



Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Supply Center Richmond

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

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FINAL
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
FOR
DEFENSE SUPPLY CENTER RICHMOND

Prepared For



Defense Logistics Agency Installation Operations Richmond

And



Defense Supply Center Richmond

October 2019

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Prepared For:
Defense Supply Center Richmond
Defense Logistics Agency Installation Operations Richmond
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFCEE	Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency Installation Operations Richmond
DoD	Department of Defense
DSCR	Defense Supply Center Richmond
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESD	Explanation of Significant Difference
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FS	Feasibility Study
ICs	Institutional Controls
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
OU	operable unit
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAH	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation

ROD	Record of Decision
RPO	Remediation Process Optimization
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SI	Site Inspection
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
VDEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
VOC	volatile organic compound
WBU	water-bearing unit

1 OVERVIEW OF THE DSCR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

This document outlines the community involvement approach to be used during the implementation of the Defense Logistics Agency Installation Operations Richmond's (DLA) Installation Restoration Program (IRP) concerning the environmental remediation efforts at the Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) in Chesterfield County, Virginia. Throughout the document the facility is referred to as DSCR and the operating agency and agency personnel are referred to as DLA. The purposes of the community involvement effort are as follows:

- Identify concerns the local community may have regarding ongoing environmental remediation efforts at the site;
- Determine the best methods for communicating with interested stakeholders;
- Establish effective and comprehensive mechanisms for involving and educating the community about the environmental remediation efforts; and
- Set forth a strategy for ongoing, two-way communication between DLA and the community. In this document, the term "stakeholder" refers to community residents, interested or involved agencies, local businesses, and environmental organizations.

This community involvement plan (CIP) was developed using information obtained through interviews conducted to identify community needs and concerns. It provides an overview of current stakeholder issues and concerns and outlines the public involvement opportunities that DLA will provide to interested stakeholders as environmental remediation efforts continue. This document represents a September 2017 update of the previous version. This CIP is a living document that will be updated periodically or as needed.

For more information regarding this document or the DSCR environmental program, please contact the following:

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2 SITE DESCRIPTION

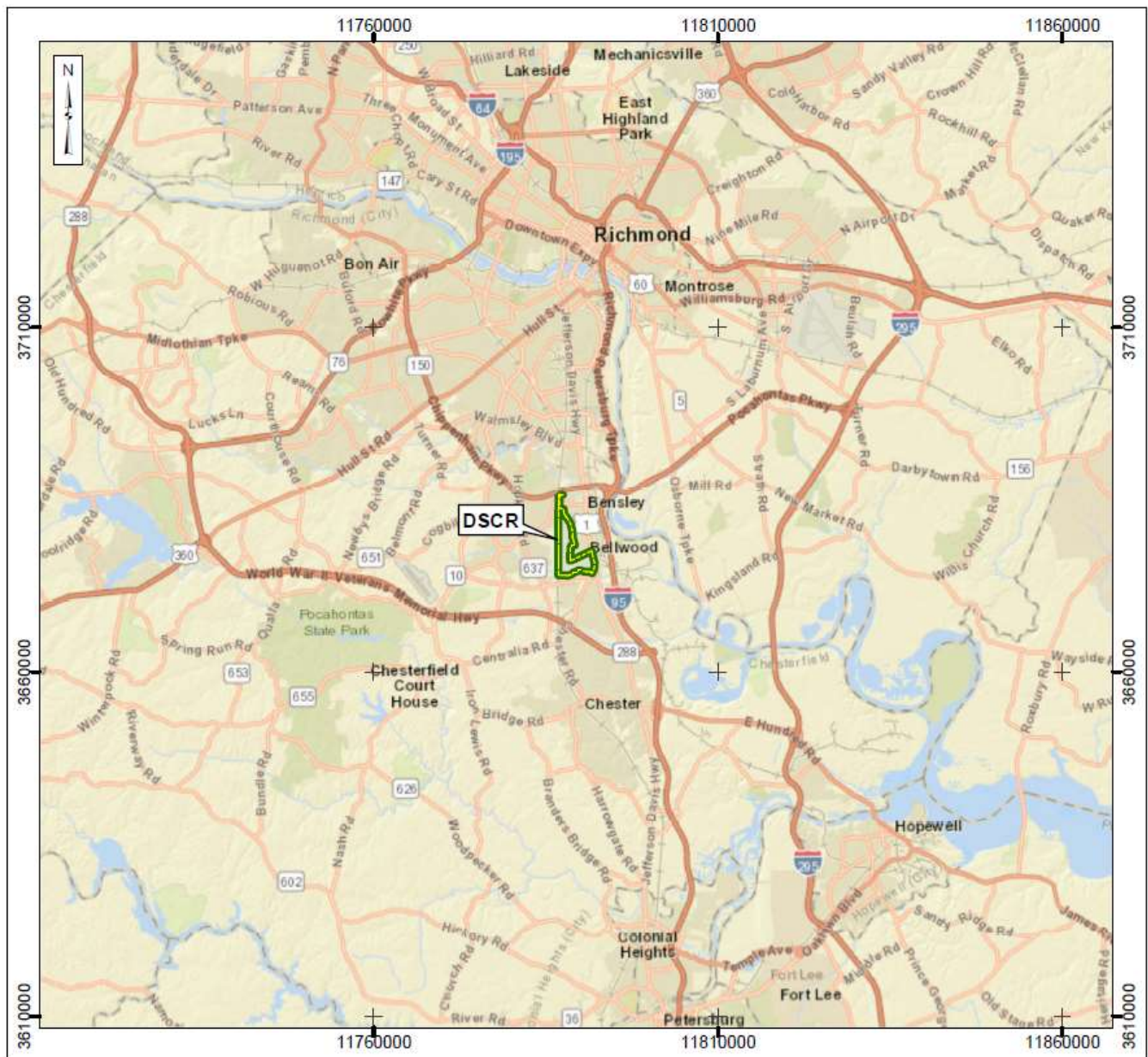
Since 1942, the mission of DSCR, a field level activity of the DLA, has been to manage and furnish military general supplies to the Armed Forces and several federal civilian agencies. This section contains background information on DSCR, including the site's location, history, and an overview of environmental and health concerns related to its operations.

2.1 Site Location

DSCR is a fenced, 640-acre installation located in central Virginia, approximately 12 miles south of Richmond in the Bellwood section of Chesterfield County (Figure 1). The mailing address for the installation is 8000 Jefferson Davis Highway, Richmond, VA 23297-5100.

More than 3.25 million square feet of warehouses, open storage areas, administration buildings, and other support areas are located within the installation. Off site, the area to the northeast and east of DSCR is predominantly single-family homes and apartment buildings.

Figure 1: DSCR Location



2.2 Site History

DSCR is an active installation. Its primary mission is to purchase and distribute general supply items to the Armed Forces in support of Department of Defense (DoD) missions. A primary level field activity of the DLA, DLA Aviation is the aviation demand and supply chain manager for DLA and much of the Defense Department. The center serves within the DoD supply chain as the primary source of supply for over 1.2 million National Stock Number items, industrial retail supply and depot-level repairable acquisitions. DLA's mission is to provide best value aviation weapons systems and logistics support to the defense aviation community and other governmental customers. DLA's core mission is to supply products with a direct application to aviation. These items include a mix of military-unique items supporting over 2,000 weapons systems and other items readily available in the commercial market. They range from critical, safety-of-flight air frame structural components, bearings, and aircraft engine parts, to electric cable and electrical power products; lubricating oils; batteries; industrial gases, bearings; precision instruments; environmental products; metalworking machinery and consumable items. The U.S. Department of the Army purchased the installation property in 1941. The original site consisted of two separate facilities—the Richmond General Depot and the Richmond Holding and Reassignment Point.

In May 1943, the installation was renamed the Richmond Armed Service Forces Depot and was used jointly by the Quartermaster, Engineer, Medical, and Ordnance Corps. During World War II, 5,500 civilians and 457 military personnel worked at the Depot. In 1962, the installation was again renamed to the Defense General Supply Center, and most recently, in 1996, the facility name was changed to DSCR.

Consistent with historic practices of other industries at military installations nationwide, some of the past operations and practices at DSCR resulted in the release of hazardous substances into the environment. In the late 1970s and 1980s, DLA began to test the soils and water on site for evidence of contamination. Because of the results of these investigations, DSCR was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) established by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), on July 1, 1987. The NPL is a published inventory of hazardous waste sites in the country that are required to undergo extensive investigation and long-term cleanup; these sites are commonly referred to as “Superfund” sites.

2.3 Summary of the Superfund Process

As part of the Superfund process, in 1990 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the Defense Logistics Agency entered into a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) that established a procedural framework and schedule for developing, implementing, and monitoring appropriate response actions for environmental cleanup at DSCR resulting from past practices. The Superfund process consists of several phases that lead to the ultimate goal of cleaning up the site and providing a safe environment for the community.

Consistent with the requirements of CERCLA, DSCR is undergoing a process of investigation and remediation for each site identified as potentially contaminated. First, a **Preliminary Assessment** (PA) is conducted to gather information from files about former on-site use of potentially hazardous materials and to identify areas of potential contamination. Next, a **Site Inspection** (SI) is performed to find whether or not contamination is present. During the SI, soil, groundwater, and/or surface water samples are collected and analyzed from previously identified areas. If no further action is recommended following the SI, a **Decision Document** is prepared and distributed for public comment. If a further detailed study of the site is required, a **Remedial Investigation** (RI) is performed to identify the nature and extent of the contamination and to characterize possible threats to the environment and people living nearby. If a **Remedial Action** is necessary, a **Feasibility Study** (FS) is conducted to develop options for site cleanup.

After the RI and FS are completed, the information gathered is used to develop and present the **Proposed Plan**. The plan describes various cleanup options under consideration and identifies the preferred option. The plan is presented to the public, public meetings are held to solicit input, and a public comment period is held. Following a review of comments received during the public comment period, a **Record of Decision** (ROD) is developed. The ROD specifies the Remedial Action objectives to be completed, describes the selected Remedial Action, and documents the public involvement and decision-making process.

After the ROD is signed, a detailed engineering design and construction phase begins. The **Remedial Design** (RD) includes detailed technical information necessary to implement the remedy. The actual construction and implementation of the remedy is the Remedial Action. If the selected response action results in site conditions that do not meet unrestricted land use assumptions, a review is conducted at least every five years after initiation of the selected Remedial

Action to evaluate system performance to determine whether the Remedial Action is providing adequate protection of public health and the environment.

If at any phase of this process a short-term cleanup needs to be initiated to protect human health or welfare, a Removal Action will be initiated. The Removal Action process investigates the contamination at the site, assesses factors that affect the level of risk associated with removal, determines the urgency of the situation, plans or scopes the Removal Action, documents the decision of the action, implements the Removal Action, and documents the completion of the action.

Currently, there are 13 operable units (OUs) located at DSCR (Figure 2). OUs 1–5 and 10–13 are source area soils; OUs 6–8 comprise contaminated groundwater associated with the source OUs, and OU 9 is an interim Remedial Action (a groundwater extraction and treatment system) for OU 6 groundwater. A description of each OU is available in the DLA's IRP at the information repository (Appendix C).

Each of these OUs is at varying stages of the CERCLA process. Between 1992 and 2013, RODs were signed for each of the OUs as summarized in Table 1. A final, No-Further-Action ROD was signed for OU 4 soils and a No Further Action Explanation of Significant Difference (ESD) was signed in 1995 for OU 5. A remedy of institutional controls was implemented for OUs 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13; OUs 3 and 13 had removal actions which have been completed and selected OUs have ongoing monitoring. OUs 6, 7 and 8 are in active remedy implementation.

A performance-based closure strategy is being implemented at DSCR to ensure that a coherent remedial strategy frame is implemented for all OUs. This strategy will identify reasonable and achievable cleanup objectives that are protective of human health and the environment and is intended to expedite cost-effective cleanup within a reasonable time frame.

A Remedial Process Optimization (RPO) study was completed by DLA's engineering consultants. The RPO study recommendations led to development of a revised Conceptual Site Model (CSM) that was accepted by EPA and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ).

Throughout the Superfund process, there are opportunities for community involvement (Figure 3). CERCLA requires that public notices be issued to inform the community of the release of documents requiring public review and comment, the timing of the public comment period for

documents, the signing of Decision Documents, and any changes to Decision Documents. Public notices are meant to communicate important announcements to as many people as possible in the affected community. They are advertisements published in local newspapers, posted on the DLA website (<http://www.dla.mil/Aviation/Installation/EnvironmentalRestorationProgram.aspx>), broadcast on local radio to announce public comment periods or major project. These notices help to ensure that the community has an opportunity to voice opinions and concerns. Notices are published in the *Richmond Times Dispatch*.

Public comment periods are required at certain points in the Superfund process. Documents that require a public comment period, such as Proposed Plans, will be made available in the administrative record/information repositories. Proposed NPL deletions are published in the Federal Register and also require a public comment period. Once initiated, the public comment periods last for a minimum of 30 days; however, this can be extended by citizen request. Following each public comment period, a Responsiveness Summary will be prepared that documents public concerns and issues raised during the comment period. The Responsiveness Summary will contain DLA's responses to those comments and records how the comments have been considered in the decision-making process. The Responsiveness Summary will be made available for public review at the information repositories.

In addition to public notices and public comment periods, public meetings are also required for Proposed Plans. Proposed Plans are a communications tool required by the National Contingency Plan (NCP) as a means of informing the general public about all considered remedial alternatives considered and the preferred remedy. DLA will prepare a fact sheet for each Proposed Plan that will include how to obtain additional information (e.g. information repositories /administrative record, RI/FS report, public meetings, contact person), as well as information regarding when and where to submit comments. The public meeting time and location will be announced in the public notice of the Proposed Plan. Transcripts of the public meeting will be made available to the public via the administrative record.

Community involvement requirements and opportunities are presented in Table 1 for the next milestone(s) in the Superfund process for each OU at DSCR.

Figure 2: Operable Units at DSCR

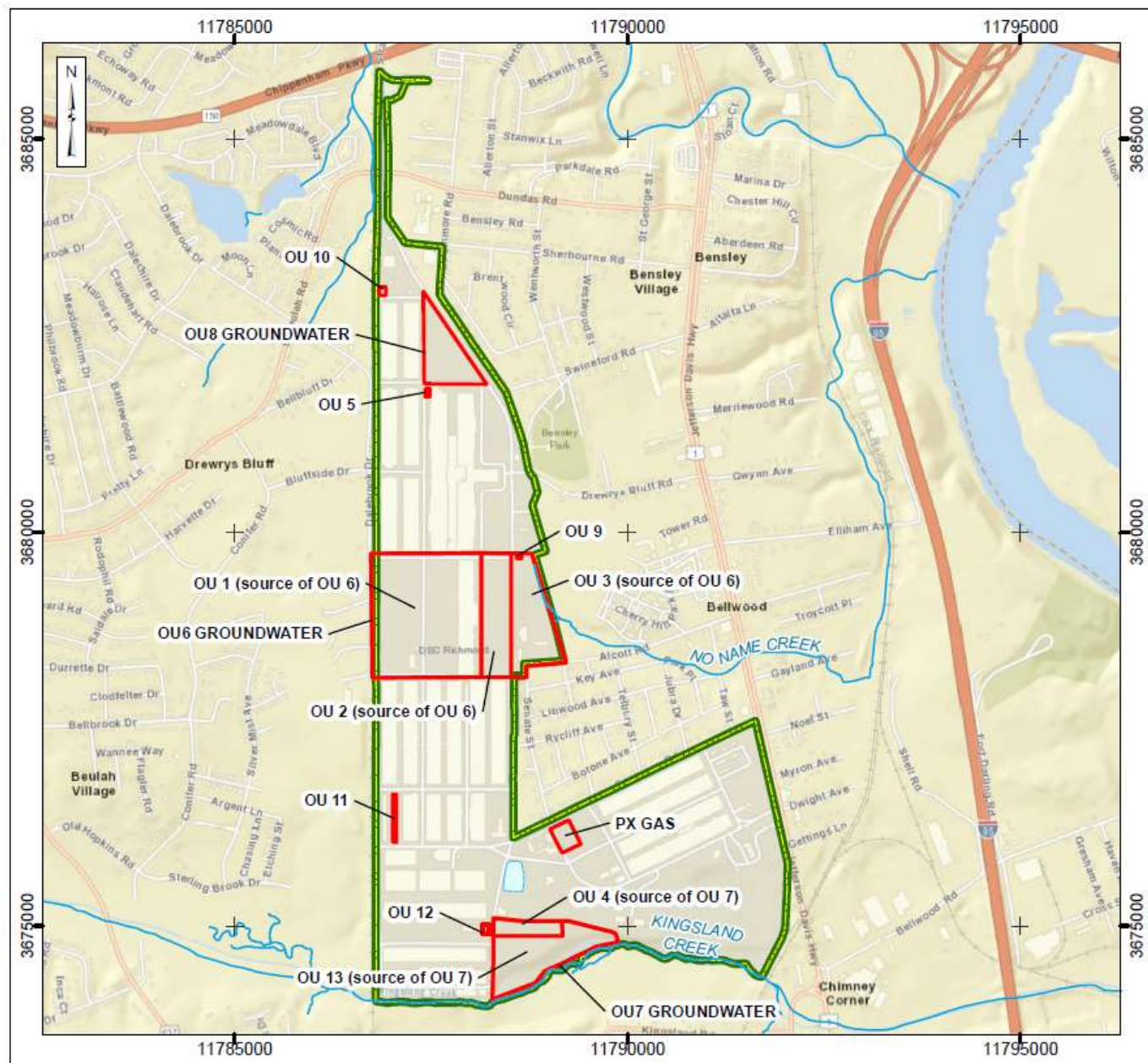


Figure 3: Opportunities for Community Involvement in the Superfund Process. Source: US EPA



2.4 Assessment of Human Health Issues

Activities at DSCR have resulted in soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment contamination with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), other organic compounds, and metals. In 1984, an on-site environmental assessment identified VOCs, solvents, pesticides, herbicides, and metals contamination. Contaminants in groundwater were found to have migrated off the installation to the east, into the area north of the Rayon Park residential neighborhood. Contaminants in groundwater in the shallow water-bearing unit (WBU) at DSCR have discharged into No Name Creek, just east of the installation's eastern property boundary.

By the year 2001, groundwater contamination continued to migrate to the east in the upper and lower WBUs; the southernmost boundary of the off-installation part of the OU 6 plume has been delineated north of Rayon Park, suggesting that the plume does not extend into the Rayon Park area. A separate plume of groundwater contaminants in OU 7 has migrated off installation to the south of OU 4 (the Fire Training Area), and again, shallow groundwater contaminated with VOCs has discharged to Kingsland Creek, which forms the southern DSCR boundary (Figure 2). Exposure to groundwater contamination has been the primary health-related concern expressed by community members. As a result, the health effects of potential DSCR-related contamination have been the focus of several studies since the 1980s. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) prepared a Health Consultation on May 9, 1986, addressing private well contamination near DSCR. At that time, VOCs detected in private wells were not present at concentrations believed to be associated with adverse health effects. VOC exposure has been associated with increased risk of certain cancers, including leukemia and hepatic carcinoma. A well survey conducted in March 1987 by the Chesterfield County Health District (part of the Virginia Health Department) found contaminant levels above regulatory limits for drinking water in some samples of well water in the Rayon Park area. As a result, most residences in the Rayon Park area were connected to the public water supply. In June of 1992, private well sampling in the Kingsland Creek and Rayon Park area showed no contamination that originated from DSCR. One finding of elevated lead levels was attributed to well piping. In 1993, ATSDR studied possible exposure of Rayon Park residents to contamination in No Name Creek, which originates on DSCR and then flows through the western part of Rayon Park. ATSDR found that possible exposure to contaminants in well water and creek water did not present a significant health risk.

Because of the concern of community members of Rayon Park, the Chesterfield County Health Department conducted an evaluation of cancer incidence in Rayon Park in 2001. The results of this study indicate that Rayon Park residents were statistically no more likely to develop cancer than other Chesterfield County residents.

During 2001 and 2002, ATSDR was asked to evaluate the public health significance of environmental contaminants found in surface waters near DSCR. The evaluation concluded that "adverse health effects are not expected from exposure to surface waters."

A 3-year monitoring program for No Name Creek was completed in 2005. Data (MACTEC 2005a) indicated no adverse ecological effects from the installation. A conservative Human Health Baseline Risk Assessment (HHBRA) was performed for chemicals in No Name Creek surface water in 2006. The purpose of the HHBRA was to assess current potential health risks to off-installation residents (recreational child and adult) from 10 chemicals in surface water that may be linked to historical installation activities. The HHBRA results showed that the off-installation human receptors are not currently at elevated risk from exposure to chemicals currently found in No Name Creek water (MACTEC, 2006b).

In July 2013 and January 2014, DSCR conducted investigations to evaluate potential impacts to residential properties along Strathmore Road and West Strathmore Road where crawl space and indoor air may potentially be impacted by subsurface vapor intrusion (VI). Investigations occurred at five residential properties (identified for study as Properties A, B, C, D, and E) where DSCR obtained rights-of-entry permissions. Follow-up crawl space and soil gas sampling occurred in the summer of 2014 at four of these properties and groundwater sampling occurred at 25 monitoring wells located on Strathmore Road and along the fence line of OU 8 (facility perimeter adjacent to Strathmore Road). 1,2-dichloroethane was identified as a risk driver at Properties C. However, 1,2-dichloroethane was not detected in the groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells located near these residences that screen the shallowest portion of the Upper WBU. Therefore, the concentrations of 1,2-dichloroethane detected in crawl space air samples collected at these residences is likely not attributable to the OU 8 Upper WBU (AECOM, 2015).

In 2015, DSCR reviewed the location of the off-installation residences along Strathmore Road and West Strathmore Road in relation to the current extent of the OU 8 chlorinated VOC groundwater plume to determine additional residences where crawl space and indoor air may potentially be

impacted by subsurface vapor intrusion. This review identified additional residential property locations for subsurface VI investigations. DSCR obtained rights of entry in 2015 to investigate four additional properties on Strathmore Road and West Strathmore Road identified as Properties F, G, H, and I. 1,2-DCA was identified as a risk driver at Properties F, G, H, and I. However, 1,2-DCA was not detected in the groundwater samples collected from Upper WBU monitoring wells located near these residences and the identified 1,2-DCA plume area delineated on the installation is approximately 500 feet from the installation fence line near these residences. Therefore, the concentrations of 1,2-DCA detected in crawl space air samples collected at these residences is likely not attributable to the OU 8 Upper WBU. A single detection of TCE occurred in the normal sample collected at Property I in February. The associated duplicate sample did not confirm this detection. In addition, TCE was not detected in the June sample collected from Property I. The duplicate and June result did not confirm the presence of TCE in this crawl space or the identification of TCE as a risk driver.

Based on the results of the risk evaluation, it is recommended that DSCR continue remedy performance monitoring including groundwater monitoring at OU 8 (including monitoring wells located both on the installation and off-installation on Strathmore Road) to monitor remedial effectiveness and trends and evaluate the need for future off-installation VI based on data trends and groundwater plume extent. Groundwater analyses would function as a primary indicator of any change in potential risk in relation to the Strathmore Road and West Strathmore Road houses (AECOM, 2017).

2.5 Lead Offices

DLA is the lead federal agency responsible for environmental restoration decisions for DSCR. The Public Affairs Office takes the lead on community involvement activities at DSCR. The DLA Installation Support Environmental Office assists in planning and implementing the community involvement program for DSCR.

Table 1: Community Involvement Opportunities by Operable Unit at DSCR

Operable Unit	Current Status	Next Milestone	Public Notice	Public Comment Period	Responsiveness Summary	Public Meeting	Meeting Transcript	Feedback Summary
1, Open Storage (soils)	Interim ROD signed 1992, ESD signed in 2007, remedy of institutional controls	Deletion from NPL	X	X	X	X	X	
2, Area 50 Landfill (soils)	ROD signed 2008, remedy of landfill cover and institutional controls	Deletion from NPL	X	X	X	X	X	
3, National Guard (soils)	ROD signed 1995, remedy of institutional controls, creek monitoring, and excavate sludge disposal area	Deletion from NPL	X	X	X	X		
4, Fire Training Area	ROD signed 1999, No Further Action	Deletion from NPL	X	X	X	X	X	
5, Acid Neutralization Pits (soils)	Interim ROD signed 1992, remedy of soil vapor extraction, No Further Action ESD signed 1995	Deletion from NPL	X	X	X	X		
6, Groundwater beneath OUs 1,2,3	ROD signed 2013, remedy of ERD with MNA	Deletion from NPL	X	X	X	X	X	
7, Groundwater beneath Fire Training Area	ROD signed 2012, remedy of ERD with MNA	Deletion from NPL	X	X	X	X	X	
8, Groundwater beneath Acid Neutralization Pits	ROD signed 2007, remedy of MNA with contingency. ESD signed 2011 to implement contingency remedy of ERD	Deletion from NPL	X	X	X	X	X	
9, Interim Action for OU 6	Interim ROD signed 1993, remedy of groundwater extraction and treatment; ESD, 1996. ROD amendment signed 2008, remedy of decommissioning of system, ICs and continued OU6 surface and groundwater monitoring	Deletion from NPL	X	X	X	X	X	
10, Building 68	ROD signed 2007, remedy of ICs	Deletion from NPL	X	X	X	X	X	
11, Transitory Area 202	ROD signed 2007, remedy of ICs	Deletion from NPL	X	X	X	X	X	
12, Building 112	ROD signed 2006, remedy of asphalt cover/ICs	Deletion from NPL	X	X	X	X	X	
13, Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) Area	Final ROD signed 2011 remedy of soil excavation and institutional controls	Deletion from NPL	X	X		X	X	

3 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

This section contains background information on the community and includes a brief description of the surrounding communities and a history of past community involvement at DSCR. This section also discusses the community interviews conducted in 2002/2003, which were re-evaluated in 2008 as part of the 2008 Community Involvement Plan update. Community interviews were conducted in 2018 since it had been 10 years since the previous interviews. The community involvement activities presented in Section 4.0 of this CIP have been based on this information.

3.1 Community Profile

3.1.1 Local Infrastructure and Land Uses

DSCR is a 640-acre installation located approximately 12 miles south of Richmond, Virginia in the Bellwood section of Chesterfield County in a moderately populated area. The facility has greater than 3.25 million square feet of covered and uncovered storage areas and employs more than 3,500 civilian and military individuals in 18 locations across the U.S. The facility is approximately 1 mile west of U.S. Interstate 95. DSCR is serviced by the Richmond International Airport, Amtrak, and Greyhound. The following major tenant organizations are on site:

- Defense Distribution Depot Richmond
- Defense Distribution Mapping Activity
- Defense Automated Printing Service
- Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
- DLA Office of Operations Research and Resource Analysis
- Virginia Army National Guard

The communities around the installation consist primarily of residential areas and small businesses. No major agricultural operations other than a landscape business are located within a 1-mile radius of DSCR. An elementary school, residential areas (e.g., Bensley), and mixed commercial businesses are located north of DSCR. Neighborhoods east and southeast of the National Guard Area include a large, government-subsidized apartment project and Rayon Park, the residential area with confirmed historical private-well contamination.

Four surface water systems are associated with DSCR: Falling Creek, located about 1 mile north of DSCR; No Name Creek, which surfaces near the northeastern corner of the National Guard Area (OU 3); and Kingsland Creek, which forms the southern boundary of the installation. All of the creeks discharge into the James River, which is about 2 miles east of the installation. All of the creeks flow through or near residential neighborhoods where children live and play.

3.1.2 Population

The rapid growth of the county in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s is reflected in the following table.

Table 2: Population Trends in the Richmond Area

Jurisdiction	1980	1990	2000	2010	1980–1990 Change	1990–2000 Change	2000–2010 Change
Chesterfield	141,372	209,274	259,903	316,236	48.0%	24.2%	21.7%
Henrico	180,735	217,849	262,300	306,935	20.5%	20.4%	17.0%
Richmond	219,214	202,798	197,790	204,214	-7.5%	-2.5%	3.2%
Metro Area	761,311	865,640	996,512	1,208,101	13.7%	15.1%	21.2%
Virginia	5,346,818	6,187,358	7,078,515	8,001,024	15.7%	14.4%	13.0%

Source: U.S. Census

Comparison of Chesterfield County age groupings for 1990, 2000, and 2010 shows the greatest growth in the 50–59 and 60–69 age categories (Table 3). The number of households making up the 30- to 39-year grouping, including the first wave of the "X" generation, decreased during the last decade. It is also important to note significant percentage growth in the number of Chesterfield residents over age 70.

Table 3: Population Projections by Age in the Richmond Area

Age in years	1990 Total Population	2000 Total Population	2010 Total Population	2020 Total Projections	2030 Total Projections	2040 Total Projections
<5	53,163	56,763	74,955	81,654	92,905	102,899
5–9	51,503	62,813	77,520	85,535	98,290	110,790
10–14	46,738	62,693	79,288	88,902	97,852	113,407
15–19	49,841	59,607	86,433	89,249	98,683	114,277
20–24	55,621	52,781	83,958	83,646	93,800	102,381
25–29	67,351	59,758	82,660	99,893	101,673	113,126
30–34	70,749	66,173	77,027	99,650	104,399	117,878
35–39	66,658	74,996	80,736	92,462	114,298	120,336
40–44	59,050	74,899	85,857	83,068	107,727	116,462
45–49	44,016	68,703	94,540	85,008	97,148	121,705
50–54	33,150	59,355	91,448	88,053	85,036	110,934
55–59	30,017	42,008	80,444	92,685	83,270	95,571
60–64	29,644	30,362	67,992	86,461	83,524	80,973
65–69	27,911	26,224	47,277	72,512	83,999	76,034
70–74	20,686	24,371	32,644	57,742	73,643	71,915
75–79	15,709	20,476	25,526	36,325	56,118	65,723
80–84	10,107	12,969	20,286	21,492	38,669	49,784
85+	7,821	10,990	19,510	23,437	29,900	46,924
Total	739,735	865,941	1,208,101	1,367,774	1,540,934	1,731,119

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, 04/16. Subparts may not add to total due to rounding.

Chesterfield County has become more racially diverse over the last 20 years. Between 1990 and 2010, the county's minority population grew by 70%, and minorities made up about 23% of

Chesterfield's 2000 population, compared to about 15% in 1990 (Table 4). As can be seen in the following table, there was a new multiracial category for 2000 because the U.S. Census Bureau allowed people to indicate more than one race for the first time. Nationwide there was a very large increase in "other." The Census Bureau has indicated that it is possible that many Hispanics indicated "other" as there was no racial category for "Hispanic" and this statistic is consistent with the increase in Hispanic population. Hispanic people can be of any race.

Table 4: Chesterfield County Race and Ethnicity Profile

Race	1990	2000	2010	Change
White	177,067	199,447	215,954	8%
Black or African American	27,196	46,195	69,412	50%
Native American	487	851	1,210	42%
Asian*	3,738	6,265	10,495	68%
Other	786	3,472	10,802	211%
Multiple Races		3,673	8,363	128%
Hispanic	2,511	7,617	22,864	200%
Total	209,274	259,903	316,236	22%

*Source: U.S. Census. *For purposes of valid comparison, the year 2000 and 2010 Asian population also includes native Hawaiian and other Pacific islanders.*

3.1.3 Government Structure

DSCR is located in the jurisdictions of the Commonwealth of Virginia and Chesterfield County. The elected Chesterfield County Administrator leads the operations of the county government to meet the needs of the citizens of Chesterfield County. The office advises members of the Board of Supervisors, recommends policies, and sets priorities for consideration by the board concerning the provision of programs and services that provide the highest quality of life to county citizens. The County Administrator ensures compliance with federal, state, and local laws and ordinances as well as maintaining open communication with various sectors of the community such as the legislative delegation, business community, area governments, and county residents. Key government officials are identified with contact information in Appendix A.

3.1.4 Education

Chesterfield County Public School System is one of the 100 largest school districts in the nation with more than 59,000 students attending 63 schools. The student body is 52.98 percent white, 26.09 percent black, 12.81 percent Hispanic, 4.22 percent two or more races, 3.50 percent Asian,

0.24 percent American Indian/Alaskan native and 0.16 percent Hawaiian/Pacific islander (www.mychesterfieldschools.com).

3.1.5 Employment

The rapid growth of Chesterfield County's economy is closely linked to the county's emergence as one of the primary suburbs in the Richmond-Petersburg Metropolitan area, as well as the entire Commonwealth. As the county's population has grown, so has the number of businesses providing goods and services. By 2014 Chesterfield had captured over 28% of the region's retail sales dollars (Chesterfield County Business Report, 2014).

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector was the fastest growing sector in Chesterfield for over a decade, adding an average of 585 jobs annually between 2003 and 2013.

Chesterfield's unemployment rate was 5.5% in 2013, which is slightly below the regional average of 5.7%. Chesterfield County's labor force is comprised of approximately 178,000 people in 2013, which is an increase of about 1.6 percent over 2012. Jobs in the county totaled nearly 122,000 in 2013, an increase of 4.5 percent over 2012, or 5,200 jobs. Services was the largest employment sector in Chesterfield, accounting for 27.5 percent of total jobs in the county (Chesterfield County 2014 Business Report).

As shown in the following table, the median household income of Chesterfield County residents grew between 1979 and 1998 at a rate greater than that of the state as a whole. In 1979, there was a \$6,449 difference between Chesterfield County and all of Virginia. By 1998, the gap had increased to \$15,801 and by 2010 the gap had decreased to \$10,545. The median income gap decreased to \$7,720 in 2016.

Table 5: Chesterfield County Median Household Income

Area	1979	1989	1998	2010	2016
Chesterfield County	\$23,924	\$43,604	\$58,423	\$75,094	\$73,869
Richmond Metropolitan Area	\$18,100	\$33,489	\$44,300	\$60,487	\$41,187
Virginia	\$17,475	\$33,328	\$42,622	\$64,549	\$66,149

Source: U.S. Census

3.2 Chronology of Community Involvement

3.2.1 RAB

A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was established on January 22, 2002, to provide a forum for the community to be involved in the decisions impacting the IRP. RAB members represent the community, Chesterfield County, DLA, Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, and EPA. According to the RAB charter, RAB members are not to exceed 13 in number and serve terms of two years. Members may be asked by the board to remain for subsequent two-year terms. The RAB used to meet monthly. Since the RAB is familiar with the DSCR restoration program, they voted to scale back the RAB meeting schedule to every other month. Beginning in 2008, six RAB meetings were held every year. Beginning in 2010, RAB meetings are held 4 times per year. Additional information on the RAB is provided in Section 4.1.6.

The RAB was involved in developing this CIP. Members were provided the opportunity to review and comment on the document, and their comments have been incorporated.

3.2.2 Community Interview Program

During the initial development of this plan, major stakeholders were identified to be subjects of the community interview program. Stakeholders are individuals and groups that could be potentially affected by the environmental conditions or remediation efforts at DSCR and other individuals who are interested in the program. Interviewees were selected from a list provided by the DLA Public Affairs Office, as well as from suggestions mainly by RAB members and others. Special efforts were made to interview representatives from each major stakeholder group involved with or known to be interested in the environmental cleanup efforts at DSCR.

Respondents were interviewed using a semi-structured list of 18 questions formatted to gauge the community's knowledge of and level of interest in the cleanup activities at DSCR. Questions also sought to identify stakeholder preferences for receiving information through various means of communication. The interview questions and summarized responses are provided in Appendix D.

Most interviews were conducted in person and by telephone during the months of December 2002 and January 2003 in the communities surrounding DSCR. Ten community members and 10 RAB members were interviewed, including representatives of local businesses, public agencies, and environmental groups, as well as residents and elected officials. Public agencies represented in the interviews included EPA Region III and the Chesterfield County Administrator. At the request

of the RAB, an additional 10 community members were interviewed in May and June of 2003. These interviews represent the last round of community interviews. As the DSCR program has matured, interest from the community has leveled and the interviews were re-evaluated in 2008. Interviews were conducted in 2018 since 10 years had passed since the last interviews.

Through these interviews in 2002/2003 and 2008 it was learned that 70% of the community respondents knew that the environmental cleanup effort at DSCR is ongoing and wanted to learn more. The Rayon Park community had increased its awareness and knowledge. The most common information sources mentioned were neighbors, DLA Public Affairs Office, community members, and newspaper articles.

Respondents felt that DSCR/DLA is a “good neighbor,” “community-minded,” a “valuable employer,” a good financial asset to Chesterfield County,” and a good supporter of the local schools. The majority of the respondents felt that DSCR/DLA is viewed as a credible, trustworthy source of information. They had formed their opinions through reading newspaper articles, conversing with neighbors, having direct involvement with DSCR/DLA, and attending RAB meetings.

Respondents identified several concerns or issues related to the cleanup activities at DSCR:

- Would like to see problem solved
- Public perception problems
- Community distracted with details and technology
- Being environmentally responsible
- Not doing a good job telling their story
- Property values
- Length of cleanup
- Environmental justice
- Residents’ health
- Water pollution in Kingsland Creek and No Name Creek

Respondents believed that the community is concerned about cleanup issues; however, level of concern lessens with increased distance from DSCR. Of the respondents with concerns, these concerns are discussed with family, friends, neighbors, and area business representatives.

Respondents felt that DLA environmental program personnel and the regulatory agencies had been forthcoming with information (in a timely manner) and responsive to their concerns and/or the community's concerns and questions about cleanup activities. However, some respondents felt that DLA had not been very responsive in the past and had made some public relations mistakes; this may have led some community members to believe that DLA is not being forthcoming with information.

Eighty-five percent of the respondents would like to be involved in activities related to the cleanup project, such as public meetings, or would like to receive information in the mail about the project. Those respondents that had participated in community involvement activities had attended RAB meetings. Some respondents felt that the RAB meetings got too technical very quickly.

Respondents described the media's coverage of DSCR as slanted, blown out of proportion, sensationalized, and reporters looking for "sound bites." Respondents received information from neighbors, DLA employees, RAB members, the newspaper, and the Internet. Popular forms of media among respondents include the *Richmond Times Dispatch* and *Chester Village News* newspapers, WRVA 1140 AM radio, and television channels 6 and 12. Eight-five percent of the community respondents were unaware of the cleanup information available on DSCR's website; those who were aware of the site had not visited it.

Half of the community respondents felt that they receive sufficient information about the cleanup program at DSCR; some said they would like information to be more simplified. Others wanted to receive more information directly from DLA about the activities there. While DLA mails a quarterly newsletter to surrounding communities, some respondents said that they do not receive it. Communication tools that would be useful to respondents are the public speakers bureau, newspaper articles, TV programs, and more consistent newsletter mailings.

In 2018, federal and state elected officials, county officials, RAB members, and environmental and citizen groups were contacted to participate in interviews to discuss DSCR and the environmental restoration program. Several attempts were made to conduct interviews with federal and state elected officials, county officials and environmental and citizen groups however the interviews were not completed due to the lack of response. Two RAB members were interviewed and the responses to the interview questions are attached as Appendix E.

RAB member respondents generally felt that DSCR had “come a long way” since the inception of environmental restoration efforts. They felt that they had a good understanding of the operations, history and environmental issues at DSCR and felt that the quarterly RAB meetings were helpful and the main source of information for the ongoing remedial activities occurring at DSCR.

3.2.3 Community Involvement Plan

The CIP is a working document which was first published in September 2003. The document is reviewed regularly by DLA and suggestions from the public are incorporated, activities are added or removed, and modifications to the plan are made as needed.

3.2.4 Environmental Fairs

DLA held two environmental fairs in 2003 to share information about the cleanup effort and other installation environmental programs. Another was held at the DSCR cafeteria for facility employees. Stakeholders were able to talk with various DLA and contractor representatives.

3.2.5 Year in Review Report/Summary

DLA public outreach and community involvement efforts were reviewed in January 2004 and documented the variety of public involvement activities that have been and are currently being implemented, many beyond what is required by CERCLA. DLA used this document to help evaluate their public involvement and outreach activities. Feedback from RAB members on this document and from a survey of RAB members was compiled in January 2004 to optimize the community involvement and outreach process. Since 2004, DLA has utilized the January RAB meeting to present a summary of the previous year’s activities and milestones.

4 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

Active community involvement is essential to the success of any public project. An effective public involvement program, using an open and honest process, typically reduces, and in many cases eliminates, costly and time-consuming criticism and project interruptions and delays. This criticism typically results from a lack of early and active involvement of the community in the process, rather than from objections to the project. Consistent two-way exchange of information and interaction between project personnel and the public at regular intervals enhance mutual understanding and are critical in obtaining optimal and acceptable outcomes for all involved in environmental restoration programs. Active solicitation of comments and information from the community also enhances the technical and procedural effectiveness of the environmental cleanup decision processes and enables agencies to formulate responses that more effectively address the community's needs. The communication techniques suggested in this section were developed to help facilitate this approach. The following are actions taken by DLA as part of the implementation of this CIP.

The goal of the CIP is to establish effective and comprehensive mechanisms for communication and exchange of information with all interested stakeholders. This CIP has the following objectives:

- Establish, and maintain credibility with the community regarding cleanup activities at DSCR.
- Maximize community involvement in the cleanup activities by providing stakeholders with opportunities to share information concerning the remediation process and making sure that the community is aware of these opportunities.
- Ensure that the public understands that personal and community health interests are of paramount concern to DLA.
- Inform and educate the community about the environmental restoration process and remedial plans and alternatives.
- Keep local residents, federal and state regulatory agencies, local elected officials, the media, and other interested parties informed in a timely manner of issues relating to environmental restoration investigations and actions.

- Ensure that DLA is sensitive to and informed of changes in community concerns, attitudes, information needs, and activities regarding the cleanup and use their concerns as factors in evaluating modifications of the CIP as necessary to address these changes.
- Effectively serve the community's information needs and address citizen inquiries through prompt response and release of factual information through the media and other information dissemination techniques, as well as adequate follow-up.
- Effectively respond to the needs of the media by providing timely response to inquiries and requests for interviews and briefings, resulting in fair and accurate reporting of environmental restoration program activities/information.
- Create and maintain, through an active public affairs program, a climate of understanding and trust with the aim of providing information and opportunities for public comments and discussion.
- Provide a single point of contact for dissemination of information relative to environmental cleanup activities and decisions to the community.
- Identify community issues and potential areas of concern and develop and implement objective means to avoid and resolve conflict.

Maintain the RAB as a forum for discussion and information exchange regarding the cleanup and use it to involve other members of the community into discussions.

4.1 Community Involvement/Communication Techniques and Activities

This section provides a review of ongoing approaches to help facilitate active public involvement and communication among all interested stakeholders with respect to the DLA environmental office. These techniques and activities evolved from input by the DSCR Restoration Advisory Board and responses from the community interview program. The first seven techniques and activities are required by CERCLA, as amended, and subsequent guidance. The required and optional activities provide a framework for conducting a comprehensive and effective community involvement and information exchange program. The framework is flexible and allows for modifications based on future suggestions from community members, as well as changes in the IRP. Additionally, based on the level of community interest, the amount, type, and frequency of activities can be adjusted as necessary. As the program has matured and community interest has leveled, fewer outreach activities are necessary and the RAB and posting of information on the

website ([http://www.dla.mil/Aviation/Installation/ Environmental Restoration Program.aspx](http://www.dla.mil/Aviation/Installation/EnvironmentalRestorationProgram.aspx)) have become the primary forms of communication for the program at DSCR. Should conditions at the site change or interested in the project increase, additional activities identified in this CIP will be re-introduced. The techniques and activities that have been utilized in meeting the program goal and objectives are presented in the following sections.

4.1.1 Establish and Maintain an Information Repository

To ensure program-specific information is available to interested community members, DLA has established and maintains three information repositories. The locations and business hours for the information repositories are listed in Appendix C. In October 2003, digitization of the administrative record for DSCR documents was completed and made available on the Internet site <http://www.adminrec.com/DLA.asp>. These repositories contain copies of the full Administrative Record for the DSCR Environmental Restoration Program. The Administrative Record and information repository are interchangeable for purposes of information availability. The Administrative Record contains program-related documents including technical documents, informational fact sheets, minutes from the RAB meetings, public notices, and maps. This information is used by DLA to make decisions regarding its IRP. DLA will continue to update the repositories with information. News releases and other communication methods will be used to periodically remind the community of the availability of information at these repositories.

4.1.2 Hold a Public Comment Period and Meeting for Restoration Documents

Federal law for particular documents requires public comment periods during stages of environmental restoration removal or remedial actions. Documents that require public comment periods include Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analyses (EE/CA) and Proposed Remedial Action Plans. The public comment period provides citizens with the opportunity to express opinions on certain DSCR environmental restoration documents/plans, which include cleanup alternatives. Community input is encouraged, and citizens are made aware that DLA considers their opinions prior to making final decisions. Comment periods last for a minimum of 30 days and can be extended by citizen request. These review periods are announced in local newspapers, published on website (<http://www.dla.mil/Aviation/Installation/EnvironmentalRestorationProgram.aspx>), and fact sheets. During the public comment period, DLA will provide an opportunity for the community

to meet with the decision makers to discuss their comments. DLA will provide a transcript of the meeting for public review in the AR. The DSCR restoration program has reached a point where RODs are in place and there are fewer Decision Documents or removal action-related documents. The public comment tool will continue to be used, as needed, if additional Decision Documents are prepared.

4.1.3 Prepare Responsiveness Summaries

Following the required public comment period for any document, a Responsiveness Summary is prepared. The Responsiveness Summary documents public concerns and issues raised during the comment period. It contains DLA's responses to those comments and records how comments have been considered in the decision-making process. The Responsiveness Summary becomes a part of the Decision Document and will be made available for public review at the information repositories before a remedial or removal action begins. Providing responses to citizens' concerns and comments will help to continue a productive, two-way flow of information.

4.1.4 Publish Public Notices

CERCLA requires that public notices be issued to inform the community of the release of documents requiring public review and comment, the timing of the public comment period for the document, the signing of the Decision Document, and any changes to a Decision Document. These notices ensure the community has an opportunity to voice opinions and concerns. When public notice regarding public comment is necessary, announcements will be posted on the DLA website, announced at RAB meetings and published in local newspapers. DLA typically publishes notices in the Chester Village News and Richmond Times Dispatch. Other announcements, such as RAB meetings and general project updates, will be made via the website (<http://www.dla.mil/Aviation/Installation/EnvironmentalRestorationProgram.aspx>).

4.1.5 Revise the Community Involvement Plan

This CIP is a working document. Suggestions from the public are welcome. Activities will be added or removed and modifications to the plan will be made as needed. The CIP will be revised to reflect significant changes in the level and nature of community concerns and appendices updated as necessary.

4.1.6 Restoration Advisory Board

DLA established an RAB January 22, 2002, to provide a forum for the community to be involved in the environmental cleanup at DSCR. The RAB is an advisory board and can make suggestions, recommendations, and comments on issues concerning investigation and remediation activities. The RAB is co-chaired by a DLA representative and a community representative. RAB membership is open to the public, and selection is based on applicants' representation of diverse interests in the local community with preference given to those who are most impacted by the restoration process. RAB members are selected to serve two-year terms. Participation by EPA, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, and Chesterfield County representatives increases communication among all stakeholders. Interested citizens and the media are invited to attend meetings and observe the board at work. Currently, the RAB meets four times per year at 7:30 p.m. on the 2nd Monday of January, April, July and October (3rd Monday if the 2nd Monday is a federal holiday). Meetings are held at the Bensley Community Center.

Community members have expressed concern that meetings are too technical for anyone wanting to become familiar with the project. However, RAB members have been exposed to the technical aspects of the cleanup and have a greater appreciation of the issues involved than the general public. As the community involvement program has matured, more basic and background information on the cleanup efforts are available to the general public and to new RAB members, which alleviates some of these issues. Presentations delivered at RAB meetings are reviewed regarding the level of technical expertise needed to understand the briefings and kept audience appropriate. This is important for all communication/outreach efforts/tools and will help to minimize the confusion and frustration that have resulted in the past. Feedback will continually be solicited from RAB members to ensure presentation documents and meetings are presented in a manner that is clearly understood by all attendees. New RAB members are provided with enough information to be introduced to the cleanup program and its technical aspects and to become familiar with the issues.

Figure 4:
Community members attend RAB meeting



4.1.7 Notify Public of Availability of Technical Assistance

Technical assistance is available to the RAB through the Department of Defense Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) program. RAB members may vary in their experience and skills—some may have technical backgrounds in the environmental field, some may be community or business leaders, and others may be neighbors of DSCR with the perspective and concerns of an individual resident. The TAPP program can be used to equip the board with the additional skills they may need by providing financial assistance to procure a technical expert or technical training to help members better understand the scientific and engineering issues underlying complex environmental restoration activities. This technical assistance enables RAB members to provide more effective input into decisions.

The DSCR RAB has considered how to use TAPP. DLA should continue to provide guidance on this subject and could provide examples of how other RABs have used and benefited from TAPP.

4.1.8 Designate a Central Point of Contact

The Public Affairs Office at DLA is the point of contact for external/public inquiries about the environmental cleanup efforts at DSCR. The contact information (phone number and email address) will be listed on the DLA website (<http://www.dla.mil/Aviation/Installation/EnvironmentalRestorationProgram.aspx>), fact sheets, and news releases.

4.1.9 Hold Community Meetings

In general, community meetings can be held when necessary to inform local community members about DSCR environmental actions and/or site condition changes. The format of the meeting can range from informal availability/open house sessions to a more formal presentation/question-and-answer format. Informational tools used at these meetings may include posters, fact sheets, and other site-specific displays or demonstrations. DLA will provide the public with at least two weeks' notice of a scheduled meeting. Smaller group meetings with neighborhood or civic associations can also be held upon request or invitation. The purpose of any meeting is to convey information about the environmental efforts in a clear and comprehensive manner and provide opportunities for members of the community to interact with DLA personnel and other involved agencies. Community meetings have not been necessary in recent years as the program at DSCR

has matured, but meetings will be held if conditions at the site change or there is increased interest in activities at the site.

4.1.10 Compile and Maintain a Mailing List

DLA has compiled a mailing list of parties who have expressed an interest in the environmental cleanup at DSCR for the purpose of information dissemination. The list includes electronic contact information for elected local and state officials, citizen groups, and local media representatives (see Appendix A). The mailing list will be continually updated through the collection of name, email and address information at all public/DLA interactions regarding environmental cleanup of the installation. Currently, the DSCR website is the primary method for sharing updates about the project. Should conditions change or interested in the work increases and more methods of communication are necessary, the mailing list will be used to distribute newsletters, fact sheets, media releases, notices of public meetings, and other types of materials to be distributed via email.

4.1.11 Project Updates and Fact Sheets

A quarterly newsletter was distributed to more than 6,600 area households in the past, updating them on cleanup activities at DSCR. Project updates continue to be prepared by the DLA Public Affairs Office in conjunction with the Environmental Office for posting on the website (<http://www.dla.mil/Aviation/Installation/EnvironmentalRestorationProgram.aspx>).

Project updates addressing ongoing inspection and remediation activities help communicate to stakeholders the activities taking place and the ongoing nature of the cleanup efforts. Project updates can address the following community involvement topics, as needed: public involvement opportunities, such as RAB meeting schedules and overview; description and location of information repository; Administrative Record database. A list of frequently asked questions (FAQs) can be compiled and answered in either a project update, if interest in the project increases.

Project updates written in a nontechnical style are prepared as necessary throughout. Topics could include the following:

- community involvement opportunities—outlining this CIP,
- environmental studies and remedial actions,
- health and safety measures taken on site and for the community, and
- environmental remediation technologies

4.1.12 DSCR Web Site

The current DLA website will continue to be modified to include IRP updates so that community members can monitor progress of the environmental cleanup process. In addition, DLA's main website (<http://www.dla.mil/Aviation.aspx>) needs a clearer link to access the community involvement website. It is suggested that the Web site address be included on all outgoing correspondence so that the community will learn where it is and frequent the site more often. The new link for the restoration web site is:

<http://www.dla.mil/Aviation/installation/environmentalRestorationProgram.aspx>.

4.1.13 Present Project Updates at Local Community Group Meetings

DLA will attend/speak at local group meetings, as necessary, to communicate the remediation efforts and activities under way at DSCR.

4.1.14 Conduct On-Site Tours

The use of on-site tours can be an effective mechanism for improving communications and credibility with the surrounding community. An on-site tour was conducted in August 2007. Additional tours may be conducted in connection with the RAB meetings, if requested, pending coordination of logistics (security, scheduling, etc.).

4.2 Evaluation Metrics

Throughout the implementation of this CIP, evaluation metrics will be used to keep the CIP updated and focused on the community's current interests. Methods of obtaining feedback will be incorporated into the project's Web site, and evaluation forms will be used at public involvement events and RAB meetings. Evaluation may include the following:

- Attendance at RAB meetings,
- Website traffic evaluation,
- Use of information repository, and
- Comments submitted during public comment periods.

The results of these evaluations will be summarized and reported to the RAB and project team members for review and comment. This process will help the CIP become a living document, as it will be revised as needed.

4.3 Community Facilities Available

Local facilities have been identified for public meetings and are listed in Appendix B.

4.4 Key Individuals and Organizations

The DLA Public Affairs Office and the DLA Environmental Office will implement this CIP with oversight from the RAB.

4.5 Areas of Sensitivity

During the community interview process, a significant Hispanic/Spanish speaking population was identified. Project updates including, but not limited to, fact sheets outlining the environmental cleanup efforts at DSCR, will be provided on the project website where it can be translated to Spanish as needed using online tools.

APPENDIX A: Key Contact List

KEY CONTACT LIST

Federal Elected Officials

Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA)
919 E. Main Street, Suite 630
Richmond, VA 23219
Phone: 804-775-2314

Sen. Timothy Kaine (D-VA)
919 E. Main Street, Suite 970
Richmond, VA 23219
Phone: 804-771-2221
Fax: 804-771-8313

Rep. Dave Brat (R-VA 7th)
4201 Dominion Blvd, Suite 110
Glen Allen, VA 23060
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Fax: (804) 747-5308

State Elected Officials

Governor Terry McAuliffe (D-VA)
P.O. Box 1475
Richmond, VA 23218
Phone: 804-786-2211

Del. Delores L. McQuinn (D-VA 70th)
State House of Delegates
General Assembly Building, Room 522
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Phone: 804-698-1070
Email: DelDMcQuinn@house.virginia.gov

Sen. Rosalyn R. Dance (D-VA 16th)
State Senate
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Email: district16@senate.virginia.gov

Local Officials

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Restoration Advisory Board Ex-Officio Non-Voting Members

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Restoration Advisory Board Voting Members

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Fax: 804-379-1490
E-mail: Jmoe04011@aol.com

Environmental & Citizens Groups

Chesterfield Chamber of Commerce
Bill Foster, Chairman
9011 Arboretum Parkway, Suite 245
N. Chesterfield, VA 23236
Phone: 804-748-6364
Fax: 804-835-5664
E-mail: info@chesterfieldchamber.com
Web site: www.chesterfieldchamber.com

Chesapeake Bay Group (affiliated with the
National Sierra Club and the Virginia Chapter of
the Sierra Club)
Joe Cook, Chair
Phone: 504-495-1086
E-Mail: jcook1147@gmail.com
Web site: <http://virginia.sierraclub.org/CBG/>

The Nature Conservancy, VA Chapter
Michael L. Lipford, Virginia Executive Director
490 Westfield Road
Charlottesville, VA 22901
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E-mail: Virginiadirector@tnc.org
Web site: <http://nature.org>

The Virginia Conservation Network
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Website: <http://50.87.248.195/~vcnvaorg/>

EPA Officials

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Chesterfield County Department of Parks &
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TBD
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Chesterfield County Health Department
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Local Safety Officials

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Center
PO Box 40
Chesterfield, VA 23832-0040
Phone: 804-748-1556
E-mail: branchb@chesterfield.gov

Edward L. Senter Jr.
Fire Chief
Chesterfield Fire and EMS
P.O. Box 40
Chesterfield, VA 23832-0040
Phone: 804-748-1360
Fax: 804-751-9022
E-mail: fire@co.chesterfield.va.us

Thierry G. Dupuis
Chief of Police
Chesterfield County Police Department
PO Box 148
Chesterfield, VA 23832
Phone: 804-748-1251
Fax: 804-748-6265
E-mail: CCPD@co.chesterfield.va.us

Local School District

Tim Bullis
Director of Community Relations
Chesterfield County Public Schools
P.O. Box 10
Chesterfield, VA 23832
Phone: 804-748-1433
E-mail: ccpsinfo@ccpsnet.net

Media Contacts

Newspapers
Richmond Times-Dispatch
300 E Franklin St
Richmond, VA 23219
Phone: 804-649-6000
Web site: <http://www.richmond.com/>

Village News
P.O. Box 2397
Chester, VA 23831
Phone: 804-751-0421
Email: info@villagepublishing.com
Web site: <http://villagenewsonline.com/>

Television Stations
WCVB Richmond (PBS)
23 Sesame St
Richmond, VA 23235
Phone: 804-320-1301
Web site: <http://ideastations.org/>

WRIC (ABC-8)
301 Arboretum Pl
Richmond, VA 23236-3464
Phone: 804-330-8888
Fax: 804-330-8882
E-mail: news@wric.com
Web site: www.wric.com

WRLH (Fox 35)
1925 Westmoreland Street
Richmond, VA 23230
Phone: 804-358-3535
Fax: 804-358-1495
Web site: <http://www.foxrichmond.com/>

WTVR (CBS-6) (Most watched)
3301 W Broad St
Richmond, VA 23230
Phone: 804-254-3600
Fax: 804-254-3699
Web site: www.wtvr.com

WWBT (NBC-12) (Most watched)
5710 Midlothian Turnpike
Richmond, VA 23225
Phone: 804-230-1212
Web site: <http://www.nbc12.com/>

Radio
1140 AM - WRVA Radio
3245 Basie Road
Richmond, VA 23228
Phone: 804-474-0000
Web site: <http://1140wrva.iheart.com/>

APPENDIX B: Suggested Locations for Public Meetings

SUGGESTED LOCATIONS FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

1. Bensley Community Building
2900 Drewry's Bluff Road
Chester, Virginia 23237
Contact: Dennis Barnes, Jr.
Phone: 804-275-5321
2. Bensley Elementary School
6600 Strathmore Road
Richmond, Virginia 23237
Contact: Paula Garnett or Bessie Cooper
Phone: 804-743-3610
Note: A rental application and fee are required.

APPENDIX C: Information Repository

INFORMATION REPOSITORY

The information repository for DSCR is in the following three locations:

1. Defense Supply Center Richmond, Environmental Programs Office
8000 Jefferson Davis Highway
Richmond, VA 23297-5000
Contact: David Hufford
Phone: 804-279-6207
E-mail: Francis.Hufford@dla.mil
Hours: Please call or E-mail for an appointment Monday through Friday, 7:30 - 4:00.
2. Chesterfield Central Library
9501 Lori Road
Richmond, Virginia 23832
Contact: Reference Librarian
Phone: 804-751-4955
Hours: Monday through Thursday, 10–9; Friday and Saturday, 10–5:30; Closed on Sundays
3. On the Internet at <https://www.dla-adminrec.com/>

The repository is indexed in a simple and convenient manner. Materials are in the repository before the public is provided access to them.

APPENDIX D: 2002/2003 Community Interview Responses

COMMUNITY INTERVIEW RESPONSES

The following questions were asked during the interviews. Following each question is a summary of responses.

Question 1: What do you know about environmental cleanup efforts at DSCR?

Seventy percent of community respondents knew that the environmental cleanup effort at DSCR is ongoing and they wanted to learn more. Over time, Rayon Park residents have increased awareness and knowledge.

Question 2: What is the source of this knowledge?

The most common sources of knowledge were neighbors, Tom Owens, Sue Young, Sarah Clarke, and newspaper articles.

Question 3: What do you think about DSCR in general? Why?

Respondents feel that DSCR is a “good neighbor,” “community-minded,” a “valuable employer,” a “good financial asset to Chesterfield County,” and a good supporter of the local schools.

Question 4: What sources of information have you used to form this opinion?

Sources included newspapers, neighbors, direct involvement with DSCR, and attending meetings.

Question 5: What concerns or issues do you have regarding the contamination or cleanup activities at the Supply Center? (This includes technical—real risk, immediate versus long-term risk—psychological, social, economic, and legal)

Concerns and issues raised included:

- Would like to see problem solved
- Public perception problems
- Community distracted with details and technology
- Being environmentally responsible
- Not doing a good job telling their story
- Property values
- Length of cleanup
- Environmental justice
- Resident’s health
- Water pollution in Kingsland and No Name creeks

Question 6: Do you believe the community is concerned about the environmental cleanup at DSCR? If not, why?

Respondents believed that the community is very concerned; however, level of concern drops as people get away from center/immediate area.

Question 7: Have any relatives, friends or neighbors living in this area discussed their concerns about the facility and/or project with you?

Respondents have discussed these concerns with family, friends, neighbors, and area business representatives.

Question 8: Do you feel that DSCR environmental program personnel and the regulatory agencies have been forthcoming with information (in a timely manner) and responsive to your concerns and/or the community’s concerns and questions about cleanup activities?

Respondents felt that DSCR environmental program personnel and the regulatory agencies had been forthcoming with information (in a timely manner) and responsive to their concerns and/or the community’s concerns and questions about cleanup activities. However, some respondents felt that DSCR had not been responsive in the past.

Question 9: Is there a local activist or group interested in cleanup at the site? Do you see this person or group as being more/less credible/trustworthy than DSCR?

Groups mentioned included the Bensley Civic Association, Chesapeake Bay Group, State PIRG, Rayon Park Association, and the Sierra Club. No one felt that these groups are more/less credible/trustworthy than DSCR.

Question 10: Have you been involved in any DSCR community involvement activities, such as attending a public meeting or Restoration Advisory Board meeting? If you have been involved, how did you find out about this meeting?

Eight of 20 community respondents had participated in a community involvement activity at one time or another. Those respondents involved in community involvement activities had attended RAB or other public meetings. Some respondents felt that the RAB meetings got too technical very quickly.

Question 11: Would you like to be involved in activities related to the cleanup project, such as public meetings, or receive information in the mail about the project?

Eighty-five percent of the respondents would like to be involved in activities related to the cleanup project, such as public meetings, or receive information in the mail about the project.

Question 12: How would you describe the media's coverage of the Supply Center cleanup program?

Respondents felt that the media's coverage of DSCR is slanted, blown out of proportion, or a bit sensationalized and that reporters were looking for sound bites.

Question 13: Are you aware of the cleanup information available on DSCR's Web site? If yes, what do you think of the information that is available on the Web site?

Eighty-five percent of the community respondents were unaware of the cleanup information available on DSCR's Web site. Those that were aware had not ever looked at the Web site.

Question 14: How do you currently receive information about DSCR? How do you usually learn/find out about an issue/an event at DSCR?

Respondents received information from neighbors, the DSCR newsletter, DSCR employees, RAB members, and the newspaper and to a lesser extent, the Internet. The Internet was a favorite tool for obtaining information in general.

Question 15: What newspapers, TV, and/or radio stations do you read, watch or listen to?

Popular forms of media among respondents included the *Times Dispatch* and *Village News* newspapers, 1140 AM radio, and television channels 6 and 12.

Question 16: Do you feel you receive enough information about the Supply Center cleanup program?

Half the community respondents felt that they do receive enough information. Some would like information to be more simplified. Others wanted more information directly from DSCR.

Question 17: If not, what other types of communication networks would be useful to you? (For example: public meetings, fact sheets, public speakers bureau, poster displays in public places, newsletters, or Web site)

Communication types that would be useful to respondents are a public speakers bureau, newspaper articles, TV programs, and more consistent newsletter mailings.

APPENDIX E: 2018 Community Interview Responses

COMMUNITY INTERVIEW RESPONSES – RAB Member Interview 1

1. **What do you know about the environmental impacts and cleanup work that has been completed at DSCR?** I have been involved with the RAB since 2001 and I have watched them progress to down to only 2-3 OUs and I think the rest are on 5-Year plans which is a lot of progress for 17 years.
2. **How have you learned this information?** By attending the RAB meetings every time we had them except for one, I missed one.
3. **What do you think about DSCR in general? Why?** I think the DSCR people are very professional, very concerned and very honest in their approach towards the cleanup.
4. **What is your understanding of the operations, history, and environmental issues at DSCR?** In the 40s, 50s and 60s people contaminated the ground by not knowing that certain chemicals would stay forever. And when they found out that these chemicals were carcinogenic that's when they started to clean it up. But for a long time, the federal government denied any contamination offsite.
5. **Do you have any concerns about the site and its cleanup? What is your biggest concern?** One of the things that bothers me is that it can never be used for residential. If that base is ever closed it has to be used for industry and that's sad because its 600 acres. But I accept that as part of the deal to clean it up. That their only responsible for making it for industrial usage.
6. **In your opinion, what do people in this community think about the environmental work being conducted at DSCR?** Honestly, most people don't even know it's going on and most don't care and it's a shame. People aren't as involved as they should be. We have offered as RAB members to go out and talk to civic organizations no one has ever taken us up.
7. **Have you contacted the state or EPA in the past to inquire about the site? (If so, were your questions or concerns answered to your satisfaction?)** They always attend the RAB meetings and we can ask them then. There's never been a problem with them not giving us a truthful answer.
8. **Have you shared site concerns with anyone from the project?** Are you aware of anything that has been done to address these concerns? Every meeting we ask questions and they are answered. And they are doing 5-year reviews on all the ones that are finished remediation. I'm content with it.
9. **How and when did you first become aware of environmental impacts at the site?** A flyer was put in my mailbox about contamination and since I lived very close to Raritan Bay in New Jersey which was a World War I dumping ground and now I moved to an area in Virginia that was also a dumping ground I figured I should get involved. So, I filled out the application and got picked for the RAB.
10. **Do you currently receive site information? If so, how are you currently receiving information about the site? How frequently? Is the information clear and easy to understand?** Yes, yes and yes. We are now doing quarterly meetings and if I have any questions in between I can always email David or anybody else from the RAB because we have all of their email addresses and we have their phone numbers too.
11. **How effective has communication about environmental work at DSCR been in the past?** The newspaper does not want to publish good stories they only want to publish when things are sensational so when there were problems in Rayon Park they were in the newspapers all the time once that was settled, now nothing.
12. **In what ways would you like to be informed about upcoming or future site-related activities? Fact sheets? Internet? News media? Workshops? Public notices? Community meetings? Other?** We usually get emails.
13. **How often do you want to get information about what is going on at the DSCR site? (Weekly? Monthly? Quarterly? Only when something significant happens?)** Quarterly is fine. By doing it quarterly we aren't putting a strain on the DSCR by getting information more often.
14. **Do you know where to find information on the website?** Yes, we have the administrative record that we can go to and there are CDs.

15. Are you aware of the information repositories for the site? Have you ever used them to find information for the site? Yes
16. **Are there particular community newsletters, websites, local newspapers, church bulletins, or other places that community members often consult to learn of local activities and events?**
There is the Village newspaper and the internet. The Times Dispatch prints Discover Richmond about stuff to do and the local news. We used to have a newsletter but they stopped doing it because it got too cost prohibitive.
17. **Do you think that there are stakeholders in the community who are not having their concerns addressed?** No
18. **Who should we speak with to learn of these stakeholders needs?** N/A
19. **Can you suggest other individuals or groups that should be contacted for additional information or added to the mailing list?** No
20. **Is there anyone else that you think might be useful for us to talk with about the site?** Can't think of anything.
21. **Is there anything else you would like to share about the site?** No, I just know that it isn't going to be cleaned up in my lifetime or my grandchildren's lifetime. But you can't undo the stakes of the past overnight. We wish is could be done overnight but it can't.

Community Interview Responses – RAB Member Interview 2

1. **What do you know about the environmental impacts and cleanup work that has been completed at DSCR?** I think they've done a fabulous job.
2. **How have you learned this information?** Basically, by attending the RAB meetings
3. **What do you think about DSCR in general? Why?** I'm prejudiced because I worked there for 34 years so I like the DSCR.
4. **What is your understanding of the operations, history, and environmental issues at DSCR?** I think they are doing a good job cleaning it up
5. **Do you have any concerns about the site and its cleanup?** What is your biggest concern? No concerns.
6. **In your opinion, what do people in this community think about the environmental work being conducted at DSCR?** Like Janet said half of them don't know what is going on unless they hear a loud noise and then they call me to see what is going on. Something out of the usual
7. **Have you contacted the state or EPA in the past to inquire about the site?** (If so, were your questions or concerns answered to your satisfaction?) No, they are usually at our meeting and if we have questions they answer them.
8. **Have you shared site concerns with anyone from the project?** Are you aware of anything that has been done to address these concerns? If we have them they are addressed at the RAB meetings.
9. **How and when did you first become aware of environmental impacts at the site?** Actually, I became aware of it in 1987. The gentleman that was working on it was a friend of mine and I did his travel. I was aware of what was going on and they tested my well at that time because I'm adjacent to the site.
10. **Do you currently receive site information? If so, how are you currently receiving information about the site? How frequently? Is the information clear and easy to understand?** Yes, I receive it quarterly at the RAB meetings. And it's clear.
11. **How effective has communication about environmental work at DSCR been in the past?** Not always effective.
12. **In what ways would you like to be informed about upcoming or future site-related activities? Fact sheets? Internet? News media? Workshops? Public notices? Community meetings? Other?** We have email and the RAB meetings.
13. **How often do you want to get information about what is going on at the DSCR site? (Weekly? Monthly? Quarterly? Only when something significant happens?)** Quarterly
14. **Do you know where to find information on the website?** Yes
15. **Are you aware of the information repositories for the site?** Have you ever used them to find information for the site? Yes
16. **Are there particular community newsletters, websites, local newspapers, church bulletins, or other places that community members often consult to learn of local activities and events?** Not many things that publish things like that. Only the Chesterfield news does occasionally
17. **Do you think that there are stakeholders in the community who are not having their concerns addressed?** No
18. **Who should we speak with to learn of these stakeholders needs?** NA
19. **Can you suggest other individuals or groups that should be contacted for additional information or added to the mailing list?** No
20. **Is there anyone else that you think might be useful for us to talk with about the site?** No, I think we learn a lot from the RAB meetings.

21. **Is there anything else you would like to share about the site?** We have come a long since we started. When we started we had 13 sites and quite a few have been cleaned up.