

APPENDIX A
SURVEY AND SUMMARY

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD AUDIENCE SURVEY

The Ft McClellan Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) is established to keep the public informed about and involved in the environmental cleanup process. Meeting monthly, it is an open forum where citizens of the local communities and government representatives meet and exchange information about Ft McClellan's environmental cleanup program. It provides citizens the opportunity to review cleanup progress and to participate in dialogue with the decision makers.

In order to improve our meetings and better understand and respond to the needs of our neighbors in the region, would you please take a few moments and answer these questions. We will use this data to create a more positive communication link and therefore improve our information flow about the Ft McClellan environmental cleanup program. Thank you for your support.

Please mark the space that applies:

Gender: Male Female

Age: under 18 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+

Education: High School Some College College Degree Graduate Degree

Household

Income: Under \$25,000 \$25,000-\$34,999 \$35,000-\$49,999
 \$50,000-\$74,999 Over \$75,000

Zip Code: _____

Are you a parent or guardian? yes no.

Do you have children living at home? yes no

If yes, please give number and ages: number _____ ages _____

Do you know what activities are carried out at Fort McClellan and Pelham Range? Please list _____

Are you aware of any potential environmental problem sites at Ft McClellan or Pelham Range? Please identify _____

How and when did you learn about the sites and any potential plans to clean them up? _____

Where do you get news and in-depth information about local issues?

radio newspapers television public meetings other - please explain _____

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Is there enough media interest in local environmental issues? yes no If no, please explain _____

Do you know other individuals or organizations who might be interested in learning about cleanup activities at Ft McClellan? If so, please identify _____

Is Fort McClellan providing enough information to the public on environmental cleanup efforts? yes no If no, please explain _____

Is this the first time you have attended a Restoration Advisory Board? yes no
If no, please identify other meetings _____

Has this meeting been helpful to you? yes no. Please explain _____

Will you attend future meetings? yes no. Please explain _____

Is there anything else you would like to comment on? Please explain

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD AUDIENCE SURVEY SUMMARY

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Audience Survey was conducted to obtain a better sensing of the local public perception and actual knowledge of Fort McClellan (FMC). It provided some demographic information of the interested citizens and assisted in identifying media where the respondents obtain their information.

Using random selections from the interested parties mailing list, the survey was mailed to 157 local residents. Eighteen responses were received. The demographic information follows:

Gender: 15 male; 3 female
Age: under 18: 0; 18-24: 0; 25-34: 1; 35-44: 2; 45-54: 7; 55-64: 6; 65+: 2
Education: some college: 1; college degree: 6; Graduate Degree: 11
Household Income: Under \$25,000: 1; \$25,000-\$34,000: 1;
\$35,000-\$49,999: 3; \$50,000-\$74,999: 6; \$75,000+: 7
Zip Codes: 36201: 4; 36265: 4; 36203: 1; 36207: 4; 35213: 1
(four respondents did not provide zip codes)
Parent/Guardian: Yes: 14; No: 4
Children at Home: Yes: 8; No: 10
Ages: 17; 12,16,18; 24; 22; 16,18; 19; 11; 10.

Males appear to be more interested in the cleanup issues than females. The age group is mostly middle age. All female respondents are in this category. All respondents had taken college courses; one had some college, all others had degrees. Most respondents had incomes beyond median income level. Most respondents resided in nearby communities. One respondent listed a Birmingham zip code. All but four were parents or guardians; only eight had children at home. Most of the children at home were teens to young adults.

In answer to whether the respondents knew what activities are carried out at FMC/Pelham Range, six answered with a definite "no", and one simply placed a large question mark on the answer line. Most other responses showed a good grasp of the military training, including the Center for Domestic Preparedness in their list. One response included "chemical and ballistic munition practice"; and another listed "the use of live ammunition and other agents for warfare."

Five respondents stated they were not aware of any potential environmental problems at FMC or Pelham Range, while nine respondents listed UXO as the potential environmental problem sites. Also listed were "carbon additives to fog during training exercises", "landfills", "dump sites", "buried petroleum tanks", "old mustard gas buried" "groundwater problems from landfills" and "solvent disposal sink holes at Pelham Range and AOD".

Several respondents stated they learned about the sites and any potential plans to clean them up through the news media, one stating, “the normal bias as presented in the newspaper.” One listed the RAB meetings, while others listed conversations, civic groups, committee meetings and neighbors. One response identified the Birmingham Audubon Society as the source. Yet another response stated they had heard of the sites at a meeting concerning Anniston Army Depot. Those that responded as to when they learned of the sites listed “1991”, “1993”, “1995”, “...maybe a year ago?”, and another listed “These sites became known over the years and each time the fort was scheduled to go on the closing list”.

In answer to where the respondents got news and in-depth information about local issues, most responded “newspapers”. A numerical tally of their answers, by category: **radio – 7; newspaper – 15; tv – 11; public meetings – 10**. Various other sources were offered: “member of JPA”; “local mayor”, “Chamber of Commerce”, “community/civic groups”, “word of mouth”, “personal experience” and “Newspaper is my best source of media info about local matters. When we had TV locally, it was a viable source.”

Ten respondents felt there was enough media interest in local environment issues while eight did not. Of those eight, several felt there was only “interest given when a problem/disaster occurs”. One felt that “The Anniston Star reports new news but issues drop out of sight unless some political or economic issue resurfaces them”. Other respondents felt there was little or no TV/radio coverage and one felt there was limited TV coverage since we do not have a local TV station. A respondent stated “The only information that reaches the African American community is through word of mouth.”

To the query for other individuals/organizations who might be interested, there were eleven blank responses and five “no” responses. One respondent listed “The Audubon Society and Ducks Unlimited”. A respondent stated “Please contact all local churches, civic organizations, and non-profits”.

A total of nine respondents felt FMC provides enough information on its environmental cleanup efforts. Three did not respond to the question. One answered “somewhat”, while another answered “I am not sure”. Of the three that answered “no”, one felt that “only those involved directly have the info.” Another stated, “The Fort is telling us only what the Fort wants us to know.” And, “We do not have any information about cleanup efforts in the African American community.” A respondent felt the majority of the citizens are either apathetic or overwhelmed by all that is happening within the community and that the chemical incinerator at Anniston Army Depot was seen as part of base closure. Further, it seemed “a general feeling of passive animosity toward the military is felt”. “We feel powerless; the military will do whatever they determine is best. We will just have to like it...”

Two respondents added additional comments. One requested that cleanup information be placed where people gather such as church so the “entire county will know what is going on”. The other respondent was intense and asked “Why don’t the Fort be truthful with the people of Anniston?” “What real action is being taken to cleanup the community” and asked if it was “Business as Usual”.

While the survey specifically identified Fort McClellan, a respondent answered all questions as if they pertained to Anniston Army Depot, i.e., his statements were all about the chemical weapons storage and incinerator located on that installation. This response was not included in the summary.

The local community has historically been complacent about the Army’s activities. From the responses, most of the public appears relatively satisfied with the cleanup efforts and the flow of communication. However, there appears to be a certain amount of public skepticism with the local media in reporting information to the community. In addition, the fact that one respondent felt the African-American public was not being served is noteworthy and should be addressed.

APPENDIX B
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN QUESTIONNAIRE

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1. Do you know what activities are carried out at Fort McClellan and Pelham Range?
2. Do you have concerns about those or any other activities at Fort McClellan and Pelham Range?
3. Are you aware of any potential environmental problem sites at Fort McClellan or Pelham Range?
4. How and when did you learn about the sites and any potential plans to clean them up?
5. Are there any environmental problems in the community you think may be caused by activities on Fort McClellan or Pelham Range?
6. Where do you, or would you, go for credible information about Fort activities?
7. What do you think the community's perception is of Fort McClellan and Pelham Range?
8. What do you think about the Fort's involvement with the surrounding communities? Do you feel officials at Fort McClellan are responsive to your concerns?
9. Are you concerned about any environmental issues in and around Calhoun County? Do you hear others express concerns about environmental issues?
10. Do you feel there is enough media interest in local environmental issues? Do you think any of the media do a better job covering environmental issues than others?
11. Can you suggest other individuals or groups who might be interested in remediation or cleanup activities at Fort McClellan? Do you know of any active community leaders or environmental groups who have been or might become interested in the sites on Fort McClellan?
12. How should the Fort communicate progress on environmental cleanup efforts to the local community? Do you think the Fort should conduct public meetings, print pamphlets, or conduct other types of outreach activities to inform the general public about cleanup alternatives? Where is a good place to provide written information and documents for public review?
13. Is there anything you would like to add that we have not already covered?

APPENDIX D
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADEM	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
AMCLS	U.S. Army Chemical School
AMPS	U.S. Army Military Police School
AOC	Area(s) of Concerns
AR	Administrative Record
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BCT	Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Team
BEC	BRAC Environmental Coordinator
BEQ	Bachelor's Enlisted Quarters
BOQ	Bachelor's Officers Quarters
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BTC	Base Transition Coordinator
CBR	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological
CEQ	President's Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DA	Department of Army
DBCRA	Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act
DBCRC	Defense Base Closure and Realignment Committee
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ES&E	Environmental Science and Engineering
FORSCOM	Forces Command
FS	Feasibility Study
IR	Information Repository
IRP	Installation Restoration Program

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

(continued)

LRA	Local Redevelopment Authority
MACOM	U.S. Army Major Command
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
OEA	Office of Economic Assistance
OU	Operable Unit
PA/SI	Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PR	Public Relations
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PTA	Parents-Teachers Association
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
PP	Proposed Plan
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SI	Site Investigation
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TRADOC	Training and Doctrine Command
USAEC	U.S. Army Environmental Center
USAEHA	U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency
USAG	U.S. Army Garrison Command
USATHAMA	U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

APPENDIX E

GLOSSARY

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Administrative Record (AR)	A file that contains all information used by the lead agency to make its site-management decisions on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. This file is to be made available for public review and a copy is to be placed at or near the site, usually in an information repository.
Aquifer	An underground formation composed of materials such as sand, soil, or gravel that can store and supply groundwater to wells and springs. Most aquifers used as a drinking water source in the United States are within a thousand feet of the earth's surface.
Cleanup	Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health and/or the environment. The term "cleanup" is often used broadly to describe various responses such as Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study.
Community Relations	A formal strategy and outline of community relations and public Plan (CRP) involvement activities at a Superfund site, in this case Fort McClellan Army base.
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)	A federal law passed in 1980 and amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. The law established a national trust fund (known as Superfund) to investigate, and remediate abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.
Containment	Any substance which degrades an environmental resource or makes it unfit or unsafe for typical use.
Feasibility Study (FS)	A description and analysis of the potential cleanup alternatives for a site. The Feasibility Study usually recommends a cost-effective alternative.
Groundwater	Concentrations of water tapped in or moving through underground soil and rock formations. Often serves as a source of drinking water.

Hazardous Waste	Any material that when thrown away poses a threat to public health and the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive.
Information Repository (IR)	A public file containing current site information and reference documents on site-activities, as well as general information on the Installation Restoration Program or the Superfund Program. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents, such as a public library.
Installation Restoration Program (IRP)	The program established by the Department of Defense to investigate, identify, and clean up hazardous waste contamination at federal facilities.
Preliminary Assessment	The first stage of the Superfund or IRP process. All historical (PA) background and current information about a known or suspected waste area of toxic release is collected and reviewed during this stage.
Proposed Plan (PP)	A brief summary of the preferred cleanup method and other alternatives that have been considered for use at the site.
Record of Decision (ROD)	A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at an NPL site. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the remedial investigation/feasibility study. Consideration is given to the public comments and community concerns.
Release	The emission of contaminants into the environment.
Remedial Action	The actual construction or implementation phase of the designed cleanup method for the selected cleanup alternative at a site on the NPL.
Remedial Investigation (RI)	An in-depth study to gather data to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a site and to establish criteria for site cleanup.
Remedial Response	A long-term action that stops or substantially reduces a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that is serious, but does not pose an immediate threat to public health and/or the environment.
Remediation	The cleaning up or containment of hazardous materials.

Removal Action	An immediate action taken over the short-term to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	A federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.
Responsiveness Summary	A summary of public comments and questions received during a comment period and the responses to them. The Responsiveness Summary ordinarily accompanies the ROD.
Restoration	The application of containment or decontamination technologies to eliminate existing public hazards or to render the property acceptable for condition or unconditional use.
Risk Assessment	The calculation of the degree of risk posed to human health or the environment by specific contaminants in specific amounts at a particular location.
Site Investigation (SI)	The collection of information from a site to determine the potential existence and severity of hazards posed to human health or the environment. An SI follows and is more comprehensive than the preliminary assessment.
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)	Passed by Congress in 1986. Under this law, federal facilities on the NPL are subject to the provisions of CERCLA. SARA clarified many public participation questions and made federal facilities accountable for cleaning up federally owned hazardous waste sites.
Surface Water	Bodies of water that are above the ground such as rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, and reservoirs.

APPENDIX F
LOCATIONS OF INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Fort McClellan Information Repository Locations

(As of September 8, 2004)

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library

1st Floor

108 East 10th Street

Anniston, Alabama 36201

Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison

Telephone: (256) 237-8501, Extension 13

(Filed by date.)

Houston Cole Library

9th Floor

700 Pelham Road

Jacksonville State University

Jacksonville, Alabama 36265

Point of Contact: Ms. Paula Barnett-Ellis

Telephone: (256) 782-5249

(JSU shelf number indicated after title.) – In the process of adding.

Contact person at Fort McClellan, Alabama

Brenda Cunningham

Telephone: (256) 848-3539

This index is provided in hard copy and on disk as the last book in the repository.