

N00129.AR.001365
NSB NEW LONDON
5090.3a

FINAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN NSB NEW LONDON CT
03/01/2011
TETRA TECH NUS

Community Involvement Plan

Naval Submarine Base New London Groton, Connecticut



Naval Facilities Engineering Command Mid-Atlantic

Contract Number N62470-08-D-1001

Contract Task Order WE54

March 2011

**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
FOR
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE - NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT**

**COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION NAVY (CLEAN) CONTRACT**

**Submitted to:
Naval Facilities Engineering Command Mid-Atlantic
9742 Maryland Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia 23511-3095**

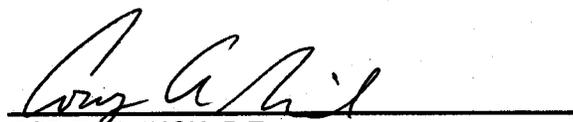
**Submitted by:
Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.
234 Mall Boulevard, Suite 260
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406**

**CONTRACT NUMBER N62470-08-D-1001
CONTRACT TASK ORDER WE54**

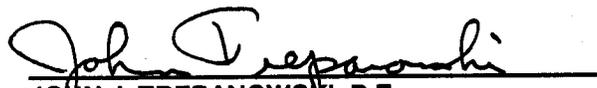
MARCH 2011

PREPARED UNDER DIRECTION OF:

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION BY:



**COREY A. RICH, P.E.
PROJECT MANAGER
TETRA TECH NUS, INC
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA**



**JOHN J. TREPANOWSKI, P.E.
PROGRAM MANAGER
TETRA TECH NUS, INC
KING OF PRUSSIA, PENNSYLVANIA**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	v
1.0 OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN	1-1
1.1 INTRODUCTION.....	1-1
1.2 CONTENTS OF THE CIP	1-1
1.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIP	1-1
2.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND SITE HISTORY	2-1
2.1 SUBBASE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION.....	2-1
2.2 SUBBASE HISTORY.....	2-1
2.3 THE ERP PROCESS	2-2
2.3.1 Site Discovery	2-3
2.3.2 PA/SI	2-3
2.3.3 RI/FS	2-3
2.3.4 PRAP/ROD.....	2-4
2.3.5 RD/RA	2-4
2.3.6 O&M	2-4
2.3.7 Five-Year Review.....	2-4
2.3.8 Site Completion and Deletion from the NPL	2-4
2.3.9 Removal Actions	2-4
2.3.10 Community Involvement.....	2-4
2.4 THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST	2-4
2.5 FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT AND SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	2-5
2.6 THE HISTORY OF THE ERP AT THE SUBBASE.....	2-5
2.7 SUMMARIES AND STATUS OF ERP SITES.....	2-5
3.0 COMMUNITY OVERVIEW.....	3-1
3.1 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND	3-1
3.1.1 Regional Economy	3-1
3.1.2 Town Profiles	3-1
3.2 COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SUBBASE ERP	3-3
3.2.1 Relationship of the Subbase with the Surrounding Community.....	3-3
3.2.2 Awareness of the ERP	3-4
3.2.3 Confidence in the Subbase ERP	3-4
3.2.4 Concerns About the Subbase ERP.....	3-5
3.3 SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION NEEDS	3-6
3.4 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS.....	3-6
4.0 THE SUBBASE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM.....	4-1
4.1 THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SUBBASE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM.....	4-1
4.2 HISTORY OF THE SUBBASE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM	4-1
4.3 CURRENT AND FUTURE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES	4-2
4.3.1 Designate Community Involvement Point of Contact	4-2
4.3.2 Mailing List	4-3
4.3.3 Web Site.....	4-3
4.3.4 Information Repository	4-4
4.3.5 Maintain the Administrative Record File	4-5

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>		<u>PAGE NO.</u>
4.3.6	Public Notices	4-5
4.3.7	Fact Sheets	4-6
4.3.8	Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)	4-6
4.3.9	Newsletter	4-7
4.3.10	Public Meetings.....	4-7
4.3.11	Provide Public Comment Periods	4-8
4.3.12	Responsiveness Summary	4-8
4.3.13	Community Involvement Plan or CIP	4-9
4.3.14	Other Community Involvement Activities:	4-9
4.4	TIME SUMMARY FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES	4-10

APPENDIX

A	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM CONTACTS
B	DESCRIPTION AND STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM SITES ON NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
C	RESULTS OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS
D	SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS
E	MEDIA DISTRIBUTION LIST
F	INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

TABLE

NUMBER

4-1	Time Summary for Community Involvement Activities
-----	---

FIGURES

NUMBER

2-1	Facility Location Map
2-2	The Steps in the Navy's ERP
2-3	Site Location Map

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AR	Administrative Record
BGOURI	Basewide Groundwater Operable Unit Remedial Investigation
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
COC	Chemical of Concern
DDT	1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane
DOD	Department of Defense
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
ESD	Explanation of Significant Differences
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FFS	Focused Feasibility Study
FS	Feasibility Study
IR	Information Repository
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
LNAPL	Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids
NACIP	Naval Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NFA	No Further Action
NPL	National Priorities List
NSA	New Source Area
OBDA	Overbank Disposal Area
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OU	Operable Unit
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCE	Tetrachloroethene
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RACR	Remedial Action Completion Report

RC	Remedy/Response Complete
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy in Place
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
SC	Site Closed
SI	Site Inspection
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
SUBASE	Naval Submarine Base New London
TCE	Trichloroethene
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VC	Vinyl Chloride
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

1.0 OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for the Naval Submarine Base New London (Subase) is two-fold: 1) to facilitate two-way communication between the Subase and the surrounding communities; and 2) to encourage community involvement in site activities related to the Subase Environmental Restoration Program, or ERP. The Navy will use the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to ensure that residents are informed and provided opportunities to be involved in the Subase ERP. This CIP for the Subase updates a Community Relations Plan completed by the Navy in 1994.

1.2 CONTENTS OF THE CIP

This CIP is organized as follows: Section 1.0 provides an overview of the plan and its purpose. Section 2.0 provides background information about the Subase ERP. Section 3.0 provides information about the relationship between the surrounding communities and the Subase ERP. Section 4.0 presents the Navy's community involvement program as it relates to the ERP. A listing of additional resources is provided in the Appendices.

1.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIP

As the owner of the Subase, the Navy is ultimately responsible for implementing the ERP and the associated CIP as outlined in this document. The Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Mid-Atlantic administers the ERP at Subase. The Subase Commanding Officer is responsible for administering the CIP, but shares the tasks associated with implementing the plan with various NAVFAC departments (including the NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic Environmental Department, the Environmental Division of the Subase Public Works Department, and the Subase Public Affairs Department), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP), as outlined below:

Navy Responsibilities

- Plans, schedules, and coordinates all activities and necessary requirements for implementing the CIP.
- Informs team members of community issues relevant to the ERP.

- Serves as spokesperson for the Subase ERP and responds to media queries using statements or plans prepared in conjunction with NAVFAC MIDLANT.
- Ensures that Freedom of Information Act requests are properly coordinated.
- Remains sensitive to the needs and concerns of the local community regarding the ERP and implements community involvement activities, as appropriate.
- Provides general public affairs guidance and support for the implementation of the CIP.
- Provides timely and accurate information to the Subase regarding site activities and technical data and results.
- Refers to appropriate technical and legal personnel for clearance and/or coordination of all material intended for public release that has not been previously cleared or specifically authorized for release by the Subase.

EPA and CTDEP Responsibilities

- Acts as a spokesperson on policy or queries concerning programs within the EPA or CTDEP area of responsibility.
- Provides a spokesperson to respond to appropriate queries from briefings for local officials, interested community groups, citizens, and the media.
- Responds to press queries, as required, and notifies other involved agencies of responses and potential concerns.

The Subase Public Affairs Officer is the Navy's designated primary contact person for responding to public inquiries or providing relevant information to the public. Response to inquiries involving the technical details of the ERP will typically be deferred to either the Navy's Remedial Project Manager (RPM) from the Environmental Department of NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic or the ERP Manager from the Environmental Division of the Subase Public Works Department. Contact information for these individuals is provided in Appendix A.

2.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND SITE HISTORY

2.1 SUBBASE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Subbase is located on the eastern bank of the Thames River in the Towns of Groton and Ledyard, Connecticut, approximately 6 miles north of Long Island Sound as depicted on the Site Location Map provided as Figure 2-1. The Subbase is bounded on the east by Connecticut Route 12, on the south by Crystal Lake Road, and on the west by the Thames River. The northern border is a low ridge that trends approximately east-southeast from the Thames River to Baldwin Hill.

The Subbase consists of over 300 buildings on 687 acres. The density of buildings is high along the central ridge that runs through the base, in the southern valley, and along the Thames River. Streams, a wetland, and a golf course are located in the Subbase northern valley. A ridge in the northern part of the base is sparsely developed, except along the southern face. The areas on top of northern ridges are wooded and undeveloped.

In addition to the main base, the Subbase includes the Historic Ship Nautilus and Submarine Force Library and Museum and approximately 534 acres of Navy Public-Private Venture Housing including Polaris Park, Nautilus Park, Trident Park, Conning Towers, and Dolphin Gardens. These housing developments are located in the towns of Groton and Ledyard.

Land use adjacent to the base is residential and commercial. Residential development along Military Highway, Sleepy Hollow, Long Cove Road, and Pinelock Drive borders the site to the north and extend northward into the Gales Ferry section of Ledyard. Properties along Route 12, east of the Subbase, consist of widely spaced private homes and open, wooded land.

Development is mixed commercial and residential farther south on Route 12. This area includes a church, automobile sales and repair facilities, convenience stores, restaurants, and a gas station. Private residences, an automobile service station, and a former dry cleaner are located along the southern side of Crystal Lake Road. Two elementary schools (Dr. Charles G. Barnum School and Pleasant Valley Elementary) are located within a mile of the southwest corner of base property.

2.2 SUBBASE HISTORY

In 1867, the State of Connecticut donated a 12-acre parcel of land on the eastern bank of the Thames River to the Navy. The Navy did not use the property until 1868 when it officially designated the property a Navy Yard. The site was then used to moor small craft and obsolete warships, and served as a coaling

station for the Atlantic fleet. The Department of the Navy designated the site a Submarine Base in 1916 and established the submarine school. During World War I, facilities were expanded extensively; six piers and 81 buildings were added. In 1918, the Submarine Medical Center was founded.

The Subbase underwent another period of growth during World War II. Between 1935 and 1945, the Navy constructed more than 180 buildings and acquired adjacent land to expand the Subbase from 112 to 497 acres. The growth of the Subbase continued after World War II. A Medical Research Laboratory was established at the base in 1946.

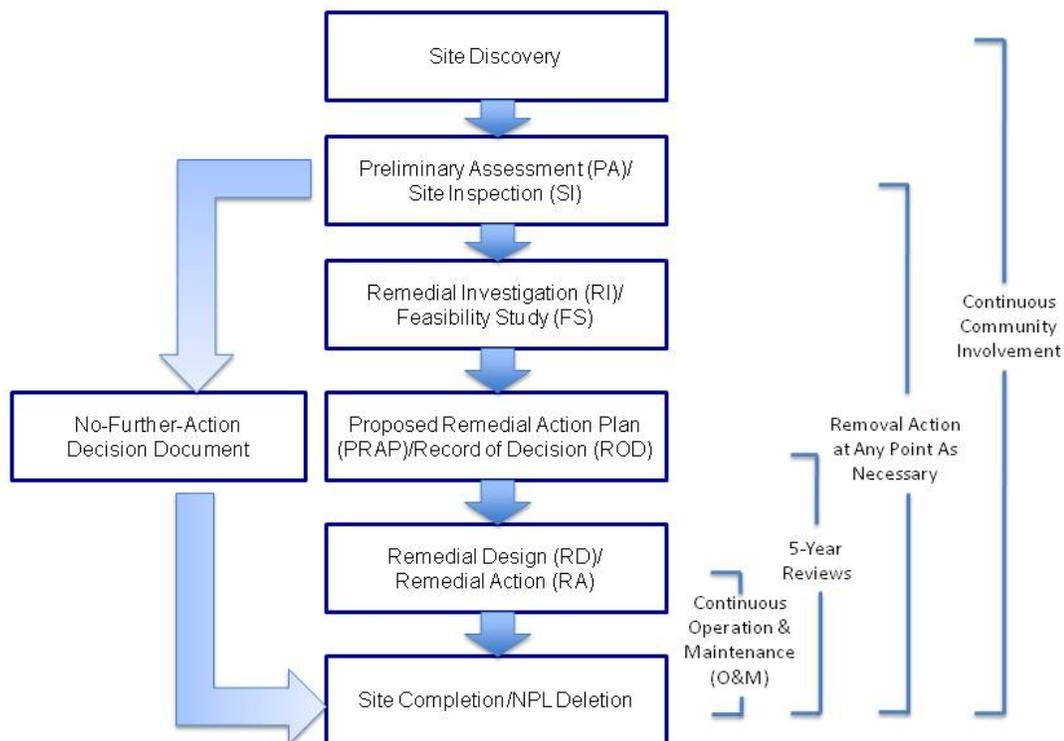
In 1968, the status of the Submarine School was changed from an activity to a command and became the largest tenant on the base. The Naval Submarine Support Facility was established in 1974, and the Naval Undersea Medical Institute was established the following year.

The Subbase currently provides a base command for submarine activities in the Atlantic Ocean and is homeport to 15 attack submarines. It also provides housing for Navy personnel and their families, support submarine training facilities, military offices, medical facilities, and facilities for submarine maintenance, repair, and overhaul.

2.3 THE ERP PROCESS

The nature of the military history and mission has required the use, handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials. In the past, few if any regulations guided operations involving these materials and little was known about their long-term effects on human health or the environment. This resulted in conditions that do not meet current environmental standards. To investigate and, if necessary, clean up contamination at installations around the country, the Navy initiated the ERP (until recently called the Installation Restoration Program) in the early 1980s.

The mission of the ERP is to identify and address contamination resulting from past waste disposal practices and accidental spills. Since 1986, the Navy's ERP has followed the "Superfund" regulations and guidelines that were established to implement the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liabilities Act (CERCLA). The National Contingency Plan is the regulatory framework for Superfund and provides the structure and procedures for implementing CERCLA. The ERP/CERCLA process consists of multiple steps as outlined in the National Contingency Plan (NCP). These steps ultimately lead to the cleanup of contaminated sites. These steps are further explained in the following paragraphs and in Figure 2-2.



**FIGURE 2-2
THE STEPS IN THE NAVY'S ERP**

2.3.1 Site Discovery: Site discovery identifies where hazardous substance contamination or potential for contamination may exist. Based on this discovery, the site will move into the Preliminary Assessment (PA).

2.3.2 PA/SI: During the PA, all available information about the historical use and past chemical releases at an area are gathered and reviewed. If the PA determines that further study is needed, an SI is conducted. The SI includes collection of environmental samples, laboratory analysis, and evaluation of the sample results. Based on the results of the PA/SI, either no further action is recommended and the site is closed or is recommended for further investigation [i.e., RI].

2.3.3 RI/FS: This step determines the type and extent of contamination at the site. As part of the RI, a risk assessment is completed to identify potential effects on human health and the environment. Based on the results of the RI, an FS develops and evaluates alternatives for cleaning up the site.

2.3.4 PRAP/ROD: The PRAP summarizes the cleanup options presented in the FS and presents a preferred cleanup option. The public is provided an opportunity to review and comment on the PRAPs during a Public Comment Period. Public comments received during the comment period are considered when selecting the final cleanup option for a site. The ROD documents the final cleanup decision for the site and includes a Responsiveness Summary to document the Navy's responses to public comments received during the Public Comment Period.

2.3.5 RD/RA: The RD involves developing plans to implement the selected cleanup option. The RA includes implementing the selected cleanup option.

2.3.6 O&M: Once the cleanup option is in place, site O&M activities are conducted, as needed, to maintain the effectiveness of the cleanup approach and to ensure that no new threat to human health or the environment arises.

2.3.7 Five-Year Review: When a cleanup plan involves leaving contamination in place (e.g., landfill materials left in place under a protective cover), a review is conducted every five years to assess whether the cleanup is functioning as intended and continues to protective of human health and the environment.

2.3.8 Site Completion and Deletion from the NPL: When all of the investigations and actions have been successfully completed, the site can be considered for closure [i.e., Site Completion (SC)] and ultimately deletion from the NPL.

2.3.9 Removal Actions Removal actions are short-term actions taken to clean up or remove released hazardous substances or substances that might pose a threat of a release. Removal actions are categorized as: (1) emergency removal actions, (2) time-critical removal actions, or (3) non-time-critical removal actions. These categories are based on the type of situation, the urgency of the threat of release, and the subsequent time frame in which the action must be initiated. These types of actions can be taken at any time within the ERP process. Both time critical and non-time-critical removal actions have been completed at the Subbase as part of the ERP.

2.3.10 Community Involvement Community Involvement, as outlined in this CIP, is continuously conducted during the ERP Process.

2.4 THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

In August 1990 the EPA placed the Subbase on the NPL. The NPL, which was established by CERCLA, is the EPA's list of the highest-priority hazardous waste sites in the nation. The decision to list a particular site on the NPL is made on the basis of potential risks to human health and the environment. As of

May 14, 2010, there were 1,121 sites listed nation-wide, of which 158 were federal facilities such as Subase.

CERCLA is often referred to as "Superfund" because it established a fund for cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. However, all activities at federal facilities listed on the NPL are funded by the federal agency responsible. In the case of the Subase, the Navy funds all investigations and cleanup activities. The Navy distributes funding preferentially to the facilities that are considered to be the most contaminated or that present the greatest risk to human health or the environment. Facilities listed on the NPL, such as the Subase, have priority when funds are being distributed.

2.5 FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT AND SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

In 1995, the Navy, the EPA, and the CTDEP entered into an agreement called a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA). This agreement was established to ensure that environmental impacts associated with past and present activities at the Subase were thoroughly investigated and that appropriate remedial action is taken to protect human health and the environment.

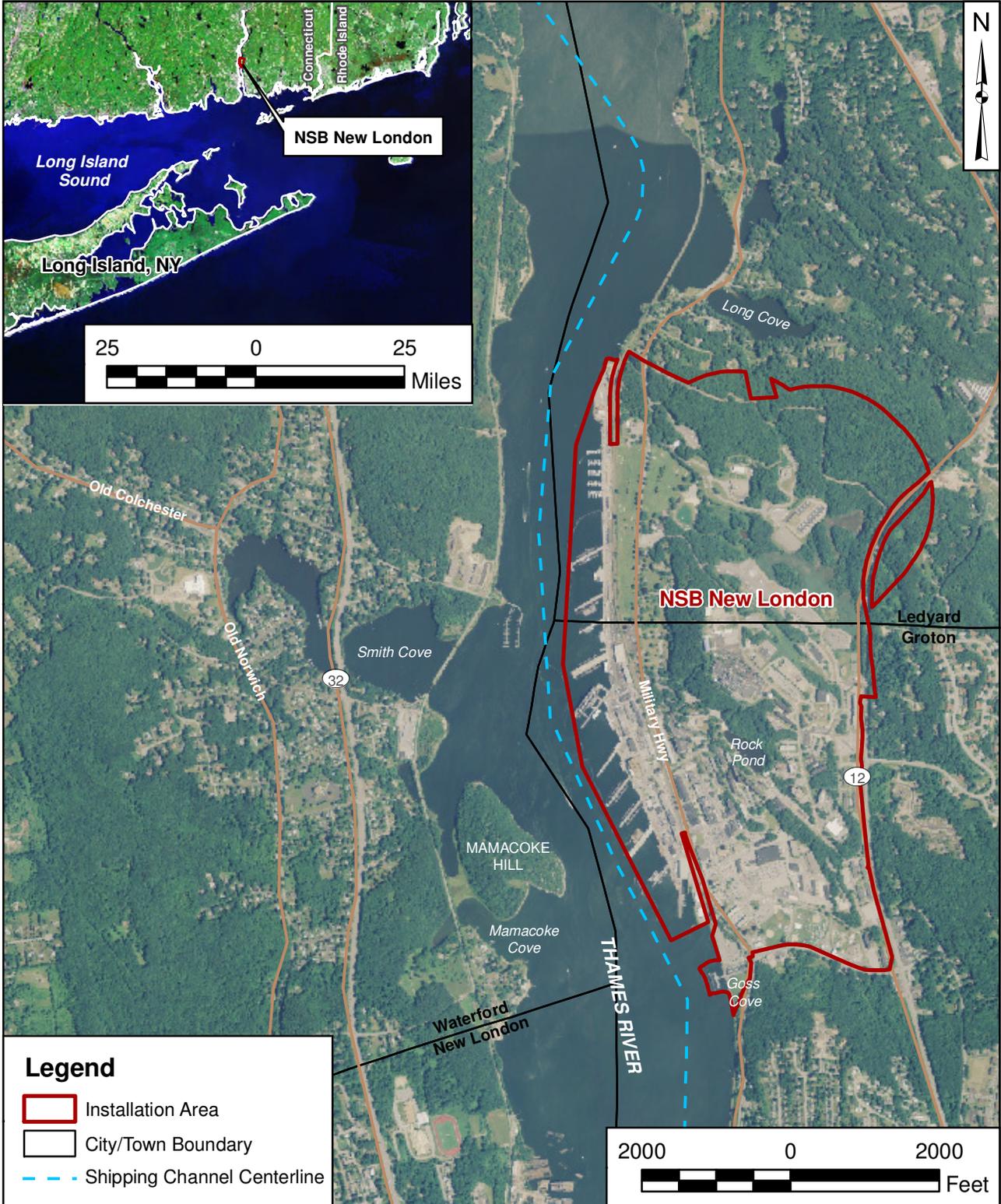
Under this agreement, a Site Management Plan is updated annually. The Site Management Plan serves as a management tool for planning, reviewing, and establishing priorities for environmental investigative and remedial response activities to be conducted at the Subase under the Navy's ERP.

2.6 THE HISTORY OF THE ERP AT THE SUBASE

The Navy initiated the Naval Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) Program on September 11, 1980, to identify and control environmental contaminants from past use and disposal of hazardous substances. In 1983, a base wide investigation, called an Initial Assessment Study (IAS) was completed. This study identified several potential disposal areas on the Subase. The results of the IAS lead to the placement of the Subase on the NPL on August 30, 1990. In 1995, an FFA was signed which has since served as a roadmap for the complex and active ERP at the Subase. A brief summary of the history of each of the ERP sites on the Subase is provided in Appendix B.

2.7 SUMMARIES AND STATUS OF ERP SITES

A brief summary of the sites associated with the ERP at the Subase is provided in Table B-1 in Appendix B. The locations of the sites are shown in Figure 2-3.



Legend

- Installation Area
- City/Town Boundary
- Shipping Channel Centerline

DRAWN BY T. WHEATON	DATE 04/07/10
CHECKED BY N. BALSAMO	DATE 04/12/10
COST/SCHEDULE AREA	
SCALE AS NOTED	

Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.

FACILITY LOCATION MAP
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE - NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT

CONTRACT NUMBER CTO WE54	
APPROVED BY C. RICH	DATE 05/25/10
APPROVED BY	DATE
FIGURE NO. FIGURE 2-1	REV 0

LEGEND:

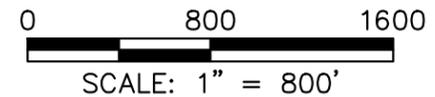
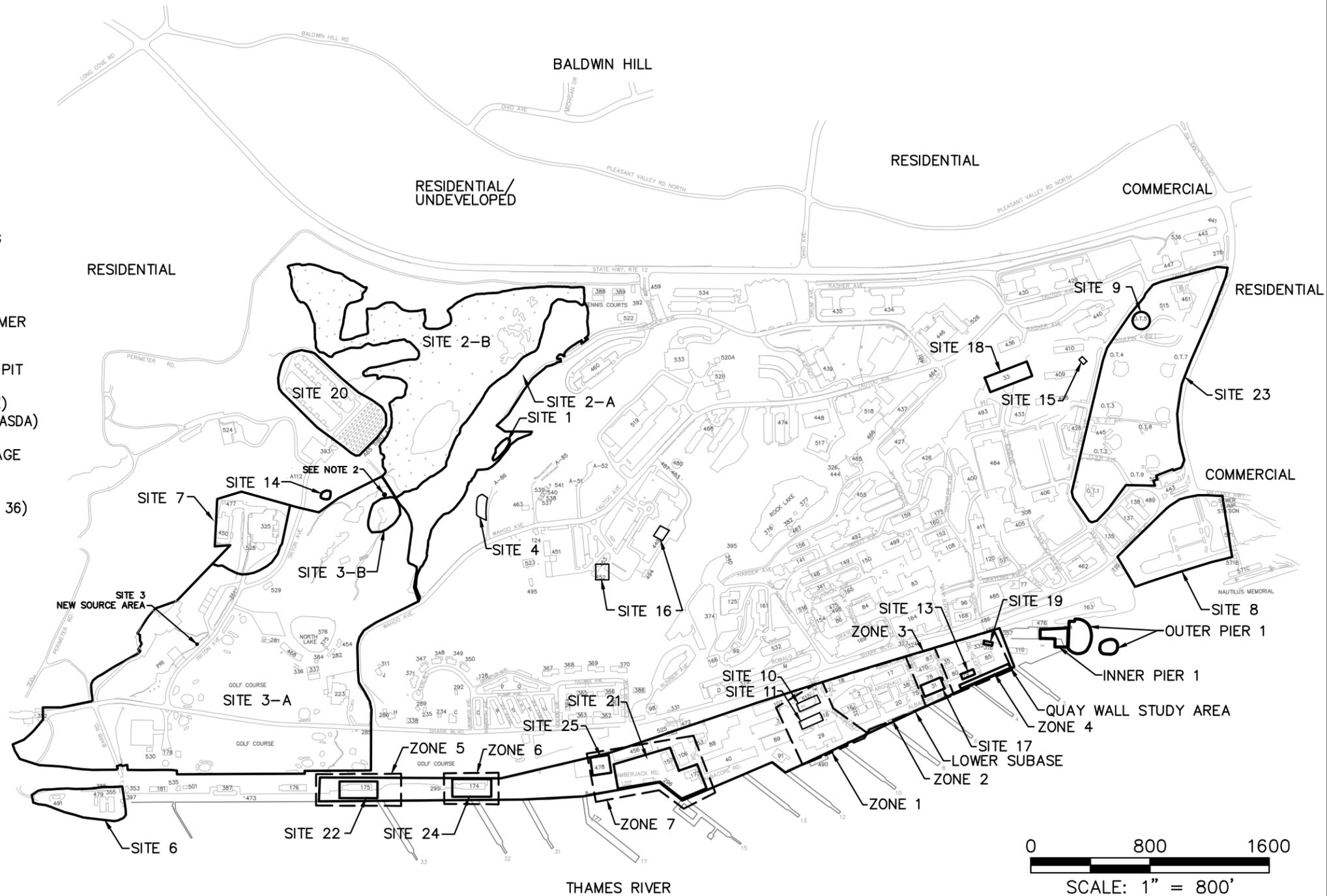
- SITE BOUNDARY
- - - LOWER SUBBASE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION ZONE BOUNDARY

SITE IDENTIFICATION:

- SITE 1 - FORMER CONSTRUCTION BATTALION UNIT (CBU) DRUM STORAGE AREA
- SITE 2 - (A) AREA A LANDFILL AND (B) AREA A WETLAND
- SITE 3 - (A) AREA A DOWNSTREAM WATER COURSES AND (B) FORMER OVBANK DISPOSAL AREA (OBDA)
- SITE 4 - FORMER RUBBLE FILL AREA AT BUNKER A-86
- SITE 6 - FORMER DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING OFFICE (DRMO)
- SITE 7 - TORPEDO SHOPS
- SITE 8 - GOSS COVE LANDFILL
- SITE 9 - FORMER OILY WASTEWATER TANK (OT-5)
- SITE 10 - LOWER SUBBASE-FUEL STORAGE TANKS AND FORMER TANK 54-H
- SITE 11 - LOWER SUBBASE-POWER PLANT OIL TANKS
- SITE 13 - LOWER SUBBASE-BUILDING 79 FORMER WASTE OIL PIT AND INNER AND OUTER PIER 1
- SITE 14 - OVBANK DISPOSAL AREA NORTHEAST (OBDANE)
- SITE 15 - FORMER SPENT ACID STORAGE AND DISPOSAL AREA (SASDA)
- SITE 16 - FORMER HOSPITAL INCINERATORS
- SITE 17 - FORMER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/SOLVENT STORAGE AREA (FORMER BUILDING 31)
- SITE 18 - SOLVENT STORAGE AREA (BUILDING 33)
- SITE 19 - FORMER SOLVENT STORAGE AREA (FORMER BUILDING 36)
- SITE 20 - AREA A WEAPONS CENTER
- SITE 21 - BERTH 16
- SITE 22 - PIER 33
- SITE 23 - FORMER FUEL FARM
- SITE 24 - CENTRAL PAINT ACCUMULATION
- SITE 25 - LOWER SUBBASE-FORMER CLASSIFIED MATERIALS INCINERATOR

NOTES:

1. SITE BOUNDARIES ARE APPROXIMATE.
2. LOCATION OF CONCRETE-CAPPED SOIL.



DRAWN BY BH CHECKED BY NJB REVISED BY DATE	DATE 5/6/10 DATE 5/6/10 DATE	 Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.	SITE LOCATION MAP NSB-NLON GROTON, CONNECTICUT	CONTRACT NO. WE54
SCALE 1" = 800'	OWNER NO. 2623			APPROVED BY CAR DATE 5/10/10
				DRAWING NO. FIGURE 2-3

3.0 COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

3.1 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

The Naval Submarine Base is located within the boundaries of two southeastern Connecticut towns, Ledyard and Groton. Because of its position along the Thames River, activities at the Subase also affect the towns of Waterford and New London. Therefore, all four communities are evaluated in this Community Profile.

3.1.1 Regional Economy

The economy of the region is heavily dependent upon industry and government employment. The Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics in Groton, employs approximately 10,500, the Subase has approximately 7,500 active duty and 2,500 civilian employees and contractors, and Pfizer, Inc. employs approximately 6,500.

Native American casinos have recently become a major economic force in the region. The first casino to open was the Foxwoods Resort and Casino, which opened in the town of Ledyard in 1992. In 1996, a second casino, the Mohegan Sun, opened in Uncasville, north of the Subase along the Thames River. The Foxwoods Resort employs approximately 11,500 people and the Mohegan Sun employs about 10,000.

Tourism is also important to the region. Major attractions include the Mystic Seaport, the Nautilus museum located on the Subase property in Groton, and the Coast Guard Academy, located in New London. Fishing and agriculture play smaller roles. Dairy and poultry farming are the major agricultural activities. Except for some commercial lobstering and other shellfish harvesting, fishing in the area is primarily recreational.

3.1.2 Town Profiles

The four communities that are considered to be potentially affected by the ERP at the Subase include the towns of Groton and Ledyard, where the base is located, and the towns of Waterford and New London, located directly across the Thames River from the base. Each of these communities is described below.

The Town of Ledyard: The Town of Ledyard is a primarily residential community of approximately 15,000 people, and includes the Village of Gales Ferry, which abuts the Subase. It is governed by a strong mayor, an elected town council, and various commissions and boards. The primary employers in Ledyard are the Foxwoods Resort Casino and the Subase. The racial composition of Ledyard is

89 percent white, 3.5 percent Native American, with all other races each representing less than 3 percent of the population. As of the 2000 census, there were 5,286 households in Ledyard with an average of 2.78 persons per household. The median household income at that time was \$62,647, with approximately 4% of the population being below the established poverty level. The residents of Ledyard are well educated, with 93.4% of the population older than 25 years of age having high school degrees and 31.8% having bachelor's degrees or higher.

The Town of Groton: The Town of Groton is more commercial and industrial and has a population of approximately 40,000 residents. Groton is governed by a Town Council, assisted by a Town Manager, and uses a representative town meeting structure. Major industries in Groton include Electric Boat, the Subase, and Pfizer, Inc. The City of Groton is located within the Town of Groton. The population of the city is 10,000. The City of Groton is governed by a strong mayor and six councilmen. The Avery Point Branch of the University of Connecticut is located in the City of Groton. The racial composition of Groton is 84 percent white, 7 percent African American, 3 percent Asian, with all other races each representing less than 3 percent of the population. As of the 2000 census, there were 15,473 households in the Town of Groton with an average of 2.41 persons per household. The median household income at that time was \$51,402, with approximately 6.1% of the population being below the established poverty level. Of the Town of Groton residents older than 25 years of age, 88% have high school degrees and 26% have bachelor's degrees or higher.

The City of New London: The City of New London, with a population of approximately 25,000, is located on the Thames River across from the Subase. The City operates under a Council-Manager form of government, consisting of seven council members, elected at-large. From their ranks a Mayor is elected to serve a single-year term. The Council appoints the City Manager and the City Attorney, with the City Manager appointing all Department Heads. The City Council is the policy making body of the City. The Council also appoints members of citizen-led Boards and Committees, some of which function independently and some of which serve in an advisory capacity to the Council. New London is a deepwater port of entry, with shipbuilding, high-technology research and engineering, fishing, tourism, and other industries. The City is presently in the midst of a period of economic revitalization with significant development initiatives underway at the State Pier, the Downtown and the Fort Trumbull areas. The racial composition of New London is 63 percent white, 19 percent African American, 18 percent Hispanic, with all other races representing less than 3 percent of the population. As of the 2000 census, there were 10,181 households in the City of New London with an average of 2.26 persons per household. The median household income at that time was \$33,809, with approximately 15.8% of the population being below the established poverty level. Of the City of New London residents older than 25 years of age, 78.4% have high school degrees and 19.6% have bachelor's degrees or higher.

The Town of Waterford: The Town of Waterford is located north of New London and across the Thames River from the Subase. Waterford is a suburban community of approximately 19,000 residents with an economy based mostly on retail chains, with the notable exception of the Millstone Nuclear Power Plant. Waterford is governed by a three-member Board of Selectmen led by a First Selectman who functions as a city manager. The racial composition of the town is 92 percent white with all other races each representing less than 3 percent of the population. As of the 2000 census, there were 7,542 households in the Town of Waterford with an average of 2.41 persons per household. The median household income at that time was \$56,047, with approximately 4.3% of the population being below the established poverty level. Of the Town of Waterford residents older than 25 years of age, 86.6% have high school degrees and 28.1% have bachelor's degrees or higher.

3.2 COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SUBASE ERP

In April 2010, 22 area residents were interviewed to:

- Discuss opinions and feelings about the relationship between the Subase and the surrounding communities.
- Assess the level of confidence in the Subase ERP.
- Identify concerns and issues about the ERP.
- Gauge community awareness of the ERP.
- Seek opinions and ideas about how to improve the Subase ERP community involvement program.

The interviewees included nine neighbors who lived north of base within a mile of the Subase fenceline, five local government officials, five community leaders, one Subase resident, and two Subase employees. Information gained from the interviews is included in Appendix C and summarized in the following subsections.

3.2.1 Relationship of the Subase with the Surrounding Community

The relationship between the Subase and the surrounding communities changed dramatically during the efforts to "Save the Base," conducted in response to the listing of the base on the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) list in 2005. As the community rallied behind the efforts to keep the base from closing, perceptions shifted from viewing the Subase as a "polluting, noisy eyesore" to an important and valued economic force in the region.

The community interviews completed in April 2010 indicated that the Subase is generally trusted in the community and is committed to "doing the right thing" with regard to addressing environmental issues. Most believe that the Subase openly shares information with the community when asked, but that

openness has been significantly impacted by security measures implemented in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 attacks. Further, many community members feel that communication is generally not proactive, and that the best source of information about the base is word-of-mouth from neighbors, family, or friends who work on the base. The interviewees generally feel that the Subbase is adequately involved in the community of Groton. However, the perception that the base is involved in the communities was lower in the communities of Ledyard, New London, and Waterford.

3.2.2 Awareness of the ERP

In general, awareness of the ERP (formerly known as the Installation Restoration Program) is limited. There was a vague awareness of the program by representatives of each group of interviewees, with the exception of the sole base resident who was interviewed, who had no awareness nor interest in the program. It is noteworthy that many of the interviewees felt that they were better informed in the past, both because of the more active interest when the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was first formed and the increased awareness associated with the "Save the Base" efforts in 2005. Further, almost all interviewees thought that the Installation Restoration Program was a program to improve, demolish and/or replace buildings on the installation.

The effectiveness of ERP community outreach activities was assessed by asking the interviewees about their awareness of the Subbase ERP Restoration Advisory Board, Information Repositories, public notices, and/or public meetings. With the exception of three interviewees who were professionally involved with the ERP at one time or another, there was no awareness of these sources of information about the program.

3.2.3 Confidence in the Subbase ERP

Confidence in the Subbase ERP was generally moderate to high among the interviewees. A strong relationship was observed between the interviewees' awareness of the ERP and their confidence in the program. Of the 11 interviewees who stated that they were aware of the ERP, 7 expressed confidence in the ERP, 2 noted some reservations, stating that prior to participating in the interview they did not feel adequately informed about the ERP and therefore could not express confidence about it), and 2 stated that these are complex issues and that something could go awry in spite of the Navy's best intentions and diligence. Of the 11 interviewees who were not aware of the ERP, 8 indicated that they did not have enough information to state a level of confidence and 3 indicated confidence in spite of their lack of information about the program. Approximately 30 percent of the interviewees stated that the interview process increased their knowledge and feelings of confidence about the ERP.

3.2.4 Concerns About the Subase ERP

The key concerns or issues identified during the community interviews are summarized as follows:

- **Is contaminated groundwater leaving the Subase?** Concerns about groundwater quality related to activities on the Subase were identified by interviewees from the neighborhood directly north of the Subase. Many of the residents interviewed had participated in an investigation that included sampling of their private wells in the early 1990's. While results of the study indicated that there were no groundwater concerns related to Subase activities, none of the interviewees had knowledge of the outcome of the investigation. Residents indicated that private wells and springs in the neighborhood are used for drinking water and that a brook in the neighborhood is frequently used by the residents for swimming. The misperception that residential drinking water sources were or are being adversely impacted by the Subase was discussed at length and addressed during these interviews and the concerned citizens were invited to participate in a site tour and/or to meet with the Navy to further discuss their concerns.
- **Is the Subase contributing contaminants to the Thames River?** Because of the location of the Subase on the Thames River, some interviewees expressed concern about the potential to impact the river's water quality, either via effluent from the base or by contaminants migrating from an ERP site. One interviewee stated that she will "be more nervous" once work on the riverfront (Lower Base) begins. Interviewees were informed that ERP contamination in the lower base is under investigation and cleanup actions, if needed, would be conducted.
- **Homes were purchased by the Subase in the early 1990s and subsequently demolished because they were "polluted."** This misperception was noted twice and was cited as an indication that groundwater contamination was leaving the base. The misperception was corrected during the interviews by explaining that the base acquired the homes because they were in the outer perimeter of the established explosive safety zone for the Subase Weapons Complex. According to the safety requirements for weapons storage, inhabited structures cannot be located within a specified distance from the weapons storage location.
- **The Subase is being cleaned up in preparation for closure of the base:** Two persons expressed concern that the ERP was a covert effort to prepare the Subase for closure. This misperception was corrected during the interviews.
- **The Navy will lose their funding before the project is completed:** Two interviewees expressed concern that the Navy could lose funding to complete the environmental restoration of the Subase. This misperception was corrected during the interviews.

- **The firing range on the base is very noisy:** While not part of the ERP, many of the neighbors north of the base mentioned the noise pollution created by the firing range. The interviewees were generally pleased to be informed that an indoor firing range is being planned to remedy the noise issues associated with the outdoor firing range.

3.3 SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION NEEDS

Proactive communication about the Subbase ERP is an important part of maintaining a good relationship with the surrounding communities. As evidenced by the community interviews, increased information and contact with the Subbase's neighbors/community members is a critical component of maintaining confidence in the Subbase ERP.

Specifics about how to best reach local community members include:

- Many (50 percent) of the interviewees expressed interest in getting their information from a web site. Many others suggested receiving information directly via e-mail or to receive an e-mail or postcards to notify them of new information on a website. Only two interviewees asked to receive information via postal mail. However, expansion of the postal and electronic mailing list will be an important step in improving the Subbase ERP outreach program.
- Participation in Council of Government meetings and/or Chain-of-Command communications is the preferred methods of getting information for most government officials.
- Most interviewees asked to receive information quarterly or as needed. The Subbase ERP newsletter, currently being distributed on a quarterly basis, was typically viewed as an ideal source of information about the program.

3.4 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

In general, the results of the community interviews revealed the following:

- The local community generally trusts the Navy and values the presence of the Subbase in the community.
- Local residents are generally, but not specifically, aware of the Subbase ERP.

- There is a misperception that nearby drinking water sources could somehow be adversely impacted by contamination from Subbase ERP sites.
- There are ongoing concerns that contaminated water may be discharging into the Thames River.
- Local residents are mostly unaware of ways to get more information about the Subbase ERP, such as RAB meetings and established Information Repositories.
- Most interviewees wanted more information about the Subbase ERP.

4.0 THE SUBASE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

4.1 THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SUBASE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

The overall goal of the Subase community involvement program is to promote two-way communication between citizens and the Subase ERP and to provide opportunities for meaningful and active involvement of the community in the cleanup process. The Subase will implement the community involvement activities described below. The following plan is based on the results of the community interviews described earlier.

The main objectives of the community involvement program described in this section are to:

- Provide information about the ERP in a proactive, understandable, clear, concise, and timely manner so that members of the local community are appropriately informed of the program.
- Provide opportunities to interested members of the community to present opinions and ideas about the ERP.
- Provide the media with information as needed to ensure accurate coverage of ERP events.
- Effectively respond to concerns expressed about the Subase ERP.
- Provide a primary point of contact for the ERP to ensure continuity.
- Regularly evaluate the effectiveness of this CIP and revise as needed.

4.2 HISTORY OF THE SUBASE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

The ERP at the Subase has had a long history of community involvement, beginning with the establishment of a Technical Review Committee in 1988.

The Technical Review Committee was composed of representatives, and their respective support contractors, from the Navy, CTDEP, EPA, and other local officials and technical experts from the community. The Technical Review Committee met on a quarterly basis and discussed technical issues associated with the Subase ERP.

In the fall of 1993, the Technical Review Committee converted to a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) to encourage more public involvement in the program. RAB meetings were held quarterly, from fall of 1993 to November 2001. At that time, in response to waning public attendance, a survey was conducted to gauge interest in continuing to hold RAB meetings. The survey indicated that holding meetings on an “as needed basis” would satisfy the community. Beginning in the spring of 2002, RAB meeting frequency was reduced to an average of two meetings per year.

In recent years concerns were voiced by the EPA about the low frequency of RAB meetings. To address this concern, the Environmental Division of the Subbase Public Works Department began preparing a quarterly newsletter to inform interested community members about the program progress and activities. The newsletter has been distributed to those on the mailing list each quarter since spring of 2009.

In addition to RAB meetings, public meetings have been held on an as needed basis to present proposed cleanup actions to the community. All RAB and public meetings are announced by mailing a notice to all addressees on the RAB mailing list. For public meetings, a display advertisement is also placed in local newspapers (i.e., *The New London Day* and the *Norwich Bulletin*).

4.3 CURRENT AND FUTURE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

4.3.1 Designate Community Involvement Point of Contact

Description: Provide points of contact to respond to inquiries from the public by providing accurate, timely, and easy to understand information to community members seeking information about the ERP at Subbase.

Current Implementation: The Subbase Public Affairs Officer is the Navy’s designated primary contact person for responding to public inquiries or providing relevant information to the public. Responses to inquiries involving the technical details of the ERP will typically be deferred to either the Navy’s RPM from the Environmental Department of NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic or the ERP Manager from the Environmental Division of the Subbase Public Works Department. Contact information for these individuals is provided in Appendix A.

Planned Implementation: Point of contact information will continue to be provided on all information released to the public.

Timing: The Points of Contact have been designated.

4.3.2 Mailing List

Objective: Maintain a mailing list of persons who have indicated an interest in the Subase ERP and include both mailing and email addresses.

Goal: Provide pertinent and timely information to interested community members and stakeholders.

Current Implementation: A mailing list is currently maintained for the RAB. This list is used to announce RAB and public meetings, and to distribute the RAB newsletter. The current mailing list has recently been augmented to include interviewees who expressed interest in being added to the list. However, the current mailing list remains somewhat limited in scope and does not yet include email addresses.

Planned Implementation: The mailing list has been expanded to include interested persons identified during the community interviews. In addition, residents living adjacent to the northern fence line of the Subase will be contacted to assess their interest in being added to the mailing list. All entities on the mailing list will be encouraged to use email correspondence in lieu of postal mail to help facilitate the Navy's intention to use less paper in the conduct of their business. A list of postal mail addresses corresponding to the email addresses will be maintained by the Navy should the need arise to send out a postal mail announcement. The primary function of the mailing list will be to direct attention to new content on the NSB-NLON ERP website rather than duplicating content in mail or email format. The current mailing list includes the ERP Cleanup Team members, federal agencies (Navy, EPA, NOAA, USF&W, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)), CTDEP, Federal and State Elected Officials, local elected officials, other local resources such as local fire, health, public works, and police departments, Restoration Advisory Board Members, schools and hospitals near the base (listed in Appendix D), local colleges and environmental groups, media outlets (listed in Appendix E), Information Repositories (listed in Appendix F), as well as businesses near the base, Chambers of Commerce, citizens and neighbors of the Subase, and who have expressed interest in the program.

Timing: Reviewed annually.

4.3.3 Web Site

Description: Internet technology allows new information to be made available quickly and enables information to be delivered in a user-friendly manner, at the convenience of the user. The Subase ERP public website was not available when the community interviews for this CIP update were conducted.

Goal: To enable community members to access key information about the Subase ERP on their own time and at minimal expense.

Current Implementation: The Subase is currently participating in a Navy-wide initiative to standardize websites for the ERP and was selected to be one of the first facilities to launch their site in October 2010. The Subase ERP public website can be found at <https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/navfac>. To access the Subase public website after entering the Navy portal, the following steps must be taken: select the "Environmental" tab on the left side under Business Lines; select the "Environmental Restoration" tab; after the map appears, click on the image and select "Connecticut" from the drop down menu; and select "New London" from the drop down and the website will appear. The Subase ERP websites will allow access to the Administrative Record files as well as other ERP information. The website will be advertised at every opportunity, including an email and/or postal mail announcement of the availability of the website. If possible, the website address may be linked to the SUBASE Facebook page to further expand awareness of the site to the general public. In addition to the Subase ERP public website, the EPA maintains site information specific to the Subase ERP at <http://www.epa.gov/region1/superfund/sites/newlondon>. General information about the EPA and CERCLA can be found at the EPA Headquarters website (<http://www.epa.gov>).

Planned Implementation: The Subase ERP public website has been established and will be maintained as needed by the Navy. The EPA websites will continue to be maintained by the EPA.

Timing: Established. Maintenance of the site will be ongoing.

4.3.4 Information Repository

Description: The Information Repository is the collection of documents and other information about the investigations and cleanup of ERP sites on the Subase.

Goal: To provide a convenient location where residents can go to read and copy official documents and other pertinent information about the Subase ERP.

Current Implementation: The Subase has established two off-base Information Repositories of information about the ERP. One is located in the Main Branch of the Groton Public Library in Groton, Connecticut, and a second is housed in the Bill Library in Ledyard, Connecticut. Addresses for the Information Repositories are provided in Appendix F. The documents in the Information Repository are currently held in DVD format for ease of storage.

Planned Implementation: With few exceptions, interviewees were not aware of the Information Repositories. To raise awareness of this valuable resource, the location of the Information Repositories will be noted on the Subbase ERP public website, on all mailing list correspondence, and on all display advertisements placed in the local newspaper.

Timing: Established. Update as needed.

4.3.5 Maintain the Administrative Record File

Description: The Administrative Record is a subset of the Information Repository. The Administrative Record includes all documents considered, or relied upon, in the decision-making process for a removal action (short-term cleanup action) or remedial action (long-term cleanup action).

Current Implementation: The Administrative Record is available via the Subbase ERP public website (<https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/navfac>) and is also housed in the Information Repositories for the Subbase ERP as described above.

Planned Implementation: The Subbase will continue to update the Administrative Record as needed.

Timing: Established. Update as needed.

4.3.6 Public Notices

Description: Public notices are advertisements published in local newspapers to announce public comment periods for Subbase ERP decisions and major program milestones as required by the ERP Process.

Goal: The goal of publishing a public notice is to communicate an important announcement to as many people as possible in the affected community.

Current Implementation: The Subbase has published public notices for required steps in the ERP process. Public Notices have been published as display advertisements in *The New London Day* and the *Norwich Bulletin* newspapers. Published notices are placed in the Information Repositories and in the Administrative Record as part of the Record of Decision. Addresses for the Information Repositories are provided in Appendix F.

Planned Implementation: The Subbase will continue to publish Public Notices in both *The New London Day* and *Norwich Bulletin* newspapers as required.

Timing: As required by the ERP process.

4.3.7 Fact Sheets

Description: Fact sheets are brief documents intended to inform stakeholders about technical information and progress of the investigations and cleanups associated with the ERP.

Goal: To provide stakeholders with current, accurate, and easy-to-understand information about the Subase ERP.

Current Implementation: The Subase currently produces fact sheets to describe Proposed Plans for ERP cleanup actions. Fact sheets are provided to the public via distribution to the RAB mailing list and by providing copies at public and/or RAB meetings.

Planned Implementation: The Subase will continue to develop and distribute fact sheets as required by the ERP process and to assess the value of preparing additional fact sheets as needed to share important information about the ERP with stakeholders.

Timing: As required by the ERP process and as needed.

4.3.8 Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)

Description: The RAB provides an opportunity for dialogue among local citizens, the Subase, EPA, and CTDEP. The RAB offers the local community members an opportunity to provide input to the cleanup process. RABs improve the ERP by increasing community understanding and support for cleanup efforts, improving the soundness of decisions, and ensuring that cleanups are responsive to community needs.

Goal: To gain effective input from stakeholders on cleanup activities and to increase the Subase responsiveness to community concerns about the ERP.

Current Implementation: The Subase RAB was formed in the fall of 1993. RAB meeting attendance waned over the ensuing years, and in 2002, the meeting frequency was reduced to approximately two times per year, or as needed. RAB meetings are announced via mailed announcements. RAB meetings are held off-base at the Best Western Olympic Inn on Route 12 in Groton, Connecticut. A list of current RAB members is provided in Appendix A.

Planned Implementation: The current schedule for holding RAB meetings at the base appears to be adequate. Community members desire that meetings be held at key milestones rather than on a routine basis. Most of the interviewed community members stated a preference for receiving information via mailed information, email, or through a website rather than attending RAB meetings.

The Subbase will continue holding RAB meetings as needed. Meetings will be announced by distributing an announcement to all members on the mailing list (either via email or postal mail).

Timing: Established. Meetings will continue to be held as needed.

4.3.9 Newsletter

Description: A newsletter is a document produced and distributed as needed to keep interested parties informed about key milestones and progress of the ERP.

Goal: To regularly update interested community members about the progress of the Subbase ERP.

Current Implementation: Newsletters are prepared and distributed to the mailing list.

Planned Implementation: Newsletters will continue to be prepared as needed. All newsletters will contain information about the Subbase ERP public website, the location of the Information Repositories and the Subbase ERP designated point of contact.

Timing: Ongoing.

4.3.10 Public Meetings

Description: A public meeting is a community meeting that is fairly structured and formal in nature. Public meetings are open to the public and usually involve a presentation and an opportunity for interaction between the public and the project team.

Goal: To provide stakeholders with an opportunity to learn about the status of the site cleanup, discuss their questions and concerns, and provide comments on the proposed actions or decisions.

Current Implementation: The Subbase ERP holds public meetings as required for specific technical activities, such as during the Public Comment Period for Proposed Plans. Public meetings are held off-base at the Best Western Olympic Inn on Highway 12 in Groton, Connecticut. All public meetings are recorded by a court reporter. The transcripts from the meetings are placed in the Information Repository

and the Administrative Record. Public meetings are announced via a display ad placed in the local newspapers (i.e., the *New London Day* and the *Norwich Bulletin*) and by mailing an announcement to the RAB mailing list.

Planned Implementation: The Subbase will continue to hold public meetings whenever a formal public comment period is required.

Timing: As required per the ERP process.

4.3.11 Provide Public Comment Periods

Description: Public comment periods lasting a minimum of 30 days are held to give community members an opportunity to provide input on major Subbase ERP decisions. Public comment periods are required when cleanup plans are proposed and for other key milestones as identified by the ERP process.

Goal: To provides stakeholders with an opportunity for meaningful involvement in the decision-making process and provide the Navy with valuable information for use in finalizing cleanup decisions.

Current Implementation: Public comment periods are held as required by CERCLA regulations and guidelines [e.g., at the completion of a Proposed Plan for a remedial action (long-term cleanup action) or an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis for a removal action (short-term cleanup action)]. These 30-day public comment periods are announced via a display advertisement/Public Notice placed in *The New London Day* and the *Norwich Bulletin* newspapers. The document under review is placed in the Information Repository at the opening of the public comment period.

Planned Implementation: Public comment periods will continue to be held as required by CERCLA regulations and guidelines.

Timing: As required per the ERP process.

4.3.12 Responsiveness Summary

Description: A Responsiveness Summary compiles all comments received during a public comment period and documents the Subbase response to each comment.

Goal: The purpose of the Responsiveness Summary is to document how the Navy has considered each of the comments during the decision-making process and to provide responses to all significant and

relevant comments. The Responsiveness Summary serves to inform the decision-makers about the public's concerns and preferences, and provides the public with documentation of concerns raised, and the Navy's responses to those concerns.

Current Implementation: Responsiveness Summaries are included in the ROD for selected cleanup approach.

Planned Implementation: The Navy will continue to include Responsiveness Summaries in all RODs, which are placed in the Information Repository and the Administrative Record.

Timing: Following public comment periods for PRAPs.

4.3.13 Community Involvement Plan or CIP

Description: The CIP is the foundation for the Community Involvement Program. It specifies the outreach activities that the Navy will use to address community concerns and expectations, as learned from community interviews.

Goals: To provide a foundation for establishing two-way communication with the public to increase understanding about the ERP, assure public input into decision-making processes, and to provide opportunities for the Subbase to increase their awareness of public concerns about the ERP.

Current Implementation: This CIP updates the Community Relations Plan prepared for the Subbase in February 1994.

Planned Implementation: This CIP will be made available to the public in the Information Repository.

Timing: Future revisions to the CIP should be considered at each 5-year review.

4.3.14 Other Community Involvement Activities:

Description: Additional community involvement activities will be continuously considered and implemented as appropriate. Possible activities include participation in radio or television programs, attending or presenting information at established community meetings such (e.g., the Council of Governments, the Military Affairs Committee, or the Long Island Sound Study), and holding informal community meetings.

Goals: To proactively reassess community involvement needs throughout the ERP.

Current Implementation: The Navy has continuously considered community involvement needs throughout the ERP process.

Planned Implementation: The Navy will continue to consider proactive community involvement opportunities through the end of the ERP.

Timing: Ongoing

4.4 TIME SUMMARY FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Table 4-1 presents a summary of the general timing of community involvement requirements and other activities associated with Subase ERP.

Table 4-1 Time Summary for Community Involvement Activities

Activity	Time Frame
Navy Points of Contact	Designated
Mailing List	Established, update annually
Subase ERP Public Website	Established, maintenance will be ongoing
Information Repository	Established, update annually
Administrative Record	Established, update as needed
Public Notices	As required per the ERP process
Fact Sheets	As required per the ERP process and as needed
RAB	Established, continue as needed
Newsletters	Ongoing
Public Meetings	As required per the ERP process
Public Comment Periods	As required per the ERP process
Responsiveness Summary	Following Public Comment Periods for PRAPs
CIP	Future revisions to be considered at each 5-year review
Other CIP Activities	Ongoing

APPENDIX A

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM CONTACTS

THE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM CLEANUP TEAM

Mr. Jim Gravette
Remedial Project Manager
NAVFAC MIDLANT OPNEEV (Code OPTE3-1)
9742 Maryland Avenue
Bldg Z-144
Norfolk, Virginia 23511-3095
(757) 341-2014
james.gravette@navy.mil

Mr. Richard Conant
Installation Restoration Program Manager
NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic
Naval Submarine Base – New London Publics Works Environmental Division
Bldg. 439, Box 400, Room 104
Route 12
Groton, Connecticut 06349-5039
(860) 694-3976
richard.conant@navy.mil

Ms. Kymberlee Keckler
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA, Region 1
Remedial Projects
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100
Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3912
(617) 918-1385
keckler.kymberlee@epa.gov

Mr. Mark Lewis
Environmental Analyst 3
CTDEP
Eastern District Remediation Program
Remediation Division
Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse
79 Elm Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106-5127
(860) 424-3768
Mark.Lewis@ct.gov

FEDERAL AGENCIES

U.S. Navy

Mr. Christopher Zendan
Public Affairs Officer
Naval Submarine Base New London
Box 44
Groton, CT 06349
(860) 694-5980
chris.zendan@navy.mil

Mr. Richard Conant
Director, Environmental Division
NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic
Naval Submarine Base -- New London Publics
Works Environmental Division
Bldg. 439, Box 101, Room 104
Route 12
Groton, Connecticut 06349-5039
(860) 694-3976

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Ms. Stacy Greendlinger
U.S. EPA, Region 1
5 Post Office Square
Boston, MA 02109-3912
(617) 918-1403
greendlinger.stacy@epa.gov

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Ken Finkelstein, Ph.D.
NOAA
c/o EPA Region 1; Mail Code OSRR07-1
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100
Boston, MA 02109-3912

ATSDR

Ms. Carole Hossam
ATSDR MS E32
1600 Clifton Road NE
Atlanta, GA 30333

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Ken Munney
USFWS
Environmental Contaminants
70 Commercial St - Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301

FEDERAL AND STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Federal Legislators:

U.S. Senator Joseph Lieberman
706 Senate Hart Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone: (202) 224-4041

U.S. Representative Joseph Courtney (2nd-CT)
215 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
Phone: (202) 225-2076

Hartford Office:
One Constitution Plaza, 7th Floor
Hartford, CT 06103
Phone: (860) 549-8463 or 1-800-225-5605
email: lieberman.senate.gov

Norwich Office:
101 Water Street
Suite 301 Norwich, CT 06360
Phone: (860) 886-0139
email: joe.courtney@mail.house.gov

Senator Richard Blumenthal
G55 Dirksen Senate Office Building,
District of Columbia 20510-0702
Phone: (202) 224-2823
Email: sen_blumenthal@blumenthal.senate.gov

Hartford Office:
30 Lewis Street
Suite 101
Hartford, CT 06103
Phone: (860) 258-6940

State Legislators:

18th Senatorial District
State Senator Andrew Maynard
Legislative Office Building
Room 3000
Hartford, CT 06106-1591
email: maynard@senatedems.ct.gov

40TH Assembly District
Representative Edward E. Moukawsher
Legislative Office Building
Room 5008
Hartford, CT 06106-1591
email: Edward.Moukawsher@cga.ct.gov

19^h Senatorial District
State Senator Edith Prague
Legislative Office Building
Room 3800
Hartford, CT 06106-1591
email: prague@senatedems.ct.gov

41st Assembly District
Representative Elissa T. Wright
Legislative Office Building
Room 2403
Hartford, CT 06106-1591
email: Elissa.Wright@cga.ct.gov

42nd Assembly District
Representative Tom Reynolds
Legislative Office Building
Room 4033
Hartford, CT 06106-1591
email: Tom.Reynolds@cga.ct.gov

LOCAL OFFICIALS

Town and City of Groton

Mayor, Town of Groton
Mayor James L. Streefer
64 Pleasant Street Groton, CT 06340
Phone: (860) 445-5417

Mayor, City of Groton
Mayor Dennis Popp
295 Meridian Street
Groton, CT 06340
Phone: (860) 446-0640
email: mayor@cityofgroton.com

Mayor, Town of Ledyard
Mayor Fred B. Allyn, Jr.
741 Colonel Ledyard Hwy
Ledyard, CT 06339-1511
Phone: (860) 464-3221

Town Manager, Town of Groton
Mr. Mark Oefinger
45 Fort Hill Road
Groton, CT 06340
Phone: (860) 441-6630

City Councilor, City of Groton
David Hale
dhale942@tvconnect.net

City Councilor, City of Groton
Celeste Duffy
cduffy7682@tvconnect.net

City Councilor, City of Groton
Lisa M. Luck
lluck126@hotmail.com

City Councilor, City of Groton
William E. Jervis
bill@jervis.com

City Councilor, City of Groton
Keith Hedrick
khedrick819@sbcglobal.net

Town of Ledyard

Town Councilor, Town of Ledyard
Linda Davis
91 Inchcliffe Drive
Gales Ferry, Connecticut 06335
(860) 464-2763

James J. Diaz
45 Bittersweet Drive
Gales Ferry, Connecticut 06335
(860) 464-1189

David Holdridge
29 Church Hill Road
Ledyard, Connecticut 06339
(860) 464-8414

Terry Jones
27 Monticello Drive
Gales Ferry, Connecticut 06335
(860) 464-2970

John Marshall
987 R Long Cove Road
Gales Ferry, Connecticut 06335
(860) 381-5314

Mary K. McGrattan
13 Lynn Drive
Ledyard, Connecticut 06339
(860) 464-1204

William D. Saums
333 Pumpkin Hill Road
Ledyard, Connecticut 06339
(860) 572-7181

Sean Sullivan
159 Military Highway
Gales Ferry, Connecticut 06335
(860) 464-1450

Sharon Wadecki
44 Fanning Road
Ledyard, Connecticut 06339
(860) 464-8272

City of New London

Mayor, City of New London
Martin T. Olson, Jr
molsen@ci.new-london.ct.us.
(860) 437-0224

Deputy Mayor, City of New London
John Russell
jrussell@ci.new-london.ct.us.
(860) 443-7467

Councilor, City of New London
Michael Buscetto III
mbuscetto@ci.new-london.ct.us.
(860)437-8820

Councilor, City of New London
Rev. Wade A Hyslop, Jr.
whyslop@ci.new-london.ct.us
(860) 443-1431

Councilor, City of New London
Michael Passero
mpassero@ci.new-london.ct.us
(860) 625-7516

Councilor, City of New London
Robert M. Pero
rpero@ci.new-london.ct.us
(860) 447-2723

Councilor, City of New London
Adam Spreccace
aspaccace@ci.new-london.ct.us
(860) 460-4967

Town of Waterford

First Selectman, Town of Waterford
Daniel M. Steward
Town Hall, 15 Rope Ferry Road
Waterford, CT 06385
(860) 444-5834
dsteward@waterfordct.org

Selectman, Town of Waterford
Paul A. Suprin
(860) 444-5834
psuprin@waterfordct.org

Selectman, Town of Waterford
Paul Konstantakis
(860) 444-5834
pkonstantakis@waterfordct.org

Other Local Resources

Ledge Light Health District
(Public health services for Groton, New London,
Ledyard, Waterford, and New Lyme)
District Office
943 North Road
Groton, CT 06340
Phone: (860) 448-4882

Town of Groton Fire Department
20 Station Ave.
Groton, MA 01450
(978) 448-6333

Town of Groton Police Department
99 Pleasant St
P.O. Box 310
Groton, MA 01450
(978) 448-5555

City of New London Fire Prevention Division
289 Bank Street
New London, CT 06320-5521
(860) 447-5294

City of New London Police Department
5 Governor Winthrop Boulevard
New London, CT 06320-6471
(860) 447-5269

Ledyard Police Department
11 Lorenz Parkway
Ledyard, CT 06339-1511
(860) 464-6400

Ledyard Fire Department
11 Fairway Drive
Ledyard, CT 06339-1537
(860) 464-6858

Waterford Police Department
41 Avery Lane
Waterford, CT 06385-2202
(860) 447-2212

Waterford Fire Marshal's Office
204 Boston Post Road
Waterford, CT 06385-2819
(860) 440-0544

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Mrs. Deborah Motycka Downie (Co-Chairman)
5 Back Acres Way
Stonington, Connecticut 06378

Mr. Noah Levine
46 Summit Avenue
New London, Connecticut 06320

Ms. Susan Orrill
7 Pinelock Drive
Gales Ferry, Connecticut 06335

Mr. Felix Prokop, III
Ledgelight Health District
120 Broad St. 2nd Floor
Groton, Connecticut 06340

Mr. Larry H. Gibson
22 Partridge Hollow
Gales Ferry, Connecticut 06335

Other Navy Members

Captain Marc W. Denno, USN
Commanding Officer
Naval Submarine Base - New London
Box 00
Groton, Connecticut 06349-5000

Ms. Christine Porter
CNRMA REC
Bldg. N26
1510 Gilbert St.
Norfolk, Virginia 23511

At-Large RAB Members

Mr. David Lamoureux, Jr.
CTDEP Agriculture Dept.
P.O. Box 97
Milford, Connecticut 06460

Mr. Steve Cicoria
62 Jupiter Point Road
Groton, Connecticut 06340

Ms. Carole Hossam
ATSDR MS E32
1600 Clifton Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

Ms. Deborah Jones
Town of Groton
45 Fort Hill Road
Groton, Connecticut 06340

Ms. Pamela Kilbey-Fox
City of New London
120 Broad Street
New London, Connecticut 06320

Mr. Arthur Cohen
Director of Health
UNCAS Health District
372 West Main Street
Norwich, Connecticut 06360

Mr. Thomas Wagner
Town of Waterford
15 Rope Ferry Road
Waterford, Connecticut 06385

Mr. L.J. Chmura
City of Groton
Conservation Commission
236 Eastern Point Road
Groton, Connecticut 06340

Mr. John Nugent
Connecticut College
Government Dept.
Route 32
New London, Connecticut 06320

Mr. Brian Savageau
New London Health Dept.
120 Broad St.
New London, Connecticut 06320

Mr. Dave Paskausky
City of Groton
Conservation Commission
Municipal Building
295 Meridian Street
Groton, Connecticut 06340

Mr. Harry Watson
175 Shennecossett Pkwy.
Groton, Connecticut 06340

Ms. Pam Harting-Barrat, PhD.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1
1 Congress Street Ste 1100
Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2023

Ms Virginia De Lima
U.S. Department of the Interior
USGS
101 Pitkin St.
East Hartford, Connecticut 06108

Mr. Andrew Parrella
790 Eastern Point Rd.
Groton, Connecticut 06340

Mr. Norman Richards
29 Attawan Ave.
Niantic, Connecticut 06357

Local Environmental Groups

Citizens Campaign for the Environment Connecticut
2404 Whitney Avenue, 2nd Sloor
Hamden, CT 06518
(203) 821-7057
hamden@citixenscampaign.org

Connecticut Fund for the Environment
142 Temple Street, 3rd Floor
New Haven, CT 06510
(203) 787-0646
info@ctenvironment.org

Environment Connecticut
198 Park Road, 2nd Floor
West Hartford, CT 06119
infor@environmentconnecticut.org

Green Party of Connecticut
PO Box 231214
Hartford, CT 06123
(888) 877-8607

Nature Conservancy Connecticut Chapter
55 Church Street Floor 3
New Haven, CT 06510-3029
ct@tnc.org

APPENDIX B

**DESCRIPTION AND STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
SITES ON NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON**

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 1 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
<p>Site 1: Construction Battalion Unit Drum Storage Area</p>	<p>Drums of waste oil, lubricating oil, and paint materials were found on site in the 1980s. The site was approximately 15 feet by 30 feet. Drums were subsequently removed from the site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs) were found in soil and groundwater at this site. • A human health risk assessment concluded that no health risks were present at the site. • An ecological risk assessment concluded that the site did not provide a significant habitat for terrestrial plants and animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A No Further Action (NFA) Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in September 1996. • A cap constructed for Site 2A landfill covered Site 1. Construction of the cap was completed in 1997. • Site closeout milestones reached for site soil include Response Complete and Site Closeout.
<p>Site 2A: Area A Landfill</p>	<p>The Area A Landfill, covering approximately 11 acres, operated from approximately the late 1950's through 1973. Residue from an on-base incinerator was placed at Site 2A (and also Sites 6 and 8). The incinerator closed in 1963, and the landfill received refuse and debris from 1963 until it was closed in 1973. After closure of the landfill, a concrete pad was constructed on the site for storage of industrial wastes. In the early 1980's, transformers and electrical switches stored on the pad were found to be leaking and a former oil leak was evident. Further, it was reported that spent sulfuric acid from batteries used on the submarines was disposed in the landfill by pouring it into dug trenches and covering it with soil.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shallow groundwater contamination (VOCs, PCBs, and inorganics) was present at the site. • PCBs in landfill soil were identified to be a potential threat to human health. • Contaminants were identified in soil that could potentially impact the environment. • A low-permeability cap system with land use controls (LUCs) and groundwater monitoring was identified as the preferred remedial alternative to address the contaminated soil and waste in the landfill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ROD was signed in September 1995 to document the decision to cap the landfill, implement LUCs, and perform groundwater monitoring at the site. The landfill cap was constructed in 1997. • Groundwater beneath and adjacent to the landfill has been monitored since 2001. Results indicate that the cap is working properly and that significant contaminant migration is not occurring. A final ROD for groundwater was signed in 2008 that requires continued groundwater monitoring. A LUC Remedial Design (RD) was prepared for groundwater in 2009 and a Remedial Action Completion Report (RACR) was completed in 2010 to document implementation of the remedy. • The site closeout milestone reached for site soil and groundwater is Remedy in Place. Site soil and groundwater are currently in Long-Term Management.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 2 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
Site 2B: Area A Wetland	The 26 acre wetland is located north of Area A Landfill. In the late 1950s, dredge spoils from the Thames River were pumped into this area and contained within an earthen dike. It was reported that pesticide “bricks” containing DDT were placed in the wetlands to control mosquitoes. Uncontrolled releases of chemicals from the adjacent Area A Landfill may also have impacted the sediment in the wetland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant concentrations of pesticides, PCBs, and PAHs exist in the site sediment. Primary risks are to ecological receptors. • Evaluation of groundwater sampling results showed potential risks to hypothetical residents if groundwater is used as a drinking water supply. However, institutional controls prohibit residential development of the site. • Further investigation and a Feasibility Study (FS) were conducted to evaluate remedial alternatives required for sediment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ROD for site sediment is planned in 2010. Sediment remediation and restoration of wetlands at the site will likely be completed in 2011. • A final ROD (2008), LUC RD (2009), and RACR (2010) were completed for the groundwater at the site. Groundwater and surface water are being monitored at the site. Site groundwater is in Long-Term Management
Site 3A: Area A Downstream Watercourses and Overbank Disposal Area Pond	Site 3 includes several ponds, streams, and wetlands. This 75-acre site receives surface water and groundwater recharge from Sites 2A, 2B, 7, 14, and surrounding areas and conveys them to the Thames Rivers. Historic sources of contamination to the site included application of pesticides, abandoned disposal areas, and the septic system leach fields at Site 7. Additionally, inorganics from river dredge spoils in the Area A Wetland and materials from the Area A Landfill may have contributed contaminants to the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface soil and sediments contained notable concentrations of pesticides. • The VOCs found in groundwater at the site were found to pose a potential human health risk. • An Interim ROD (2004) for Site 3 groundwater documented the decision to implement institutional controls and monitoring. • Subsequent monitoring identified TCE and vinyl chloride (VC) in excess of cleanup goals. • In 2008, potential vapor intrusion of VOCs was evaluated. Potential health risks were identified and building restrictions were implemented for the affected area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ROD was signed in March 1998 for dredging, on-site dewatering, off-site disposal of sediment and soil, restoration of wetlands and waterways, and monitoring. The remedy was completed in 2000. Three years of post-construction restoration and monitoring verified the success of site restoration activities. • The Site 3A soil and sediment remedial action completed as required under the 1998 ROD is considered to be complete. Site closeout milestones reached for soil and sediment are Response Complete and Site Closeout. • The final ROD for Basewide Groundwater was signed in September 2008 and documented the decision to monitor Site 3 groundwater until all cleanup goals are met. A LUC RD was prepared for groundwater in 2009 and a RACR was completed in 2010 to document implementation of the remedy. Site

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 3 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
			groundwater is in Long-Term Management until cleanup goals are met.
Site 3A: ESD Soils	During remediation of Site 3A soil and sediment, buried pipes that contained contaminated soil were found that could not be removed without compromising the integrity of the Area A Dike. The soil and pipe was subsequently encapsulated with concrete. This area is referred to as "ESD Soils."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 13 cubic yards of contaminated soil was encapsulated and left in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Explanation of Significant Difference (ESD) was prepared to document the change in the remedy from the Site 3A ROD for soil and sediment. ESD Soils are in Long Term Management (institutional controls and monitoring). Site closeout milestone reached for ESD Soils is Remedy in Place. ESD Soils are currently in Long-Term Management.
Site 3 New Source Area (NSA)	Petroleum contamination was detected during the remedial action for Site 3A soil and sediment. Upon further investigation, a small disposal area (i.e., buried drums, cable, etc.) was discovered upgradient of where the petroleum was discovered and determined to be its source. The site was not remediated at the time of the remedial action because the nature and extent of the contamination was not known. Absorbent booms, hay bales, and plastic sheeting were put in place to minimize further contaminant migration during construction activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation of the site showed that petroleum contamination was released to the soil surrounding the disposal area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because petroleum contamination is not addressed under the ER Program, an NFA ROD was signed in September 2004. However, the petroleum contamination was addressed through a corrective action to meet Connecticut regulations in October 2007. Site closeout milestone reached for Site 3 NSA was ROD.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 4 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
<p>Site 3B: Overbank Disposal Area (OBDA) Debris</p>	<p>The OBDA was located on the slope of the earthen dike below and adjacent to the Area A Landfill. This area was used as a disposal site after construction of the dike in 1957. Uncovered materials, including 200-gallon metal fuel tanks, old creosote telephone poles, empty drums, and scrap lumber were found on the site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debris from the OBDA area was removed and disposed off site as part of a Non-Time-Critical Removal Action in 1997. • Soil potentially contaminated during the decontamination of debris was incorporated into the subgrade of the Area A Landfill prior to capping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) and an Action Memorandum were prepared in 1997 to document the decision process for the Non-Time-Critical Removal Action. • Because the debris was removed and disposed of offsite, the site closeout milestone reached for OBDA is Response Complete.
<p>Site 4: Rubble Fill Area at Bunker A-86</p>	<p>Site 4 was a 25-foot by 60-foot plot located in the north-central section of the base. Construction materials including concrete, asphalt, electric motors, wood, and gravel were disposed of at the site. Containers found at this site included chemical corrosives, patching compounds, and lubricating oil.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigation of the site showed soil samples contained low concentrations of solvents, PAHs, pesticides, and arsenic. • In order to install the cap over Area A Landfill and an associated upgradient interceptor trench, Site 4 was excavated and the soil and debris were incorporated into the Area A Landfill cap subgrade. This excavation was completed as a Time-Critical Removal Action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Action Memorandum was prepared in September 1997 to document the decision process for the Time-Critical Removal Action at Site 4. • An NFA ROD was signed in 1998 because all soil and debris were removed from the site. • Groundwater in this area is being monitored under the Site 2A groundwater monitoring plan. • Site closeout milestones reached for the site are Response Complete and Site Closeout.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 5 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
<p>Site 6: Former Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO)</p>	<p>The DRMO, a 3-acre area located next to the Thames River in the northwest section of the Subbase, was used from 1950 to 1969 as a landfill and waste-burning area. Non-salvageable waste items including construction materials and combustible scrap were burned along the Thames River shoreline and the residue was pushed into the shoreline and partially covered. A battery acid handling facility was located there, as was a storage tank and pumping facilities for spent acid. Operations were ceased at the site and all equipment was removed in 2-007. The site is currently used by Subbase Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Department for storage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential human health risks were identified for workers based on elevated concentrations of PCBs, PAHs, beryllium, and lead in the soil. Health and safety precautions were established for site workers to address potential exposure to contaminated surface soils at the site. • Groundwater quality was impacted by the contamination, but drinking water wells cannot be located in the affected area because of the proximity to the brackish water of the Thames River. • A Time-Critical Removal Action was completed at the site in January 1995. The Removal Action included excavating the contaminated soil and disposing it in an off-site permitted landfill, backfilling the area with clean soil, and covering the backfilled area with an engineered cap system that included three layers of liners (woven geotextile, geosynthetic clay liner, and nonwoven geotextile), 9 inches of crushed stone, and 3 inches of asphalt. • Groundwater monitoring was initiated in 1998 to measure the effectiveness of the cover. Results of 11 years of monitoring have not shown any significant contaminant migration issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Action Memorandum was prepared in March 1995 to document the decision-making process for the Time-Critical Removal Action at Site 6 • An Interim ROD, signed in 1998, documented the decision to implement LUCs and groundwater monitoring at the site. • A final ROD was signed in 2006 to document the final remedy of LUCs, groundwater monitoring, and five-year reviews for soil and groundwater at Site 6. • Site closeout milestone reached for the site is Remedy in Place. Site 6 soil and groundwater are currently in Long-Term Management.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 6 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
<p>Site 7: Torpedo Shops</p>	<p>Site 7, which covers approximately 7 acres, is located in the northern portion of the Subbase on the north side of Triton Avenue and includes three buildings. Building 325, a torpedo overhaul facility, was built in 1955 and had an on-site sanitary septic system until 1983. The original septic leach field for the building became clogged and was abandoned in 1975. A new leach field was constructed next to the original leach field and used until 1983 when a sanitary sewer system was installed. A variety of fuels, solvents and petroleum products were used in the building. A sink in one area was used for film development and other was used to overhaul alkaline batteries. Both of these sinks discharged to the septic system. Two fuel oil underground storage tanks were located south of Building 325. One on the tanks was closed in 1995. Building 450 is the torpedo overhaul/assembly facility that generates fuels, solvents, and petroleum products as wastes. Building 477 was used to store fuel and solvents and petroleum products were used in the building.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A removal action was completed in 1995 along the southern side of Building 325 to remove soil contaminated with petroleum products associated with the underground storage tanks. This removal was completed under Connecticut regulations. • Further investigation showed that contaminated soil remained near Building 325 and contaminated soil and groundwater were present near the abandoned leachfield. The human health risk assessment showed that risks posed by exposure to contaminated soil were generally low for current receptors. However, risks associated with future residential groundwater usage could result in an unacceptable risk. • The Remedial Action selected for soil was excavation and off-site disposal and for groundwater was LUCs and monitoring. • In 2008, potential vapor intrusion of VOCs was evaluated. Results of the evaluation showed that No Further Action is required for vapor intrusion issues at Site 7. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ROD for Site 7 soils was signed in September 2004 documenting the decision to excavate and dispose soil off-site. The Remedial Action for Site 7 soil, completed in May 2006, included removing 1150 tons of soil and 125 tons of asphalt. • A final ROD for Basewide Groundwater, signed in September 2008, documented the decision to implement LUCs, monitoring, and five-year reviews for Site 7 groundwater. • A Groundwater Monitoring Plan was implemented in May 2006 and completed in 2008. The monitoring showed that the remedial goals for Site 7 groundwater were achieved. The RACR for Basewide Groundwater (2010) acknowledged the completion of the Site 7 groundwater remedial action and discontinuation of the monitoring, LUCs, and five-year reviews. • The site closeout milestones reached for Site 7 soil and groundwater are Remedy Complete and Site Closeout.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 7 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
<p>Site 8: Goss Cove Landfill</p>	<p>Goss Cove Landfill is located off Military Highway in the southwestern portion of the Subase, adjacent to the Thames River. It covers approximately 3.5 acres. From 1946 through 1957 incinerator ash, rubble and other unknown materials were disposed in the northern portion of Goss Cove. The southern portion of Goss Cove was not used for waste disposal and remained open water. The Nautilus Museum (a submarine museum operated by the Navy and open to the public) and its paved parking lot are constructed directly over the former landfill.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site investigations were conducted from 1990-1992 and from 1993-1995. The human health risk assessment showed elevated risks based on PCE in groundwater and PAHs and metals in soil. The source of the PCE was later found to be an upgradient, off-site dry cleaning facility, which was subsequently remediated by the State of Connecticut. • Additional investigations and evaluations performed for a 1999 FS showed that contaminant levels detected in sediment and surface water in Goss Cove did not pose potential adverse risks to human health or the environment. The presumptive remedy of capping was determined to be the most appropriate alternative for Site 8 soil/waste. • A final investigation of groundwater was completed in 2002 to further evaluate the potential risks to human receptors identified in a previous investigation. The investigation results showed that sources of VOCs, SVOCs, and metals within the waste material were continuing to impact the shallow groundwater at the site. It was recommended that the remedial action for soil/waste (capping, LUCs, and groundwater monitoring) be implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ROD was signed in September 1999 to document the selected remedy for soil/waste of capping, implementing land LUCs, and performing long-term groundwater monitoring. The cap system was installed in 2001, LUCs were implemented and are routinely inspected, and groundwater monitoring is conducted regularly to confirm the effectiveness of the cap. • NFA was the selected remedy for sediment and surface water at the site in the 1999 ROD because contaminant levels were shown to pose no risk to human health or the environment. • The site closeout status of Site 8 soil and groundwater is Remedy in Place and the current phase is Long-Term Management. The status of Site 8 surface water and sediment is Site Closeout.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 8 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
<p>Site 9: Oily Wastewater Tank (OT-5)</p>	<p>OT-5 was a 750,000-gallon concrete underground storage tank located between Sculpin and Tang Avenues in the southern portion of the Subase. The tank was one of nine tanks in the Site 23 Fuel Farm. The tank had a diameter of approximately 112 feet and was 11 feet deep. The top of the tank was about 5 feet below the ground surface. When tank use ceased in 1993, most of the contents were removed, except for 2-3 inches of sludge containing PCBs. Subsequently, groundwater infiltrated the tank, creating a potential source of contamination to the surrounding soil and groundwater.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigations and corrective actions for Site 9 soil and sludge were completed under Connecticut regulations. • A removal action of the PCB-contaminated sludge was completed in 1994. The removal action included removal and disposal of the sludge, cleaning the tank, crushing the top of the tank, and filling the tank with inert material. • Because Site 9 was located within Site 23, the groundwater at the site was combined with Site 23 groundwater and further investigated under the ER Program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFA is needed for soil under the ER Program at Site 9 to ensure protection of human health and the environment. • A final ROD for Basewide Groundwater, signed in September 2008, documented the decision to implement LUCs and five-year reviews for groundwater at Sites 9 and 23. The LUCs prevent the withdrawal and/or use of groundwater for potable water purposes until groundwater concentrations are less than criteria deemed acceptable for unrestricted use and unlimited exposure. • A LUC RD was prepared for groundwater in 2009 and a RACR was completed in 2010 to document implementation of the remedy. Site closure status for groundwater is Remedy in Place and the phase is Long-Term Management.
<p>Site 10: Lower Subase-Fuel Storage Tanks and Tank 54-H</p>	<p>Site 10 includes five former concrete underground storage tanks that were placed into service during WWII. Three of the tanks were used to store Diesel fuel and two were used to store lubrication and hydraulic oils. A sixth tank (Tank 54-H) held 30,000 gallons and was used as a reclamation tank for the other five tanks. Tanks E, F, G, and 54-H were decommissioned in 1987. Tanks K and L were decommissioned in 1989 and the shells were used to provide secondary containment for newly installed steel tanks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigations of the site conducted from 1983 to 1999 found significant amounts of petroleum contamination in the soil of Site 10 and adjacent Site 11, but concluded that the historical sources of the contamination had been eliminated. • A 1997 investigation found petroleum and lead contamination in site groundwater. The associated risk assessment indicated a potential human health risk associated with contaminants at the site. The ecological risk assessment for the Thames River (surface water and sediment) adjacent to Zone 1 indicated that risks to ecological receptors were minor and did not require further action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An FS is currently being prepared for Zone 1 soil, groundwater and light non-aqueous phase liquids (LNAPL) at Site 10. It is expected that the FS will be finalized in 2010 and final remedy selection for Zone 1 is expected to be documented in a ROD to be signed in 2011. • Current site closeout phase is RI/FS; no site closeout milestones have been reached.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 9 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
	<p>Sites 10 and 11 were evaluated collectively as Zone 1 in the Phase II RI, Lower Subbase RI, and Lower Subbase FS. The Thames River adjacent to Zone 1 was also investigated during the Phase II RI and Lower Subbase RI.</p>		
<p>Site 11: Lower Subbase Power Plan Oil Tanks</p>	<p>Site 11 includes four 170,000-gallon underground storage tanks (Tanks A, B, C and D) located adjacent to and east of the Subbase power plant. Tanks A and B were used to store No. 6 fuel oil pumped from the Tank Farm at the southern end of the Subbase. Tanks C was used to store diesel oil, and Tank D was used to store waste oil generated in the bilge water oil recovery system at the power plant. The tanks have been in place since World War II. Past oil leakage was apparent when the old tanks were cleaned; however, the old tanks were repaired and are now used as containment structures for three 150,000-gallon steel underground storage tanks.</p> <p>Sites 10 and 11 were evaluated collectively as Zone 1 in the Phase II RI and Lower Subbase RI. The Thames River adjacent to Zone 1 was also investigated during the Phase II RI and Lower Subbase RI.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigations of the site conducted from 1983 to 1999 found significant amounts of petroleum contamination in the soil of Site 11 and adjacent Site 10, but concluded that the historical sources of the contamination had been eliminated. • A 1997 investigation found petroleum and lead contamination in site groundwater. The associated risk assessment indicated a potential human health risk associated with contaminants at the site. The ecological risk assessment for the Thames River (surface water and sediment) adjacent to Zone 1 indicated that risks to ecological receptors were minor and did not require further action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An FS is currently being prepared for Zone 1 soil, groundwater and light non-aqueous phase liquids (LNAPL) at Site 11. It is expected that the FS will be finalized in 2010 and final remedy selection for Zone 1 is expected to be documented in a ROD to be signed in 2011. • Current site closeout phase is RI/FS; no site closeout milestones have been reached.
<p>Site 13: Lower Subbase-Building 79 Waste Oil Pit</p>	<p>Site 13 (Building 79 Former Waste Oil Pit) consists of the former waste oil pit located in the northwestern corner of Building 79. A railroad spur was located at Site 13, where diesel engines were serviced inside Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An investigation to identify and delineate the sources of heavy oils in the subsurface of the Lower Subbase (Sites 10, 11, and 13) was completed in 1987 and recommended removal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An FS is currently being prepared for Zone 4 soil, groundwater, and sediment. It is expected that the FS will be finalized in 2010 and final remedy selection for Zone 4 is expected to be documented in a

TABLE B-1

SITE DESCRIPTIONS
 NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
 GROTON, CONNECTICUT
 PAGE 10 OF 21

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
	<p>79 during World War II and through the 1950s. The Building 79 service area included a pit in the northwestern corner of the building into which waste oil and solvents were reportedly drained during the cleaning and servicing of diesel engines. The pit is no longer in use and has been filled with concrete. Building 79 is slated to be demolished to grade and the area will be subsequently paved and used for parking.</p> <p>The Quay Wall Study Area runs from approximately Pier 2 to Pier 6. The wooden platform and quay wall were constructed in 1940. Petroleum impacts were previously visible in the soil immediately above the wooden platform.</p> <p>Site 13 was included in Zone 4, which also includes Site 19 – Former Solvent Storage Area (Former Building 316), Quay Wall Study Area, and fuel distribution pipeline, for the Phase II RI and Lower Subbase RI. The Thames River adjacent to Zone 4 was also investigated during the Phase II RI and Lower Subbase RI. Sediment at Inner and Outer Pier 1 and the ecological risks associated with them were further evaluated during a Validation Study.</p>	<p>of the oil from the manholes near Building 79.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the Phase I RI oil was identified west of Building 79. The report indicated this oil potentially originated from the former waste pit in Building 79. • Petroleum impacts were previously identified in the Quay Wall Area adjacent to Site 13 in November 1994. A two-phase removal action was completed to address the petroleum. The stormwater pipe leading to the outfall was abandoned and plugged in December 1994. Free product recovery wells were installed in December 1994 and 18,300 gallons of oily waste water were recovered, treated, and properly disposed of during the actions. During a well inspection conducted in October 2007, no evidence of free product was found in any of the wells. • A Lower Subbase RI performed in 1999 investigated soil and groundwater. The RI indicated that lead contamination was identified in soil and groundwater. Widespread petroleum contamination was identified in deep soil. Some petroleum contamination was also evident in shallow soil and groundwater. The RI recommended that an FS be performed to evaluate appropriate remedial alternatives. • Thames River sediment was further characterized at Zone 4, including Inner and Outer Pier 1, to determine the extent of contamination and evaluate disposal options for the contaminated sediment. It was concluded that concentrations of PAHs, PCBs, pesticides, 	<p>ROD to be signed in 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current site closeout phase is RI/FS; no site closeout milestones have been reached. • An EE/CA and Action Memorandum (2009) were prepared to document the appropriate approach to address Inner and Outer Pier 1 sediment. The initial phase of the removal action for Inner and Outer Pier 1 sediment was initiated in December 2009 and completed in April 2010. The second phase of the removal action is expected to be completed in 2011.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 11 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
		<p>and metals in Zone 4 and Inner and Outer Pier 1 sediment posed unacceptable risks to ecological receptors. An FS is being prepared for the sediment at Zone 4 and a portion of the sediment at Outer Pier 1. The remaining sediment at Inner and Outer Pier 1 is being addressed through a multi-phase Non-Time Critical Removal Action.</p>	
<p>Site 14: Overbank Disposal Area Northeast (OBDANE)</p>	<p>The OBDANE site was located in a heavily wooded area on the edge of the ravine north of the Torpedo Shops. Miscellaneous wastes were previously dumped at the site and covered a circular area approximately 80 feet in diameter. A nearly 20-foot-high bedrock face is located in the eastern edge of the site. The rest of the site slopes to the southwest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Initial Assessment Study suggested that dumping had occurred at the site prior to 1972 and documented the presence of several empty fiber drums. • The site was investigated during the Phase I (1992) and Phase II RIs (1997) and the results showed that there were some contaminants (arsenic and lead) in the soil at the site above Connecticut criteria, but human health risks were with generally low and within target ranges. A removal action was recommended for the contaminated soil and debris at the site. • Site 14 groundwater was further evaluated in 2002 as part of the groundwater investigation for Site 3 and a supplemental investigation completed in 2004. Results of the human health risk assessment completed for the investigations concluded that there were no significant risks to potential receptors from exposure to Site 14 groundwater. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Action Memorandum for a Non-Time-Critical Removal Action was prepared in 1999 to document plans to remove and dispose of contaminated soil and debris at Site 14. The removal action was completed May 2001. • Because no significant risks remained in the site soils after the removal action was completed, a NFA ROD was signed for Site 14 soils in September 2004. • Based on the results of groundwater investigations, an NFA ROD was signed for Site 14 groundwater in 2008. • The site closeout phase reached for Site 14 soil and groundwater is Site Closeout.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 12 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
<p>Site 15: Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area</p>	<p>Site 15 was located in the southeastern section of the Subase, between Buildings 409 and 410. The site included a concrete storage pad and an underground storage tank that were used for storage and disposal of discarded batteries and battery acid. The acid was periodically emptied from the tank by a pumper truck and disposed of offsite. The former tank and surrounding area encompassed approximately 1,000 square feet. All battery acid and housing storage at the site was terminated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of a 1992 RI and 1994 Focused FS, a removal action for the tank and contaminated soil at the site was recommended. The removal action was completed in 1995. • The Phase II RI (1997) found that remaining concentrations of contaminants in soil did not pose a risk of contaminant migration to groundwater. Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection completed an independent investigation of the site in 1997 and confirmed that the soil did not pose any significant risks. Groundwater was investigated in 2002. An additional assessment was also completed to evaluate if volatile compounds could migrate into building foundations, but it showed no concern from contaminants at the site. The final conclusion of the studies was that there were no soil or groundwater contaminants of concern at the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Action Memorandum was prepared to document the actions taken during the 1995 Time Critical Removal Action (i.e., remove contaminated soil, pavement, and tank contents). • A NFA Source Control ROD was signed in 1997 for the soils at Site 15. • A NFA ROD was signed for Site 15 groundwater in 2008. • The site closeout milestone reached for Site 15 soil and groundwater is Site Closeout.
<p>Site 16: Hospital Incinerator</p>	<p>Site 16 consisted of two former locations where a skid-mounted incinerator was reportedly operated in the 1980s by the Naval Hospital Groton to destroy medical records and medical waste contaminated with pathological agents. The two sites (16-A and 16-B) are located west of Tautog Road, adjacent to Building 449 and Building 452. Ash generated by the waste incinerator was transferred to dumpsters and disposed at a municipal landfill.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil was investigated in 2002 through an RI. The results of the RI showed that there was no significant impact to surrounding soil and no subsequent rounds of investigation were necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the RI, a NFA ROD was signed for Site 16 soil in 2004. • The site closeout milestone reached for Site 16 soil is Site Closeout.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 13 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
<p>Site 17: Lower Subbase-Hazardous Materials/Solvent Storage Area (Building 31)</p>	<p>Site 17 is the Former Battery Overhaul Shop (Former Building 31), which was constructed in 1917 and used as a battery shop until the mid-1950s. The site is located near Capelin Road and Bullhead Road in the Lower Subbase. Spent acid from the overhauled batteries was taken to Site 15 for storage. Building 31 was also used as the main hazardous/flammable materials warehouse for the Subbase from the 1970s to late 1990s. Materials such as acids, ketones, and hydroxides were stored in containers of up to 55-gallon capacity. Building 31 was demolished in the late 1990s; however, the concrete floor slab of Building 31 was left in place over the solidified lead-contaminated soil. Asphalt pavement was placed over the floor slab as a protective wearing surface, and the area is currently used as a parking lot.</p> <p>Site 17 has been investigated as Zone 3 of the Lower Subbase, which contains Site 17 – Hazardous Materials/Solvent Storage Area (Building 31) and former subsurface fuel oil distribution lines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During building renovations in 1992, lead-contaminated soil was identified beneath the building floor slab. An Action Memorandum was prepared in 1993 that recommended a Time-Critical Removal Action for the contaminated soil. The removal action was completed in 1995. • The 1999 Lower Subbase RI indicated that lead is still a concern in soil and groundwater at the site and that petroleum compounds are also of concern in soil. The Lower Subbase RI recommended that an FS be prepared for the site. • Building 31 was demolished in 2001 and Building 78, which was located adjacent to Building 31, was demolished in 2005. A parking lot was constructed in the area formerly occupied by Buildings 31 and 78. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Action Memorandum was prepared in 1993 to document the actions taken during the 1995 Time-Critical Removal Action (i.e., excavation, onsite solidification of lead-contaminated soil, onsite backfilling, and offsite disposal of impacted debris). • An FS is currently being prepared for Zone 3 soil, groundwater, and sediment. It is expected that the FS will be finalized in 2010 and final remedy selection for Zone 3 is expected to be documented in a ROD to be signed in 2011. • Current site closeout phase is RI/FS; no site closeout milestones have been reached.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 14 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
<p>Site 18: Solvent Storage Area (Building 33)</p>	<p>Site 18 consisted of Building 33, which is located east of Grayback Avenue. Several 55-gallon drums containing solvents such as TCE and dichloroethene and some gas cylinders were stored in Building 33.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and groundwater at the site were investigated during a 2002 RI. The results from the RI indicated that past storage of solvents at Building 33 did not significantly impact the surrounding media and that the site does not pose significant risks to any potential human receptors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A NFA ROD for soil was signed in 2004. • A NFA ROD for groundwater was signed in 2008. • The site closeout milestone reached for Site 18 soil and groundwater is Site Closeout.
<p>Site 19: Lower Subbase-Solvent Storage Area (Building 316)</p>	<p>Site 19 (Former Solvent Storage Area) includes former Building 316, which was located south of the gate valve building (Building 332). Various solvents used for equipment cleaning (e.g., 5-gallon cans containing methyl ethyl ketone) were stored in Building 316 until approximately 10 years ago. The roof and doors of Building 316 were recently demolished leaving only the side walls.</p> <p>Site 19 was included in Zone 4, which includes Site 13 - Building 79 Former Waste Oil Pit, Site 19 – Former Solvent Storage Area (Building 316), the Quay Wall Study Area, and the fuel distribution pipeline, during the Lower Subbase RI.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1999 Lower Subbase RI investigated soil and groundwater at Zone 4. The RI indicated that lead contamination was present in soil and groundwater and widespread petroleum compounds contamination was identified in deep soil. Some petroleum contamination was also evident in shallow soil and groundwater. Site 13, as opposed to Site 19, appeared to be the major source of contamination in Zone 4. The RI recommended that the site proceed to an FS to evaluate appropriate remedial alternatives for soil and groundwater. • Thames River sediment was further characterized at Zone 4, including Inner and Outer Pier 1, to determine the extent of contamination and evaluate disposal options for the contaminated sediment. It was concluded that concentrations of PAHs, PCBs, pesticides, and metals in Zone 4 and Inner and Outer Pier 1 sediment posed unacceptable risks to ecological receptors. An FS is being prepared for the sediment at Zone 4 and a portion of the sediment at Outer Pier 1. The remaining sediment at Inner and Outer Pier 1 is being addressed through a multi-phase Non-Time Critical Removal Action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An FS is currently being prepared for Zone 4 soil, groundwater, and sediment. It is expected that the FS will be finalized in 2010 and final remedy selection for Zone 4 is expected to be documented in a ROD to be signed in 2011. • Current site closeout phase is RI/FS; no site closeout milestones have been reached. • An EE/CA and Action Memorandum (2009) were prepared to document the appropriate approach to address Inner and Outer Pier 1 sediment. The initial phase of the removal action for Inner and Outer Pier 1 sediment was initiated in December 2009 and completed in April 2010. The second phase of the removal action is expected to be completed in 2011.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 15 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
<p>Site 20: Area A Weapons Center</p>	<p>Site 20, the Area A Weapons Center, is located north of the terminus of Triton Road, adjacent to the Area A Wetland and includes Building 524 and the northern and southern weapons storage areas. Building 524 is used for administration, minor torpedo assembly, and storage of simulator torpedoes. No weapons production takes place in this building. Chemicals and chemical wastes, including cleaning and lubricating compounds, paints, adhesives, and liquid fuels, were stored in 1-gallon to 5-gallon containers in metal storage cabinets located on a paved area south of the building. Building 524 was constructed in 1990 and 1991. The northern and southern weapons storage bunkers are located southeast of Building 524. Weapons containing liquid fuels such as Otto fuel, JP-10, and TH-Dimer (jet rocket fuel), are stored in these bunkers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Phase II RI in 1997 found a small area of contaminated soil and sediment and minimal contamination of surface water and groundwater existed. • An FS was completed in 2000 to determine an appropriate alternative for remediating the soil and sediment. A small Remedial Action (less than 200 cubic yards) was conducted at the site in 2001 to address contaminated (PAH and arsenic) soil and sediment. • Groundwater was further characterized in 2002 during an RI and an additional investigation in 2004. In combination, the results of the investigations showed that there was no significant contamination in groundwater and that there are no significant risks to human health associated with exposure to groundwater. The investigation recommended that an FS not be prepared for groundwater and that an NFA ROD be prepared for the groundwater. • A study was performed in 2008 to assess if volatile compounds could migrate from groundwater into building foundations. It showed no concern from contaminants at the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ROD was signed for soil and sediment in June 2000 and a remedial action that included excavation and off site disposal, was completed in 2001. • An NFA remedy was selected for Site 20 groundwater in the Final Basewide Groundwater ROD (2008). • Based on the results of the remedial action at Site 20, the Response Complete milestone was been achieved for soil and sediment. The closeout status reached for site soil, sediment, and groundwater is Site Closeout.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 16 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
<p>Site 21: Lower Subbase-Berth 16</p>	<p>Site 21, Berth 16, is located at the Lower Subbase along the Thames River at the intersection of Amberjack Road and Albacore Road. Buildings 106, 157, and 173 were constructed between 1918 and 1944. Buildings 456 and 478 were constructed after the incinerator (Site 25) was demolished in 1979. Berth 16 formerly included a refuse/classified materials incinerator (Site 25), an underground storage tank for storage of diesel fuel, transformers that formerly contained PCB-based oils, and underground diesel fuel lines. All underground diesel distribution lines have been abandoned. A former septic tank with a leaching field serviced Building 173.</p> <p>Site 21 (Berth 16), Site 25 (Classified Materials Incinerator), and Transformers at Building 157, Vault 31 were investigated collectively as Zone 7 during the Lower Subbase RI.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area was investigated during the Pier 33 and Berth 16/Former Incinerator Site Investigation (1995) and the Lower Subbase RI (1999). A large area of lead contamination was identified in shallow and deep soil in Zone 7. Petroleum contamination in soil was also evident in two general areas. Little organic contamination was identified in the groundwater; however, two areas of lead contamination were identified in Zone 7 groundwater. The ecological risk assessment for the Thames River adjacent to Zone 7 indicated that risks to ecological receptors were low to moderate, but subsequent dredging made interpretation of the results difficult. The Lower Subbase RI Report recommended additional characterization of the sediment and Zone 7 soil and groundwater proceed to an FS for evaluation of appropriate remedial alternatives. Further investigation of the Thames River sediment was completed as part of the 2008 Validation Study. The study showed that the contaminants present in the Zone 7 sediment did not present unacceptable risks to ecological receptors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An FS is currently being prepared for Zone 7 soil and groundwater. It is expected that the FS will be finalized in 2010 and final remedy selection for Zone 7 is expected to be documented in a ROD to be signed in 2011. Current site closeout phase is RI/FS; no site closeout milestones have been reached.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 17 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
<p>Site 22: Lower Subbase – Pier 33</p>	<p>Site 22 is located at the Lower Subbase along the Thames River and includes Pier 33, Building 175, and approximately 400 linear feet of additional riverfront property adjacent to these two structures. Building 175 was originally used to house several above-ground battery acid (sulfuric acid) storage tanks. Transfer lines from the battery acid storage tanks extended in trenches along Amberjack Road to the piers. The Navy removed the above-ground storage tanks and associated transfer piping. Building 175 is currently used for miscellaneous storage and administrative purposes. A 1,000-gallon underground storage tank was located adjacent to the southern side of Building 175. Because of stained soil around the fill pipe of the tank and concentrations of petroleum compounds in soil exceeded federal and state criteria, the UST was removed and replaced by a new 1,500-gallon above-ground storage tank. A 250-gallon diesel fuel underground storage tank was located adjacent to the northern side of Building 175. This tank was removed and replaced with a 550-gallon above-ground storage tank.</p> <p>During the Lower Subbase RI, Site 22 and the surrounding area were identified as Zone 5.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area was investigated during the Pier 33 and Berth 16/Former Incinerator Site Investigation (1995) and the Lower Subbase RI (1999). The investigations found that petroleum compounds and lead were the primary chemicals of concern for this site. The ecological risk assessment for the Thames River adjacent to Zone 5 indicated that risks to ecological receptors were minor and did not require further action. The Lower Subbase RI Report recommended that Zone 5 proceed to an FS to evaluate appropriate remedial alternatives for soil and groundwater. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An FS is currently being prepared for Zone 5 soil and groundwater. It is expected that the FS will be finalized in 2010 and final remedy selection for Zone 5 is expected to be documented in a ROD to be signed in 2011. Current site closeout phase is RI/FS; no site closeout milestones have been reached.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 18 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
<p>Site 23: Fuel Farm</p>	<p>The Site 23 Fuel Farm was constructed in the early 1940s in the former location of Crystal Lake, which was drained and dredged to allow for construction of the nine concrete underground storage tanks. Other tanks, buildings, and recreational field are also located or were formerly located at the site. Each of the nine former tanks had a holding capacity of 750,000 gallons and contained No. 6 fuel oil, diesel, waste oil, or tank bottom wastes. Because of a reduced demand for fuel oil, Tanks OT-1 through OT-9 have been decommissioned and closed in place following Connecticut closure requirements. The Fuel Farm originally contained an extensive drainage system consisting of numerous catch basins, corrugated metal pipe, perforated corrugated metal pipe, vitrified clay pipe, and reinforced concrete pipe. The surface water and groundwater collected by the storm sewer system ultimately discharged to the Thames River, adjacent to the Goss Cove Landfill (Site 8).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of petroleum releases were documented at the Fuel Farm and subsequent investigations of the Fuel Farm conducted from 1989 through 1999 detected evidence of releases of petroleum products from these tanks and their associated piping and, possibly, from other nearby sources. Both soil contamination and free-product were identified at Site 23 during the investigations. Petroleum hydrocarbons were historically detected periodically at the outfall of the Fuel Farm storm sewer system. • Corrective actions under Connecticut regulations were conducted to address free product and soil contamination at Site 23 in 1997. Approximately 783 tons of petroleum-impacted soil was removed from Site 23 near OT-8 and Tang Avenue during the removal actions. • The Fuel Farm drainage system was refurbished in 2000. The original combined groundwater and stormwater system was separated into a deep groundwater collection system and a new shallow stormwater system. As part of the drainage system rehabilitation project, contaminated soil and free product, which were previously identified in the vicinity of former tank OT-3, were removed and disposed off site. • Site 23 groundwater, which includes Site 9 groundwater, was further characterized during an RI (2002). The RI results were inconclusive regarding groundwater contamination at Site 23. A quarterly groundwater monitoring program was initiated in 2007 to further characterize the groundwater. Two years of data were collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFA is needed for soil under the ER Program at Site 23 to ensure protection of human health and the environment. • The final ROD for Basewide Groundwater was signed in September 2008 and documented the decision to implement LUCs and five-year reviews for Site 23 groundwater until concentrations in groundwater meet criteria acceptable for unrestricted use and unlimited exposure and ensure that groundwater extracted during construction dewatering activities is properly handled, stored, and disposed. A LUC RD was prepared for groundwater in 2009 and a RACR was completed in 2010 to document implementation of the remedy. Site groundwater is in Long-Term Management until cleanup goals are met. • The site close out milestone reached for Site 23 groundwater is Remedy in Place and the groundwater is currently in Long-Term Management.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 19 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
		<p>and the results indicated that the groundwater does not pose a significant threat to human health or the environment under the current land use scenario; however, risks may be unacceptable if the groundwater at the site was used as a drinking water supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 2008 study to assess if volatile compounds could migrate into building foundations showed that vapor intrusion is not an issue at Site 23. 	
<p>Site 24: Lower Subbase-Central Paint Accumulation Area (Building 174)</p>	<p>Site 24 - Central Paint Accumulation Area (Building 174) is located in the northern section of the Lower Subbase along the Thames River, immediately east of Pier 32. Building 174 was used as the primary storage facility for paints used in boat maintenance. In 1982, Building 174 was refitted to allow boat anchor sandblasting and other paint activities. Surface water runoff near Site 24 drains to the Thames River via storm sewers/outfalls.</p> <p>For investigation purposes, Site 24 and the surrounding area were identified as Zone 6 during the Lower Subbase RI.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lower Subbase RI (1999) identified petroleum compounds and inorganics as contaminants of concern for the site. The ecological risk assessment performed for the Thames River adjacent to Zone 6 indicated that risks to ecological receptors are relatively low and did not warrant further action. The RI recommended that Zone 6 soil and groundwater proceed to an FS to evaluate appropriate remedial alternatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An FS is currently being prepared for Zone 6 soil and groundwater. It is expected that the FS will be finalized in 2010 and final remedy selection for Zone 6 is expected to be documented in a ROD to be signed in 2011. • Current site closeout phase is RI/FS; no site closeout milestones have been reached.

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 20 OF 21**

Site Name	Description	Summary of Investigations and Actions	Site Status
<p>Site 25: Lower Subbase-Classified Materials Incinerator</p>	<p>Site 25 consists of the former Classified Materials Incinerator located on the Lower Subbase, approximately 300 feet east of Pier 17. Between 1944 and 1963, the incinerator, located within former Building 97, was used to burn classified materials and other nonsalvageable wastes generated at the Subbase. Residual ash from the incinerator was disposed in the Goss Cove Landfill. Adjacent to the incinerator was a dumpster cleaning operation. The incinerator was demolished in 1979, and Buildings 456 and 478 were constructed in the areas previously used for the dumpster cleaning operation and incinerator, respectively.</p> <p>Zone 7 includes Site 21 (Berth 16), Site 25 (Classified Materials Incinerator), and Transformers at Building 157 Vault 31 and these sites were investigated collectively as Zone 7 during the Lower Subbase RI.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area was investigated during the Pier 33 and Berth 16/Former Incinerator Site Investigation (1995) and the Lower Subbase RI (1999). A large area of lead contamination was identified in shallow and deep soil in Zone 7. Petroleum contamination in soil was also evident in two general areas. Little organic contamination was identified in the groundwater; however, two areas of lead contamination were identified in Zone 7 groundwater. The ecological risk assessment for the Thames River adjacent to Zone 7 indicated that risks to ecological receptors were low to moderate, but subsequent dredging made interpretation of the results difficult. The Lower Subbase RI Report recommended additional characterization of the sediment and Zone 7 soil and groundwater proceed to an FS for evaluation of appropriate remedial alternatives. Further investigation of the Thames River sediment was completed as part of the 2008 Validation Study. The study showed that the contaminants present in the Zone 7 sediment did not present unacceptable risks to ecological receptors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An FS is currently being prepared for Zone 7 soil and groundwater. It is expected that the FS will be finalized in 2010 and final remedy selection for Zone 7 is expected to be documented in a ROD to be signed in 2011. Current site closeout phase is RI/FS; no site closeout milestones have been reached.

DDT	1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESD	Explanation of Significant Differences
FS	Feasibility Study
LNAPL	Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids
OBDA	Overbank Disposal Area

TABLE B-1

**SITE DESCRIPTIONS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON
GROTON, CONNECTICUT
PAGE 21 OF 21**

OBDANE	Overbank Disposal Area Northeast
OU	Operable Unit
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCE	Tetrachloroethene
RACR	Remedial Action Completion Report
RI	Remedial Investigation
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROD	Record of Decision
NFA	No Further Action
NSA	New Source Area
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
TCE	Trichloroethene
VC	Vinyl Chloride
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

APPENDIX C

RESULTS OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

- Do you feel the base is involved in the community?

Score: 3.71

Comments:

- Involvement was better in past years (3 comments).
- Would give them a "4" for Groton but a "2" for Ledyard.
- The Subase is not involved in the schools.
- The Subase helped a disabled gentleman through the "Make-A-Wish Foundation" that was very impactful.
- Sub Fest and Kids Carnival create a good relationship with the Subase.
- The Subase helped the Ledyard Parks and Recreation Department out for Earth Day activities.

Community Awareness Questions

<p>6. Are you aware of the base's Installation Restoration Program (IRP), now referred to as the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 interviewees were vaguely aware of the program but not by name. • 3 Interviewees (all community leaders who had been professionally involved with the program in the past) were aware of the program and the acronyms associated with it • 11 interviewees did not know about the programs. <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aware of capping of Area A Wetlands but was not aware of other areas. • The IRP is a significant effort to take down old buildings and build new ones (3 comments). • Not aware of the program by name, but aware that environmental restoration work is being done on the Subase (6 comments).
<p>7. Are you aware of past, proposed, and future IRP work?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 interviewees were aware of the IRP work on the site. Of those, 8 stated they are only aware of past work. • 7 interviewees were not aware of IRP work on the Subase. <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knew about past work from friends on the Subase • Would see work happening and would ask about it (2 comments). • I knew about the USTs at housing and the PCB at the laydown area, but I thought the program was completed. • Aware of the work but not the timeline for completion.
<p>8. Are you aware of the Subase NPL status?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 interviewees (2 neighbors, 2 government officials, and all community leaders interviewed) were aware of the NPL status. Of those, 5 did not recognize the term NPL, but know of the Subase being on the "Superfund" list. • 12 interviewees were not aware of the Subase NPL status.
<p>9. Are you aware of the Subase RAB?</p>	<p>Only the 3 community leaders who had previously been involved with the ERP on a professional basis were aware of the Subase RAB.</p>
<p>10. Are you aware of the Naval Submarine Base New London's environmental cleanup team?</p>	<p>Only the 3 community leaders who had previously been involved with the ERP on a professional basis were aware of the Subase's environmental cleanup team.</p>
<p>11. Are you aware of the Subase ERP Information Repositories</p>	<p>Only the 2 of the 3 community leaders who had previously been involved with the ERP on a professional basis were aware of the Subase's ERP Information Repositories. Only one person had used them.</p>

Community Outreach Questions

<p>12. How do you typically get information about the Subase IRP?</p>				
<p>Medium:</p>	<p>Newspaper</p>	<p>Word of Mouth</p>	<p>Internet Website</p>	<p>COG Meetings</p>
<p>Number of responses:</p>	<p align="center">7</p>	<p align="center">6</p>	<p align="center">2</p>	<p align="center">3</p>

		Yes	No						
13. Have you read an IRP notice in the newspaper?	Number of Responses	3	19						
14. Have you attend a RAB meeting?		2	20						
15. Have you attended an IRP Public Meeting?		3	19						
16. Have you submitted comments or questions to the IRP?		0	22						
17. Would you like to be kept informed about the IRP?		15	7						
17a. If yes, how often (more than one response permissible).									
Frequency:		1-2 times/year	Quarterly	As needed	Only if necessary				
Number of responses:		1	6	12	1				
17b. What media?									
Medium:		Email	Website	Postal mail	Newsletter	Newspaper	Phone call	Meetings	Newspapers
Number of responses:		9	8	5	3	3	3	1	3
		Comments:				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have maps or other detailed graphics it is best to send a paper copy, otherwise, prefer electronic files to save paper. Local access cable (Comcast Channel 2) is a good source. Post-card or email reminder of new information on a website would be preferred. Send press releases to the "Military Matters" section of the "Day." 			
19. Do you have any suggestions about how we can keep you better informed about the IRP?		Website: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide about the IRP via a website. (4 responses) Would like to see a website with a mechanism to provide feedback. (2 responses) Link an ERP website to the Subbase website. (1 response) Direct Correspondence (Mail, email, and newsletters): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send e-mail. (3 responses) Mail updates to neighbors north of base. (1 response) Distribute periodic newsletter/correspondence. (2 responses) Community Meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give a presentation to the Long Island Sound Study. (1 response) Invite community leaders to periodic tours of the base, perhaps via the Council of Governments. (1 response) 							

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold “Community Conversations”. (1 response) • Make use of monthly Military Affairs Committee meetings. (1 response) <p>Television/Radio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access Balfour’s TV channel for Navy housing. (1 response) • Access 104.7 WXML Conservative Talk Radio. (1 response) <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Navy Federal Credit Union electronic billboards, Subase marquees, movie theater, and the back of Navy Exchange receipts to announce meetings. (1 response) • Provide information to science and technical department of magnet high schools. (1 response)
--	---

20. Can you suggest anyone in the community who should be kept aware of the IRP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High school social studies and science departments • Three Rivers Community College • High school environmental clubs • Everyone on the Subase • Anyone who would be affected • Hospitals • Deputy Mayor of New London • Electric Boat management • Rhona Steller, New London Green Party • Director of Utilities, City of Groton • Ledyard Town Council Land Use Committee • Steve Masalin, Ledyard Public Works Director • Deb Jones, Environmental Planner for the Town of Groton • Council of Governments • Town of Groton Planning Department • Christopher Phelps, Environment Connecticut • Adrean Exposito, Citizens Campaign for the Environment • John Kachmar, Nature Conservancy • Various neighbors (names omitted to maintain confidentiality)
--	--

Confidence in the IRP

21. Are you confident that the IRP is adequately addressing environmental concerns at the Subase?				
Response:	Yes	No	No Opinion	Yes and No
Number of responses:	10	0	10	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviewees who had no opinion also were not aware of the ERP. • Three of the interviewees who stated “no opinion” stated that they felt more confident as a result of participating in the interviews. • One interviewee who “yes and no” stated that: “Things happen, something could jump up to bite you.” • Another interviewee stated: “Yes and no, always an issue with a Federal Facility.” • One interviewee stated that she would be more nervous once the work starts on the waterfront. 				

22. Do you feel included in the IRP process?	Number of responses	Response
	2	Yes
	4	No
	5	No before interviews, yes now
	5	As much as wanted or needed

	5	Don't have opinion, not enough information
	1	Partially
23. Do you have any concerns about the Subbase IRP?	<p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerned about the risk of groundwater contamination, but not the ERP. This program deals with a complex set of actions that need to be done, but I am reasonably confident they will be completed in a responsible and complete manner. Dissemination of information is important. Concerned that my children take a bath in the groundwater or use the well water for anything. I feel that the water should be regularly monitored. The quality of the water leaving the base concerns me. I use both a well and a natural spring for drinking water, and my family swims in the brook that runs through my property. The Navy could run out of funding before the project is completed (two comments). Houses in our neighborhood were purchased and demolished because they were polluted (two comments). 	
Other		
24. Is there anyone else we should interview?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishery trade Rhona Steller, Green Party of New London Adam Specace, Electric Boat Andy Jensen, Groton Conservation Commission Brae Rafferty, Groton Conservation Commission Deb Jones, Environmental Planner for Town of Groton Tom Reynolds, Ledyard General Assembly Neighbors (names omitted to maintain confidentiality) 	
25. Is there anything else you would like to know about the IRP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would like to know more about the actual projects. What about the munitions dump? Are we looking into issues like global warming? Could rising waters cover some of the sites? Is Navy housing included in the ERP? May I get a copy of the latest Five Year Review report? Is the base being cleaned up to prepare it for base closure? 	
26. Is there anything else you would like to add that we have not asked?	<p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the private well water be tested? What materials were used to build the homes on base? Are they safe? Should I have been concerned about air quality during the recent demolitions on the base The Subbase should involve town environmental planners more actively; perhaps add them to the RAB. The RAB should consider the Groton municipal building for meetings. 	
27. Would you like to be added to our mailing list?	<p>17 respondents asked to be added to the mailing list.</p> <p>5 respondents stated that they would not like to be added to the mailing list.</p>	

APPENDIX D

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS NEAR THE SUBASE

Schools Near the Subase

Dr. Charles G. Barnum School
68 Briar Hill Rd
Groton, CT 06340
860-449-5640

Pleasant Valley Elementary
380 Pleasant Valley Rd
Groton, CT 06340
New London County
860-449-5600

Hospitals Near the Subase

Naval Ambulatory Care Center
1 Wahoo Ave
Groton, CT 06340
860-694-4123

Day Kimball Hospital
320 Pomfret St (Route 44)
Putnam, CT 06260
(860) 928-6541

APPENDIX E

MEDIA DISTRIBUTION LIST

LOCAL MEDIA

Television -- Connecticut

WFSB – CBS, CH 3

333 Capital Hill Court
Rocky Hill, CT 06067
860-244-1700
newsdesk3@wfsb.com

WTNH – ABC, CH 8

8 Elm Street
New Haven, CT 06510
Phone: 203-784-8888

WVIT – NBC, CH 30

1422 New Britain Avenue
West Hartford, CT 06110
Phone: 860-521-3030
Phone: 877- 847-3030
newstips@nbc30.com

WTIC – FOX, CH 61

One Corporate Center
Hartford, CT 06103
860-527-6161
Assignment Desk: (860) 727-0082
News Room FAX: (860) 293-0178
newsteam@fox61.com

Television – Regional

New England Cable News Network

160 Wells Avenue
Newton, MA 02459
617-630-5000
newsdesk@necnn.com

Television – Rhode Island

WLNE – ABC, CH 6

10 Orms Street
Providence, RI 02904
Phone: 401-453-8000

WJAR – NBC, CH 10

23 Kennedy Drive
Cranston, RI 02920-4403
Phone: 401-455-9105
news@wjar.com

WPRI – CBS, CH 12

25 Catamore Blvd
East Providence, RI 02914
Phone: 401-438-7200

Radio

WICH 1310AM

WCTY 97.7 FM

WNLC 98.7 FM

WKNL 100.9 FM

40 Cuprak Road

Norwich, CT 06360

Phone: 860-887-3511

nhanews@clearchannel.com

news@wich.com

WSUB 980 AM

WQGN 105.5 FM

7 Governor Winthrop Blvd.

New London, CT 06320

Phone: 860-443-1980

News Radio

WELI – 960 AM

WSUB – 980 AM

WTIC – 1080 AM

WICH – 1310 AM

WDRC – 1360 AM

WNPR – 89.1 FM

Newspapers - Connecticut

The Day

47 Eugene O'Neill Drive

P.O. Box 1231

New London, CT 06320-1231

Phone: 860-701-4334

tips@theday.com

Shore Publishing

724 Boston Post Road

Suite 202

PO Box 1010

Madison, CT 06443

Phone: 203-245-1877

news@shorepublishing.com

Norwich Bulletin

66 Franklin Street

Norwich, CT 06360

Phone: 860-887-9211

Phone: 860-887-9666

news@norwichbulletin.com

The Hartford Courant

285 Broad St.

Hartford, CT. 06115

Phone: 860-241-6200

New Haven Register

40 Sargent Drive

New Haven, CT 06511

Phone: 203-789-5200

features@nhregister.com

The Resident

P.O. Box 269

Stonington, CT 06378

Phone: 860-599-1221

production@theresident.com

Newspapers - Rhode Island

The Providence Journal

75 Fountain Street
Providence, RI 02902
Phone: 401-277-7000
pjnews@projo.com

The Westerly Sun

Sun Publishing
56 Main Street
Westerly, RI 02891
Phone: 401-348-1000 or 800-937-8759
news@thewesterlysun.com

APPENDIX F

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Bill Library

718 Colonel Ledyard Highway

Ledyard, CT 06339-1536

(860) 464-9912

Groton Public Library

52 Newtown Road

Groton, CT 06340-4395

(860) 441-6750