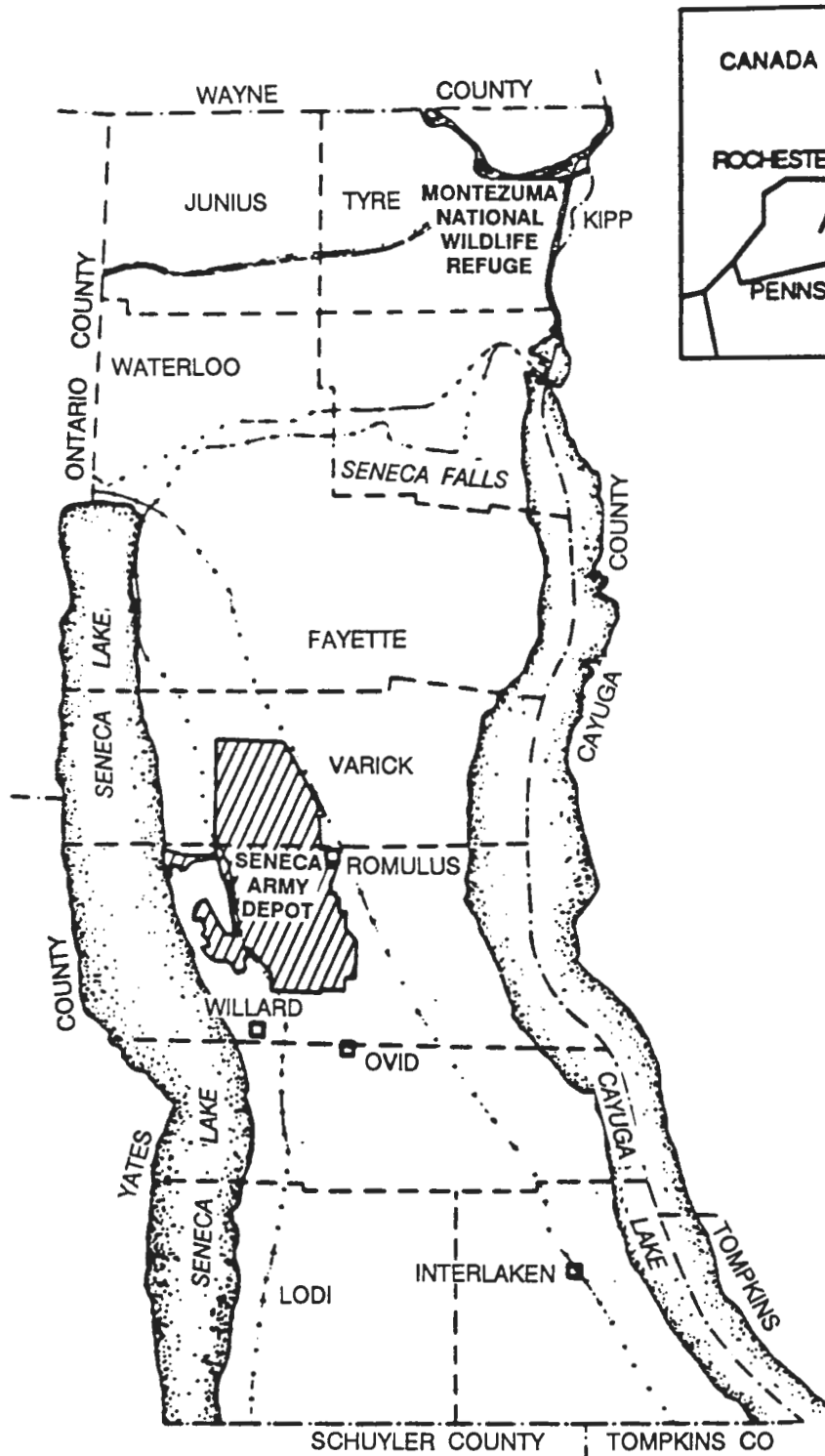
2. All program-related documents, reports, news releases, fact sheets, and general information will be available for employees to review at the SEAD Administration Building. Hours of operation and other pertinent information regarding information repositories are shown in Appendix H.

## REFERENCE LIST

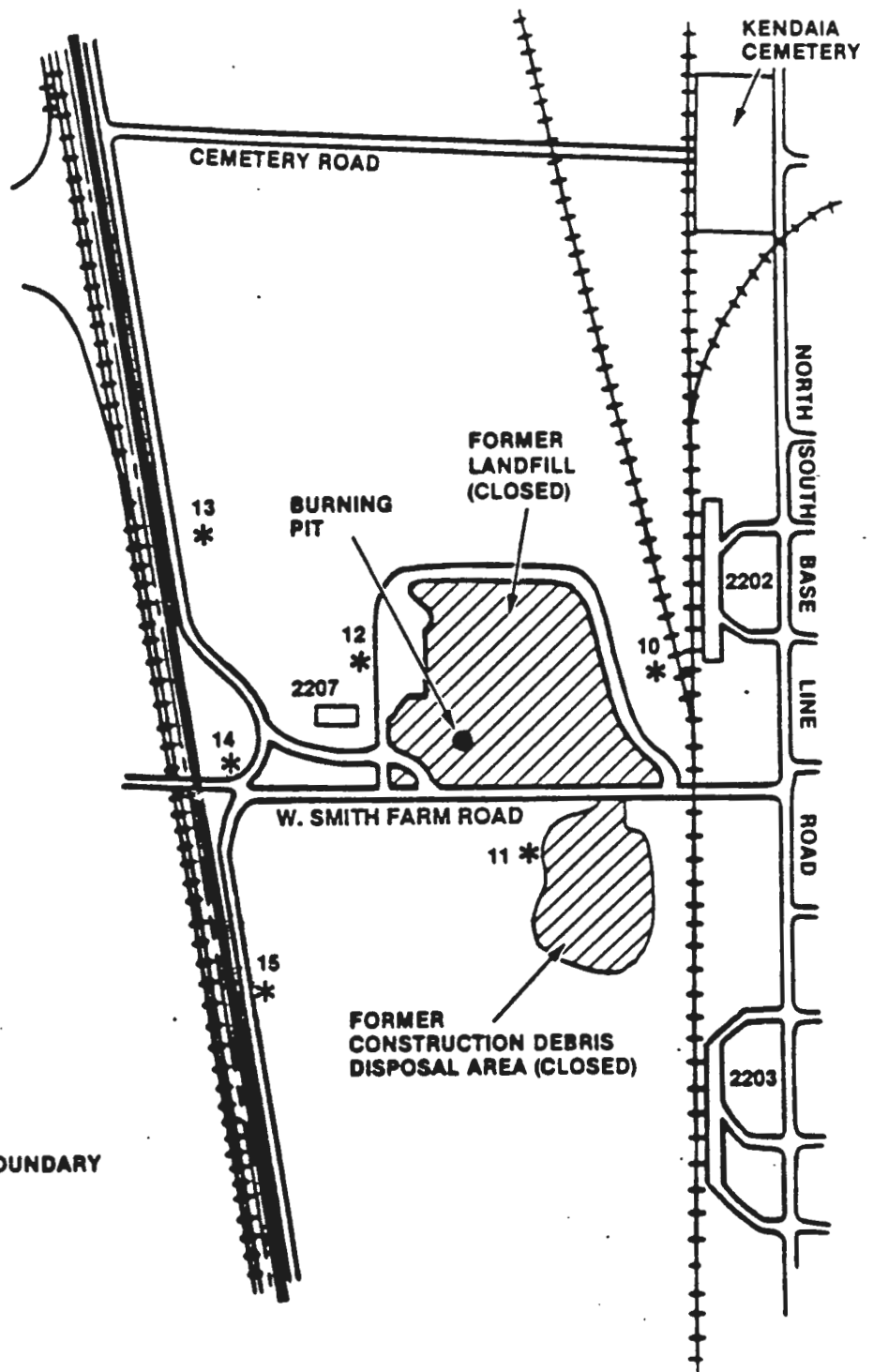
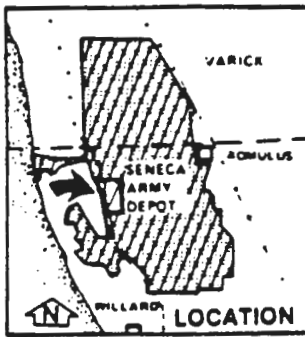
- Hunter/ESE, 1990. Draft Final Work Plan, Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Ash Landfill, Seneca Army Depot, prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville, Alabama.
- Main, Chas. T., Inc. (MAIN), 1990. Draft Work Plan, Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Open Burning/Open Detonation Grounds, Seneca Army Depot, prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville, Alabama. -
- U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA), 1980. Installation Assessment of Seneca Army Depot, Report No. 157, AMXTH-IR-A-157.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 1988. Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook, Interim Version, EPA/540/G-88/002, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington, D.C.

**APPENDIX A**

**Site Maps**



**FIGURE A-1**  
**LOCATION OF SENECA ARMY DEPOT**



- KEY**
- \* MONITOR WELL
  - INSTALLATION BOUNDARY
  - ▨ DISPOSAL AREA



**FIGURE A-2**  
**VICINITY OF THE FORMER LANDFILL AND**  
**BURNING PIT AREAS**

**APPENDIX B**

**Media List**



## MEDIA LIST

### NEWSPAPERS

Editor  
The Finger Lakes Times  
218 Genessee Street  
Geneva, New York 14456  
(315) 789-3333

Editor  
Rochester Democrat/Chronicle  
55 Exchange Boulevard  
Rochester, New York 14614  
(716) 232-7100/258-2487

Editor  
Syracuse Post Standard  
P.O. Box 4915  
Clinton Square  
Syracuse, New York 13221  
(315) 470-0011/470-3081

Editor  
Syracuse Herald-Journal  
P.O. Box 4915  
Clinton Square  
Syracuse, New York 13221  
(315) 470-0011/470-3019

Editor  
Syracuse Herald-American  
P.O. Box 4915  
Clinton Square  
Syracuse, New York 13221  
(315) 470-0011/470-3019

Editor  
Ovid Gazette  
P.O. Box N  
Trumansburg, New York 14886  
(607) 532-9239

### NEWSPAPERS (cont'd)

Editor  
Reveille  
P.O. Box 557  
State Street  
Seneca Falls, New York 13148  
(315) 568-6400

### TELEVISION

News Director  
WOKR-TV Channel 13 (ABC)  
P.O. Box L  
Rochester, New York 14623  
(716) 334-8700

News Director  
WHEC-TV Channel 10 (CBS)  
191 East Avenue  
Rochester, New York 14604  
(716) 546-5670

News Director  
WROC-TV Channel 8 (NBC)  
201 Humboldt Street  
Rochester, New York 14610  
(716) 288-8400

News Director  
WUHF-TV Channel 31 (FOX)  
360 East Avenue  
Rochester, New York 14604  
(716) 232-3700

News Director  
WXXI-TV Channel 21 (PBS)  
P.O. Box 21  
Rochester, New York 14601  
(716) 325-7500

**MEDIA LIST (cont'd)**

TELEVISION (cont'd)

News Director  
WIXT-TV Channel 9 (ABC)  
5904 Bridge Street  
E. Syracuse, New York 13057  
(315) 446-4780

News Director  
WTVH-TV Channel 5 (CBS)  
1030 James Street  
Syracuse, New York 13203  
(315) 425-5555

News Director  
WSTM-TV Channel 3 (NBC)  
1030 James Street  
Syracuse, New York 13203  
(315) 474-5000

News Director  
WSYT-TV Channel 68 (FOX)  
1000 James Street  
Syracuse, New York 13203  
(315) 472-6800

News Director  
WCNY-TV Channel 24 (PBS)  
P.O. Box 2400  
Syracuse, New York 13220  
(315) 453-2424

RADIO

WGVA (AM)/WECQ (FM)  
3568 Lennox Road  
Geneva, New York 14456  
(315) 781-1101

WFLR (FM)  
30 Main Street  
Dunde, New York 14837  
(607) 243-7158

WSFW (FM)  
P.O. Box 608  
Seneca Falls, New York 13148  
(315) 568-9888

WNYR (AM)/WAQX (FM)  
P.O. Box 95  
Syracuse, New York 13250  
(315) 472-0200

**APPENDIX C**

**Newspaper Articles and News Releases**

# EPA adds Seneca Depot to Superfund list

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three New York sites just added to the Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund list are not eligible for the agency's cleanup money because all are federal facilities.

Brookhaven National Laboratory, Seneca Army Depot and Plattsburgh Air Force Base were among 52 federal facilities the EPA proposed Thursday to add to its National Priorities List, of most serious hazardous waste sites.

The federal law precludes EPA from using the fund to pay cleanup costs at U.S. government facilities, mandating instead that the agencies

responsible for the sites enter legally binding agreements with EPA to do it themselves.

"You will see (budget) demands ballooning in future years as remedies are selected and the cleanup process, the expensive part of the process, kicks in," Jon Cannon, the assistant EPA administrator in charge of the Superfund said in announcing the additions.

Total cost to clean up the three new New York sites is unclear at this point.

At Brookhaven lab in Upton, N.Y., spokeswoman Ann Baittinger estimated the cleanup could run from \$17 million to \$22 million. But published reports have quoted another lab official as placing that number as high as \$50 million.

Lt. Casey Mahon, a Plattsburgh Air Force Base spokesman, said it was too early to estimate cleanup costs there.

The switchboard at the Seneca Army Depot was closed Thursday afternoon.

The three New York sites announced Thursday would bring to 80 the number of Superfund sites in the Empire State. The sites are to be added after a 60-day public comment period.

All three were already on the state Superfund list, said Benjamin Marvin, a spokesman for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. But placing a site on the federal list is advantageous because "the EPA then takes the lead," he said.

The Seneca Army Depot in Plattsburgh is a former World War II military installation. The depot was closed in 1979 and is now being used for other purposes.

in the Finger Lakes region. The Army has stored and disposed of military explosives at the depot since its inception in 1941. The depot is considered by many peace activists to be the nation's chief repository of nuclear weapons. The Army neither confirms nor denies this.

During a Department of Defense investigation begun in 1978, the Army identified a number of potentially contaminated areas there, including an unlined 13-acre landfill in the west-central portion of the depot, where solid waste and incinerator ash were disposed from 1941 to 1979, the EPA said. There were two incinerator pits adjacent to the landfill where refuse was burned for more than 30 years, ending in 1974. Also on the grounds is a 90-acre open burning, detonation area where explosives "and related wastes" have been burned and detonated during the past 30 years, and a small furnace where small arms are destroyed, the EPA said.

Monitoring wells at the depot contain elevated levels of suspected carcinogens trans-1,2-dichloroethene and trichloroethylene, according to tests conducted in 1987 by an Army contractor. An estimated 350 people obtain drinking water from private wells within 100 miles of the depot.

## State plans 322 layoffs

ALBANY (AP) — The state plans to lay off 322 workers from the Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities and the transfer of the mentally retarded from institutions to group homes, a spokesman said.

The layoffs, effective Sept. 20, come to a tight state budget this year and the growing obsolescence of institution jobs, OMRDD spokesman Louis Ganim said Thursday.

"Previously, we have been able to manage reductions through attrition," he said. "We just don't have the money to continue to do that."

OMRDD has a total of 27,475 employees, all but around 200 spread throughout the state at various group homes and community centers. The agency's 14 regional offices are located in Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Elmira, Ithaca, Plattsburgh, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and West Albany.

# Depot may join hazardous waste list

**POTOMAC (AP)** — The federal Environmental Protection Agency recommended the Seneca Depot be added to the agency's Superfund list of worst hazardous waste sites.

EPA also wants to add two New York facilities — Brookhaven National Laboratory, about 60 miles east of New York City in the center of Long Island; and Pittsburgh Air Force Base near Pittsburgh, which covers 3,440 acres in Clinton County. The three sites are among 52 federal facilities the EPA yesterday proposed adding to the National Priorities List.

The Army has stored and disposed of military explosives at the 100-acre Seneca Army Depot since 1941. The depot is considered by many peace activists to be the nation's chief repository of nuclear weapons, but the Army would rather confirm nor deny that.

During a Department of Energy investigation begun in 1986, the Army identified a number of potentially contaminated areas at Seneca including an area of 100 acres and a 100-acre area

solid waste and incinerator ash were disposed of from 1941 to 1979, the EPA said.

There were two incinerator pits adjacent to the landfill where refuse was burned for more than 30 years until 1974. Also on the grounds is a 90-acre open burning-detonation area where explosives "and related wastes" have been burned and detonated during the past 30 years, and a small furnace where small arms are destroyed, the EPA said.

Monitoring wells at the depot contain elevated levels of suspected carcinogens trans-1,2-dichloroethylene and trichloroethylene, which are cleaning solvents, according to tests conducted in 1987 by an Army contractor. An estimated 1,350 people obtain drinking water from private wells within three miles of the depot, which is located between Cayuga and Seneca lakes.

"The sites are being constantly monitored through ground wells to make sure the hazardous waste isn't spreading," depot Public

danger to people on base or in the community from these sites."

The Army has known about the depot waste sites since 1987, when it notified the EPA, Zemanek said. "The Army is now going through a clean up program that will include a number of studies to determine the cost."

Congress must approve the funding for the Army to do the clean up, said Zemanek, who said no amount has been determined for the depot clean up.

Federal law precludes EPA from using the Superfund to pay cleanup costs at U.S. government facilities, mandating instead that the agencies responsible for the sites enter legally binding agreements with EPA to do it themselves.

"You will see (budget) demands ballooning in future years as remedies are selected and the cleanup process, the expensive part of the process, kicks in," Jon Cannon, the assistant EPA administrator in charge of the Superfund said in announcing the additions.

Total cost to clean up the three

At Brookhaven lab, spokeswo  
an Ann Baittinger estimated the  
cleanup could run from \$17 m  
lion to \$22 million. Publish  
reports have quoted another  
official as placing that number  
high as \$50 million.

"Obviously, the higher fig  
went on the assumption if we  
problems that we're not aware  
already," Baittinger said. "I  
Department of Energy (which r  
the lab) has shown a commitm  
to giving us funds to take care  
the problems that we have h  
already."

Lt. Casey Mahon, a Plattsbou  
Air Force Base spokesman, said  
was too early to estimate clea  
costs there.

"We're just beginning the p  
cess of remedial investigati  
which is still part of the resear  
stage," he said.

The three federal installati  
would bring to 80 the number  
Superfund sites in the state.  
sites are to be added after a 60-d  
public comment period.

People and Baittinger  
10/1/87/10/1/87

# Depot, NYSEG land on state's hazardous waste site.

By PAUL BURKHARDT

Ten places in the region are on the state's 1990 registry of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites.

Listed previously, three are among 431 sites that "pose a significant threat to public health of the environment and require remedial action." The area's Class 2 sites are:

- Seneca Army Depot in Romulus - A number of chemicals, including trichloroethylene, are leaking from an unlined 13-acre landfill on Route 96A just east of Sampson State Park.

Solid waste and incinerator ash were disposed of there from 1941 to 1979. Next to the landfill were two incinerator pits where refuse was burned for more than 10 years until 1974.

Trichloroethylene is a colorless toxic liquid used to remove grease from metal, as a paint stripper, as a solvent to extract oils and waxes, as a refrigerant, and in dry cleaning.

Trichloroethylene was found in 8.8 parts per million in ground water near the site. Other chemicals included chloroform, 39 parts per million, said R.W. Croneman, a spokesman for the state Department of Environmental Conservation.

"These are highly toxic," Croneman said.

Inspectors from the state Health Department have not detected the chemicals in any ground water or private wells off the depot grounds, he noted. Officials from the Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency are working on an agreement for cleaning up the site.

Robert Zemanek, public affairs officer at the depot, said the site is monitored to make sure the hazardous waste isn't spreading. He said there is no danger to people on base or in the community.

- The former coal gasification plant on Border City Road, Town of Waterloo - New York State Electric & Gas Corp., which owns the site, operated the plant from 1909 to 1934 to extract gas and other derivatives from coal.

NYSEG officials have been working with state officials since 1984 to determine what type of contamination may be there, and how to resolve it. Coal tar and hydrocarbons are among the contaminants found at the five-acre site.

- Tennessee Gas Pipeline station 237 off Archer Road in Hopewell - Polychlorinated Biphenyls have been found at high levels in the soil near the compressor station, said Mike Khalil, a state Department of Environmental Conservation engineer. Khalil said 2,764 parts per million of the chemical were found.

However, state Health Department officials have not found any PCBs or other pollutants in three private wells tested nearby, and do not believe the PCBs have spread from the site, Croneman said.

PCBs, which have caused cancer in laboratory animals, were used in oils for air compressors during the 1950s and 1960s. They were banned in the United States in 1977.

Environmental conservation officials are working with the owners, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. of Hamburg, in Erie County, on cleaning up the site, Croneman said.

The other seven area sites are among 586 locations listed as Class 2A sites, which means environmental officials don't have enough information to classify them by their threat to the environment or public health.

They are Griffin Technologies in Farmington, the Boxer Property and the former Voples Plant, both in Canandaigua, the Clyde section of the Old Erie Canal, Nukote in

Macedon; Newark Florists in Newark, and Penn Van Air Service Inc. in Milo.

Environmentalists are concerned about the number of sites in the Class 2A group, said Larry Shapiro of New York Public Interest Research Group.

"DEC doesn't know if it's another Love Canal," he said. "DEC doesn't know if it's nothing at all."

There are no sites classified as Class 1 sites, which are considered an "imminent threat to the environment or public health," according to the report.

The lists were part of a 10-volume annual report and registry of inactive hazardous waste sites recently released by DEC Commissioner Thomas Jorling.

"The figures in these reports continue to show substantial progress in the state's hazardous waste

remediation program, and an acceleration of activity in almost every aspect of this complex and massive effort," Jorling said in a release.

Environmental Conservation officials were assisted by the state Department of Health, which con-

ducted inspections at 1,141 sites; reviewed documents for 993 sites; conducted environmental exposure investigations at 334 sites, and performed health assessments for 195 sites.

The Associated Press contributed to this story.



AP  
...winds lay waste to the San  
... See story, page 1A.

# Seneca Gets Toxic Army Chemicals

## GAO Says Chemical Warfare Cleaner Shouldn't Be Used

By JONATHAN D. SALANT  
Washington Bureau

The Seneca Army Depot in Romulus is getting 800,000 gallons of a chemical so corrosive it eats through aluminum and zinc and so toxic it can cause birth defects in humans.

But an Army report says the depot isn't following proper procedures for storing the chemicals it now has.

"There has to be an effort to properly store, handle and dispose of it," said Rep. Mike Synar, D-Okla. "I don't have any confidence that the Army can do it."

The chemical, DS2, is used to decontaminate equipment in the event of chemical warfare. But a General Accounting Office report recommends that the Defense Department discontinue using the chemical because it is so dangerous. Besides causing birth defects, it can hinder breathing, burn the skin, and damage the eyes, liver and central nervous system. It can damage weapons systems, and corrodes aluminum, cadmium, tin and zinc.

The GAO, the investigative agency of Congress, reported that household bleaches are just as effective as the DS2. The Navy uses a soapy water and the Navy uses a

bleaching agent, hypochlorite, to decontaminate equipment.

Still, the Army continues to use DS2. The Army plans to ship 800,000 gallons of the chemical back to the United States from Europe because it is no longer needed due to troops reductions.

The chemical is to be stored at the Seneca Army Depot. By the shipment of DS2 already at the facility was not being handled properly, according to an April 1987 study for the Army. The study by Foster Wheeler USA Corp. found that the base was not following Army regulations governing the storage of decontaminating agents. In addition, a GAO study in April 1990 found that DS2 was not being stored properly at all five Army sites visited by the agency. The GAO did not list the five sites.

But Jerry Geiger, who works in the decontamination section of the chemical and nuclear division of the Army armament, munition and chemical command, said Seneca corrected the problem and could safely store the chemical.

Geiger testified Thursday before the House Government Operations Committee and said that a study and a national research laboratory test, which is chaired by Synar,

## Chemical spill contained at depot

By MARTIN TOOMBS

ROMULUS — A small amount of the highly corrosive chemical DS2 spilled from a container at Seneca Army Depot Tuesday.

"We had a can of DS2 that fell off a pallet and leaked approximately one pint of fluid," said Robert Zemanek, depot spokesman.

"People stopped what they were doing," he said, explaining that the depot's hazardous material unit cleaned up the chemical.

The spill occurred in a warehouse at the depot when crews were moving pallets containing

five-gallon cans of DS2, a decontaminant.

On July 13, about a gallon of DS2 was spilled in a similar accident at the depot. That also was cleaned up without incident.

DS2 would be used by the Army to decontaminate equipment in the event of an attack by chemical weapons.

The chemical has been the source of controversy as congressional investigators have urged the Defense Department to find a safer alternative to DS2, which is a highly corrosive chemical.



## Less than a gallon Depot has DS2 chemical leak

By PAUL BURKHARDT  
ROMULUS - A chemical leak was found in a truck storage container Friday afternoon at the Seneca Army Depot.

Depot Public Affairs Officer Robert Zemanek said less than a gallon of a highly-corrosive decontaminant solution known as DS2 leaked from a five-gallon can stored inside a large sealed container. He said the leak was discovered when the truck, hauling 840 five-gallon cans of the chemical to the depot, was being unloaded.

The spill was cleaned by members of the depot's hazardous material unit and the fire department and was confined to the pallet the

can was on, Zemanek said. There was no damage to the truck.

The truck was one of five trucks bringing DS2 from Europe to the depot.

Congressional investigators recently urged U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney to direct the Army and Marine Corps to find a safer alternative to DS2, which six years ago ate through an electronic cable on an M-1 tank in about half an hour. The chemical is so corrosive it also eats through aluminum and zinc.

Depot officials have said they've had no problems storing the chemical.

ONEONTA DAILY STAR,  
ONEONTA N.Y.

## SPORTS REPORT

# N.Y. depot aided white deer herd

In our column two weeks ago, we mentioned that what appeared to be a partly white deer or mutation had been taken in the Mount Upton area.

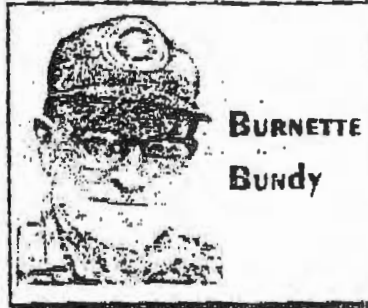
From an article issued by the old Conservation Department, we learned that normally deer have more white hair in their coats than most people realize. Besides the white "tag," the trademark of the white-tails whence they get their names, they also have white bellies and areas of white around their heads.

In a few cases, the amount of white hair is extensive enough to cover more of the body, resulting in a mutation or, in some cases, even an all-white deer. However, these deer are quite uncommon in wild populations and are definitely the exception rather than the rule.

In last week's column, we mentioned some facts about the white-tailed deer herd living within the fenced-in Seneca Army Depot, research conducted on that herd and valuable modern wildlife management techniques learned from studying that herd.

What we didn't mention was the fact that, within this rather unusual deer management proving ground, there were a number of white deer, a number which was actually increasing from one year to another.

As a matter of fact, their numbers were easily allowed to increase because of the enclosed area of the



BURNETTE  
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logical explanation. Conservation Department biologists were convinced it was and is caused by a genetic condition, probably enhanced by the confined nature of the Army Depot deer herd which may also explain the scarcity of white deer in the wild.

In the late 1960s, in order to better understand the reasons for the white condition, the Conservation Department conducted several breeding experiments to further unravel the mystery behind white deer. White deer were bred to normal brown deer as well as with other white deer to determine which genes tend to be the more dominant by occurring in the offspring.

No doubt about it, the white deer herd in Seneca Army Depot is one of the rarest herds known and probably would never have developed to its 1969 size without the protection from

and because hunters, as far as they were protected from shooting any of them during the annual hunt conducted on the Depot.

According to records kept on the Oneonta Army Depot deer herd by the Conservation Department, this unusual phenomenon began either in the summer of 1956 or 1957 when two small white deer were seen for the first time. These two animals immediately caught the eye and attention of the commanding officer of the U.S. Army who issued orders totally protecting the Depot's white deer. These orders remained in effect until the fall of 1967 when it was determined that the number of white deer had increased to the point that reduction of their numbers was necessary.

When the two white deer were first seen within the confines of the Army Depot in 1956-57, there were between 2,000-2,500 normal whitetails inhabiting the 10,000-acre area, or about 10 times as many as that size area can normally support. In 1958, one more white fawn was born, in 1959 two more were born and, in 1960 two more were born, indicating a gradual and steady increase in the Depot's white deer herd.

With the obvious creation of considerable interest in New York's only sizeable white deer herd, the Conservation Department continued to monitor the growth of this unusual phenomenon. For instance, from 1959-1960 animals in 1960, the white portion of the Depot deer herd had grown to 155 by the fall of 1968. Based on those figures, it was assumed that from 50-100 white fawns have been born during the past fawning season, bringing the total number of white deer to from 100-150 animals.

The Conservation Department biologists were at a loss to explain the white condition as well as the continued increase in the number of white deer. Bear in mind, these facts and figures were compiled between 1956-1968. Since that time, hunters have been allowed to hunt the herd and it is believed that there was no increase in the herd since that time.

Feeding and studies of many samples of these white deer would have to be kept to avoid starvation. 17 of them were harvested in the fall of 1967, several with outstanding antlers no doubt because these were the first white deer to be removed from the Army Depot herd. Three of the bucks were at least 7½ years old, and one of them was 10½ years old, probably one of the original ones first sighted on the Depot in 1956-1957.

In all respects except color, the white deer were identical to the normal brown ones both in size and reproductive rates. From the research conducted on them, biologists of the Conservation Department were convinced that, under controlled conditions, it is possible to manage for an all white deer herd.

In addition to studies of white deer, the Conservation Department has also studied the phenomenon behind the rare occurrence of antlers on certain doe deer and the reason for this rarity. These antlers are usually nothing more than short spikes covered with velvet and are caused by high levels of testosterone in the doe prior to conception. To prove it, a doe in captivity was injected with extra amounts of testosterone in the spring and prior to the breeding season in the fall. Consequently, the doe gave birth to a fawn in the spring and also grew a set of antlers.

#### Looking ahead

■ On Thursday, Dec. 27, at 1 p.m. the Rogers Center to a cross country skiing trip.

■ Tomorrow night at 8, the Adilla Rod and Gun Club meets at the clubhouse.

■ Trap and skeet shooting every Sunday at the Oneonta Sportsmen's Club starting at 9 a.m. Winter league starts Jan. 6. For details, call 432-1652.

■ Open shooting every Saturday and Sunday from 9 a.m.-5 p.m. at the Adilla Club, Sporting Clays Course on the Adilla North New York Road. For details, call 432-1652.

# Deer management facts

Every year, the issuance of huge numbers of party permits in the Southern Zone of the state is bound to result in a serious controversy in many areas, especially in those areas where the deer herd has been reduced substantially.

DEC game managers have to rely on many facts and figures to effectively establish game management practices and party or extra deer permits for the coming seasons. Most of their deer harvest quotas have been gleaned from years of research and time-tested management practices.

One of those areas of research which proved what can happen to "a deer herd that was left to take care of itself" in a confined and mismanaged environment was at the Seneca Army Depot in western New York. The Depot, located in Seneca County, contains nearly 10,000 acres, about three-quarters of which are prime deer habitat.

This huge area is entirely surrounded by a 7-foot high fence this virtually preventing any escape of the animals and limiting the herd to a life of confinement within the area. In this type of situation, it was an easy matter for game managers to observe and study the herd and to monitor the effects of overpopulation, etc.

In 1942, when the fence was first erected, there were about 20-40 deer on the area. By 1954, that number had increased to about 1,100 and they were becoming a real nuisance because of frequent vehicle-deer collisions within the Depot. Consequently, some kind of herd reduction was deemed necessary.

In the early 1950s, archery hunting was attempted but too few deer were harvested. In 1954-55 and again in 1955-56, a trap-and-transfer program was initiated with only 318 deer being removed at a total cost of \$9,199.74 or \$28.93 per deer. As one can see, these initial efforts at control of the Seneca Depot deer herd were proving almost fruitless.

With this one particular deer herd confined within the fenced-in area, it was a simple matter to document all the control methods used and to keep a reasonably-accurate census of the number of animals actually inhabiting the Depot. At the end of the trap-and-transfer program in 1956, there were at least 2,000 deer or approximately 171 deer per square mile within the Depot, far too many for that amount of habitat to support, and it didn't.

As a matter of fact, during the winter of 1956-57, around 196 deer starved to death. Thus it was that in the fall of 1957, the Conservation Department allowed the fanning of deer with shotguns. During this first firearms hunting season, 1,127 whitetails were removed from the Army Depot herd with most of the venison being donated to charitable organizations.

Because the age and sex of practically all the deer taken were recorded, the Conservation Department was able to gather valuable information on deer population control within the Depot, information which later proved invaluable in other areas of the state.

In fact, with this information, it was determined that there were about 2,500 deer in the Depot prior to the 1957 season or 215 deer per square mile. During the winter of 1957-58, following the first firearms hunting season, it was determined there were still about 1,400 deer in the Depot and, again, starvation took its toll — 338 deer. During the 1958 fall season, 607 more deer



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were removed and starvation was reduced to only 18 deer.

Since then, hunting has been allowed each fall and starvation has been virtually eliminated. Down through the years, 3,987 deer have been removed from the Depot by hunting, proving beyond any doubt that hunting is one of the most effective tools of modern game management.

The Depot deer herd was steadily reduced between 1957 and 1962 to the carrying capacity of its winter range — about 250 animals or 20 deer per square mile. With the birth of about 175 fawns in the spring, the summer capacity should be about 425 deer. Then, the coming fall hunting season will again bring the Depot herd back to its capacity potential of 250 animals, a far cry from the one-time population of 2,500.

Managing New York's vast deer herd is not a simple job. Far from it. But the lessons learned from observations at the Seneca Army Depot have been invaluable in terms of deer management policies and practices.

## Urgent Message

A few weeks ago, we mentioned a few facts about the new and modern Oneida Lake Walleye Hatchery scheduled to be started this fall and which should now be well underway. However, Assemblyman Michael J. Bragman has just notified us that, due to the current budget deficit, the initial phase of the project will not proceed because there is no assurance that funds for the remainder of the project will be available.

Now it appears the hatchery construction will not continue unless the entire \$3.1 million needed for the construction is included in the 1991-92 state budget. Assemblyman Bragman, then, urges all sportsmen to contact Gov. Cuomo, Assembly Speaker Mel Miller, Senate Majority Leader Ralph Marino and all local legislators to include the necessary funding in the 1991-92 budget for the construction and completion of the Oneida Lake Walleye Hatchery.

## Looking ahead

■ Tonight at 8, the Burlington Flats Fish and Games Club meets at the clubhouse.

■ On Thursday, Dec. 27, at 1 p.m., the Rogers Center invites you to a cross country ski trip at the Center. Bring warm clothing and skis and, if there's not enough snow for skiing, the trip will proceed on foot. Hot cider will be waiting after the expedition.

■ Trap and skeet shooting every Sunday at the Oneonta Sportsmen's Club starting at 9 a.m. Winter trap league starts Jan. 6. The public is invited. For details, call 432-1652.

(Burnette Bundy writes a weekly outdoors column for *The Daily Star*.)

**APPENDIX D**

**Community Interview Participants**

## COMMUNITY INTERVIEW PARTICIPANTS

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Town Supervisor, Town of Waterloo  
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Mr. Richard Compo  
Chairman, Seneca County  
Chamber of Commerce  
2022 Routes 5 & 20 West  
Seneca Falls, New York 13148  
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Mr. William Cram  
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**APPENDIX E**

**Public Affairs Contacts and Technical Points of Contact**



## PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONTACTS AND TECHNICAL POINTS OF CONTACT

### Public Affairs Contacts

- |                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Department of the Army<br>Office of the Chief of<br>Public Affairs<br>Attn: OCPA-PP<br>(Mr. Harvey Perritt)<br>Washington, D.C. 20310-1509<br>(202) 695-5732                      | 5. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,<br>Huntsville Division<br>Attn: CEHND-PA (Ken Crawford)<br>106 Wynn Drive<br>P.O. Box 1600<br>Huntsville, AL 35807-4301<br>(205) 955-5740 or 5742 |
| 2. Commander<br>U.S. Army Materiel Command<br>Attn: AMCPA (Ms. Jan Finegan)<br>5001 Eisenhower Avenue<br>Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001<br>(703) 274-8013                           | 6. Commander<br>Seneca Army Depot<br>Attn: SDSSE-PAO<br>(Jerry Whitaker)**<br>Romulus, New York 14541-5001<br>(607) 869-1235                                                       |
| 3. Commander<br>U.S. Army Depot System<br>Command<br>Attn: AMSDS-PA, Penn Hall<br>Chambersburg, Pennsylvania<br>17201-4170<br>(717) 267-9280 or 8471                                 | 7. EPA, Region II<br>Lillian Johnson<br>Superfund Community Relations<br>Coordinator<br>Office of Public Affairs<br>26 Federal Plaza<br>New York, New York 10278<br>(212) 264-4534 |
| 4. Commander<br>U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous<br>Materials Agency<br>Attn: CETHA-PA<br>(Ms. Elizabeth Sergeant)<br>Aberdeen Proving Ground,<br>Maryland 21010-5401<br>(301) 671-2556 | 8. New York Department of<br>Environmental Conservation(DEC)<br>Attn: Mr. Art Woldt<br>50 Wolf Road<br>Albany, New York 12233-7010<br>(518) 457-5400                               |

---

\*\* Primary SEAD Public Affairs Point of Contact. All activities will be coordinated through this office.

**PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONTACTS AND  
TECHNICAL POINTS OF CONTACT (cont'd)**

Technical Contacts

1. Department of the Army  
Environmental Office  
Attn: CEHSC-E  
(Mr. Larry Barb)  
Washington, D.C. 20310-2600  
(202) 272-0591
2. Commander  
U.S. Army Materiel Command  
Attn: AMCEN-A  
(Mr. Pete Cunanan)  
5001 Eisenhower Avenue  
Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001  
(703) 274-9016 or 9389
3. Commander  
U.S. Army Depot System Command  
Attn: AMSDS-IN-E  
(Mr. Timothy Toplisek)  
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania  
17201-4170  
(717) 267-8926
4. Commander  
U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous  
Materials Agency  
Attn: CETHA-IR-A  
(Mr. Larry Nutter)  
Aberdeen Proving Ground,  
Maryland 21010-5401  
(301) 671-2270
5. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,  
Huntsville Division  
Attn: CEHND-ED-PM  
(Mr. John Romeo)  
106 Wynn Drive  
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-4301  
(205) 955-5801
6. Seneca Army Depot  
Director of Engineering and Housing  
Attn: SDSSE-H  
(Mr. Gary Kittell)  
Romulus, New York 14541-5001  
(607) 869-1309
7. EPA, Region II  
Attn: ERRD-PSB  
(Ms. Miriam Martinez)  
26 Federal Plaza, Room 2930  
New York, New York 10278  
(212) 264-1841
8. New York Department of  
Environmental Conservation (DEC)  
Bureau of Eastern Remedial Action  
Division of Hazardous Waste  
Remediation  
Attn: Mr. Kamal Gupta  
Room 208  
50 Wolf Road  
Albany, New York 12233-7010  
(518) 457-3967

**APPENDIX F**  
**Schedule of PIRP Activities**

TASK	PROJECT MILESTONES							ROD
	AWARD OF RI	INITIATE RI	COMPLETE RI	AWARD OF FS	INITIATE FS	COMPLETE FS		
COMMUNITY RESEARCH AND VIEWS	•							
RELEASES	•	•	•			•	•	
INFORMATION REPOSITORIES	Ongoing							
MAILING LIST	Ongoing							
MEETINGS		•	•			•	•	
COMMENT PERIOD			•			•	•	
PERIOD OF CONCERN AND RESPONSES						•	•	
PROJECT STATUS	•	•	•	•		•	•	
PROJECT SHEET			•			•	•	
EMPLOYEE MEETINGS	•					•	•	
MEETINGS WITH ELECTED OFFICIALS	If Necessary							
EMPLOYEE PIRP							•	

FIGURE F-1  
SCHEDULE FOR COMMUNITY  
INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES AT SEAD

**APPENDIX G**

**Mailing List for Seneca Army Depot**

## MAILING LIST

Mr. Eugen Baer  
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(607) 387-3181

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Conservation  
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Mr. John Sinicropi  
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P.O. Box 177  
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(607) 869-5455



## **APPENDIX H**

### **Locations for Information Repositories**

## LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Name:  
Address:  
Phone number:

Contact:  
Operating Hours:

Name:  
Address:  
Phone number:

Contact:  
Operating Hours:

To be supplied by SEAD.

**APPENDIX I**

**Suggested Locations for Community Meetings**

## SUGGESTED LOCATIONS FOR COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Seneca Army Depot Officers' Club  
Seneca Army Depot  
Romulus, New York 14541-5001  
(607) 869-1666

Contact: Tom DeSio  
Capacity: 125  
Cost: No charge  
Lead Time: 2 weeks

Holiday Inn  
Routes 414  
Waterloo, New York 13165  
(315) 539-5011

Contact: Gloria Hoefler  
Capacity: 250-300  
Cost: \$100  
Lead Time: 1 month

Romulus Central School  
Auditorium  
5705 Main Street  
Romulus, New York 14541  
(607) 869-5391

Contact: Bonnie Saunders  
Capacity: 500  
Cost: \$20  
Lead Time: 2 Weeks

South Seneca Central School  
Main Street  
Ovid, New York 14521  
(607) 532-8395

Contact: Gary Alger  
Capacity: 200  
Cost: Custodial fee  
Lead Time: 1 month

Romulus Town Hall  
1435 Prospect Street  
Willard, New York 14588  
(607) 869-9326

Contact: Joan Hamilton  
Capacity: 150-200  
Cost: No charge  
Lead Time: 1 week

**APPENDIX J**  
**Elected Officials**

## ELECTED OFFICIALS

### U.S. Senators

Senator Alfonse D'Amato  
520 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510  
(202) 224-6542

#### Local Offices

1259 Federal Office Building  
100 South Clinton Street  
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(716) 263-5866

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan  
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#### Local Offices

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Suite 203  
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### U.S. Representative

Rep. Frank Horton  
2108 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-4916

#### Local Offices

314 Keating Building  
100 State Street  
Rochester, New York 14614  
(716) 454-7490

307 Metcalf Plaza  
144 Genesee Street  
Auburn, New York 13021  
(315) 255-1125

Wayne County Courthouse  
26 Church Street  
Lyons, New York 14489  
(716) 946-5996

### Governor

Mario Cuomo  
Executive Chamber  
Albany, New York 12224  
(518) 474-8390

### State Senator

John R. Kuhl, Jr.  
Room 802 LOB  
Albany, New York 12224  
(518) 455-2091

#### Local Office

18 Buell Street  
P.O. Box 153  
Bath, New York 14810  
(607) 776-4111

## ELECTED OFFICIALS (cont'd)

### State Assemblyman

Michael F. Nozzolio  
Room 544 LOB  
Albany, New York 12224  
(518) 455-5655

### Local Offices

80 Fall Street  
Seneca Falls, New York 13148  
(315) 568-9816

33 William Street  
Auburn, New York 13021  
(315) 252-7585

### Mayor

Jack P. Starr  
47 Castle Street  
Geneva, New York 14456  
(315) 789-7153

### Town Supervisors

Eugen Baer  
Town Supervisor, Town of Lodi  
1907 Smith Road  
Lodi, New York 14860

William Breen  
Town Supervisor, Town of Waterloo  
P.O. Box 28  
1134 Waterloo-Geneva Road  
Waterloo, New York 13165  
(315) 539-3349

S. Henry Brown  
Town Supervisor, Town of Junius  
913 Nine Foot Road  
Clyde, New York 14433

Albert A. Capacci  
12 Van Rensselaer Street  
Seneca Falls, New York 13148  
(315) 568-9088

Robert Favreau  
Town Supervisor, Town of Ovid  
P.O. Box 384  
South Main Street  
Ovid, New York 14521  
(607) 869-3111

Robert Hayssen  
Town Supervisor, Town of Varick  
2221 Lake Road  
Seneca Falls, New York 13148  
(315) 549-7121

Fred D. Jensen  
Town Supervisor, Town of Fayette  
1073 Marshall Road  
Waterloo, New York 13165  
(315) 539-8346

Donald Kenyon  
Town Supervisor, Town of Covert  
3911 County Road 150  
Interlaken, New York 14847  
(607) 532-4848

F. Hamilton White III  
Town Supervisor, Town of Tyre  
1182 Black Brook Road  
Seneca Falls, New York 13148  
(315) 568-9065

Raymond Zajac  
Town Supervisor, Town of Romulus  
P.O. Box 177  
1507 Main Street  
Willard, New York 14588  
(607) 869-5455

