

# COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

## Defense National Stockpile Center Defense Environmental Restoration Program

New Haven Depot  
New Haven, Indiana



August 2002

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**

**Defense National Stockpile Center  
Defense Environmental Restoration Program**

**New Haven Depot  
New Haven, Indiana**



**August 2002**

Submitted to:

**Defense National Stockpile Center Public Affairs  
Environmental Division  
8725 John J. Kingman Rd.  
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060**

Submitted by:

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For the:

**Defense Logistics Agency  
Under Contract No. SPO833-00-M-0209**

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## Executive Summary

This Community Relations Plan has been developed as part of the Defense National Stockpile Center's environmental stewardship efforts known as the Installation Restoration Program. The plan is for the New Haven Depot, New Haven, Indiana. The plan is part of an ongoing commitment to inform residents of the New Haven area about our environmental restoration activities at the New Haven Depot. A series of interviews were conducted with private citizens, elected officials and corporate neighbors of the New Haven Depot to prepare this plan.

The primary components of this plan include:

- Overview of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program,
- Key environmental restoration priorities at the New Haven Depot,
- Community priorities for information and involvement with New Haven Depot environmental initiatives.

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program is a program that identifies and resolves environmental impacts that may have resulted from past operations, practices or accidents on our depots. A focused site investigation conducted at New Haven Depot generated the following recommendations:

- A further assessment of potential for inorganic materials to migrate to shallow underground water sources
- A further assessment of potential presence of inorganic materials in off-site drainage ditch and nearby wetlands.
- Collect site-specific data to be used to conduct the next level analysis. This next level will determine cleanup goals that are more site-specific.

As a New Haven community neighbor for over 50 years, the New Haven Depot is a familiar, yet mostly unknown entity. Although all respondents in interviews of neighbors and public officials taken at the Depot were aware of its presence, not all were aware of its activities or its mission.

This Community Relations Plan serves as the Depot's planning document for community relations activities designed to inform and involve. It is a living document that guides the Depot through the ongoing process of outreach and communication to the community.

## **Section 1: Introduction**

This Community Relations Plan has been developed as part of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program for the New Haven Depot, New Haven, Indiana. As part of this ongoing program, this Plan informs residents of the New Haven area about our environmental restoration activities at the Depot in New Haven. The plan describes the Installation Restoration Program and how it relates to the New Haven Depot, the environmental issues expressed by local residents and community relations activities that may be scheduled to maintain open and effective communications with our New Haven neighbors.

Many New Haven area residents helped us with the development of this Community Relations Plan. They willingly discussed their environmental interests and, specifically, their thoughts about operations at the New Haven Depot. Those interviewed included local officials, interested citizens, neighbors, media and representatives of environmental and conservation groups.

This Community Relations Plan is required under federal laws and regulations, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, commonly known as the Superfund, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, (SARA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the National Contingency Plan.

This Community Relations Plan is available for public review at the Allen County Public Library, New Haven Branch, and at the Depot during its normal business hours.

## Section 2: Installation Restoration Program

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program is part of a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that may have resulted from past operations, practices or accidents on our depots.

The objectives of the Installation Restoration Program are to:

- identify former storage, waste, spill, and disposal sites;
- evaluate the extent and nature of any environmental impacts; and
- initiate the appropriate remedial action.

If substances posing an immediate threat to human health or the environment are discovered, steps are taken immediately to control them.

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program consists of several phases.

The typical phases are:

- Preliminary Assessment
- Site Inspection
- Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- Decision Document
- Remedial Design
- Remedial Action
- Site Closeout (No Further Action Decision Document).

A **Preliminary Assessment**, the first phase of the program, will determine whether past operations or accidents have contributed to any environmental impacts at the depot. This assessment identifies where, at the depot, environmental issues might exist. The assessment information is gathered through interviews with past and present depot employees and an extensive review of historical and operational records.

If the potential for environmental impacts exists, a **Site Inspection** is conducted. This involves collecting and analyzing soil, groundwater (water found below the land surface in the zone of saturation, used as a source of water for artesian wells and springs) and surface water samples from an identified area. The analysis determines the presence or absence of possible environmental impacts.

If substances exist that pose a threat to human health, welfare or the environment, but they do not require an immediate response, we begin a **Remedial Investigation**. This phase involves a more detailed inspection and analysis than that conducted during the Site Inspection. In this phase we try to define the precise nature and extent of the environmental impact. If groundwater is affected, extensive hydrogeological studies (the study of the geology of groundwater, with

particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water) are conducted to learn the water flow direction and speed. This information is necessary for the development of remedial alternatives in the Feasibility Study.

The **Feasibility Study** is conducted to identify and develop management alternatives, which may range from no action to full remediation. We evaluate these alternatives according to technical practicality, cost effectiveness, regulatory requirements, environmental impact and community relations. A proposed remedial alternative is identified. We invite the public to comment on the proposed action. Feasibility Study activities begin during the **Remedial Investigation** phase.

A **Decision Document**, or Record of Decision, stating the chosen remedial alternative from the Feasibility Study, is written at this point, and, with input from the regulators and the public, is adopted.

The **Remedial Design** phase comes after a decision has been made on which remedial alternative to pursue. The Remedial Design, developed on the basis of the Feasibility Study, is a detailed design of the selected Remedial Action. The design includes specifications and design drawings. The Remedial Design is used to implement the Remedial Action.

During the **Remedial Action** phase, we begin to correct the environmental impact to a level that will protect public health, welfare and the environment. Covering a landfill with an impermeable cap (a cover through which substances cannot pass), pumping and treating impacted groundwater or installing a new water distribution system are a few examples of remedial measures that might be selected.

If the identified sites do not contain substances that pose a threat to human health or the environment, the information gathered is used to support a **No Further Action Decision Document**. A No Further Action Decision Document is also routinely issued at the conclusion of any remediation (**Site Closeout**). The No Further Action Decision Document is issued to state regulatory agencies for agreement. The document is then released to the public for a 30-day comment period.

We welcome and encourage public participation throughout this process. In fact, each of the actions steps of this program are coordinated with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. In addition, resident concerns are an important part of all Installation Restoration Program decision-making.

### **Section 3: Depot Background and Focused Site Investigation Results**

The New Haven Depot is located at 15411 Dawkins Road, New Haven, Indiana. The site is roughly trapezoidal and encompasses 268 acres. The Depot is operated by the Defense Logistics Agency under the National Stockpile program. The program was established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act to avoid dependence on foreign sources of essential materials during times of national emergencies.

The site is currently an active storage depot, engaged in the storage of various materials, including metallic ores, refined metals, mineral substances such as fluorspar, and certain natural organic materials such as rubber and tannin extract. Ores are stored in both exterior bulk piles and within various containers at exterior and interior locations. Refined materials in ingot form are stored in exterior and interior locations. Fluorspar is stored in bulk, primarily in exterior storage piles. Organic materials are stored in bags within warehouses on the site. Areas of the Depot which are no longer owned by the United States are not included in the Focused Site Investigation.

Construction of the Depot began in 1942 and operations were begun in March, 1943. The facility comprised 646 acres encompassing all of the land bound by State Route 14 on the south, Edgerton Road on the north, Webster Road on the east and Ryan Road on the west. It was renamed the Casad Ordnance Depot in April, 1943. The Depot operated during World War II as a Class II Installation. It was deactivated in 1947 and assigned to the Corps of Engineers, which maintained the facility in a stand-by fashion.

In April, 1948, the facility was redesignated as the Casad Engineer Depot, and operated as an inactive Class II Installation for storing strategic and critical materials for the National Stockpile. In February, 1951, the facility was redesignated as an active Class II Installation and given the added mission of assembling troop supply sets. Specifically, engineer supply sets included equipment for camouflage, carpentry, fire fighting, blacksmithing, pipe fitting, surveying, welding, and field mapping.

The facility was reportedly used as an Army Corps of Engineers Training Area until 1955. The Corps declared the site as excess in 1955 and in 1958, control of the site was given to the General Services Administration.

In 1959, 130 acres comprising the western portion of the original site were sold. In 1972, the parcels that comprised the north, central and eastern parts of the original site were sold to various local government and private interests. This included property north of the existing warehouses that was developed into a small industrial park, and the properties in the northeast portion of the original site property, as well as the pistol range, fire practice area, and burning area.

In the early 1980's, the Defense National Stockpile Center, under the General Services Administration, assumed management responsibility for the site. In 1988, the stockpile program was transferred to the Defense Logistics Agency and then renamed the Defense National Stockpile. Ownership of the property remains with the General Services Administration. There are currently 13 full-time employees at the Depot.

The Depot contains large stockpiles of ore and minerals in ingots and drums as well as underground and above-ground storage tanks that may potentially be sources for the generation of hazardous or regulated substances. Many of the stockpiles are or have been stored in unprotected exterior locations that are exposed to the elements and subject to weathering. The majority of these materials are stored on gravel or bare ground. The Defense National Stockpile Center has never used the Depot for any kind of manufacturing or treatment process.

In 1998, the Defense Logistics Agency had a Preliminary Assessment conducted at the Depot to ascertain whether there existed the potential for any of the materials stored or used on the depot to be released into the environment via the soil, groundwater, surface water or air. When information developed in a Preliminary Assessment concludes that additional investigation is appropriate, a Site Investigation is conducted. The intent of the Site Investigation is to make a “yes/no” determination if:

1. The soil, surface water, or sediment contains concentrations of metal constituents above background and/or other applicable standards.
2. The contamination is attributable to Depot activities.
3. The potential to impact the shallow groundwater exists.

### **Findings of the Focused Site Investigation**

Based on the results of the Focused Site Investigation at the New Haven Depot, numerous areas throughout the New Haven Depot warrant further study.

- The ore piles are considered potential groundwater contaminant sources due to their exposure to weather and, in some cases, their direct contact with the surrounding soil.
- Arsenic, chromium and lead were all detected in soil samples in concentrations that exceed the state of Indiana remediation standards for residential and commercial property.
- Sediment samples from surface water channels contained elevated concentrations of barium, chromium, lead, nickel and zinc that warrant further assessment to further define the nature and extent of potential impact from the stockpiled material.
- Results of the analysis of groundwater, surface water, soil and air at the site exceeded thresholds defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This means that the site needs further evaluation to pinpoint specific sources as well as to analyze the extent of the migration of the targeted materials.

### **Conclusions**

- Arsenic, chromium and lead were all detected in soil samples in concentrations that exceed State of Indiana remediation standards for residential and commercial property.
- Sediment samples from surface water channels contained elevated concentrations of barium, chromium, lead, nickel and zinc that warrant further assessment to further define the nature and extent of potential impact from the stockpiled material.

- Results of the analysis of groundwater, surface water, soil and air at the site exceeded thresholds defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This means that the site needs further evaluation to pinpoint specific sources of contamination as well as to analyze the extent of the contamination. (Figure 1.)

## **Recommendations**

The Site Investigation produced the following recommendations:

- A further assessment of the potential for inorganic materials to migrate to shallow groundwater;
- A further assessment of inorganic constituents in the off-site drainage ditch and nearby wetlands;
- Collect site-specific data to be used to conduct the next level analysis. This next level will determine site-specific cleanup objectives.

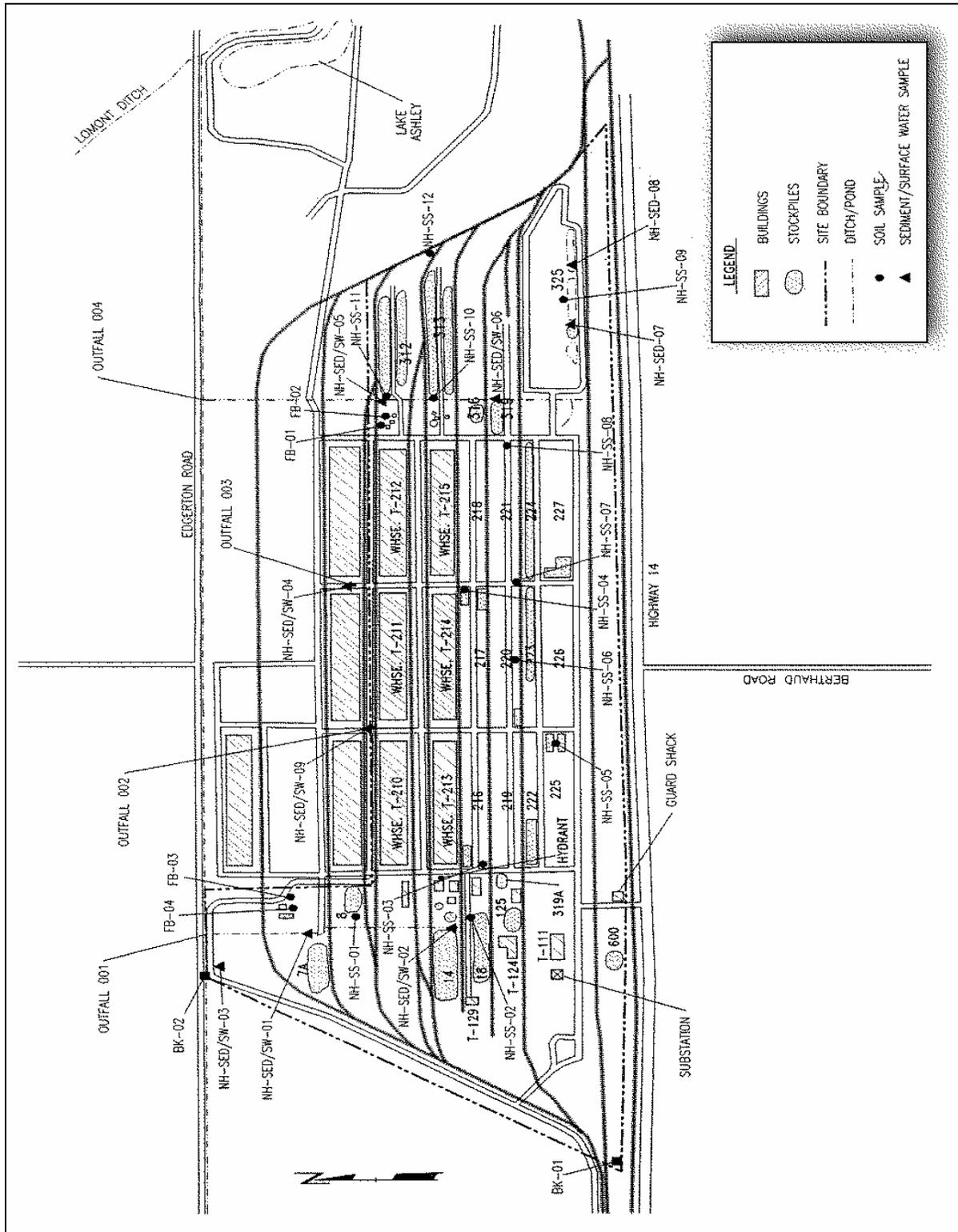


Figure 1. Location of samples taken at New Haven Depot, New Haven, Indiana

## **Section 4: Area Profile**

### **Community Profile**

The New Haven Depot is located in Allen County, Indiana. New Haven lies in the northeastern part of the state, in the central part of Allen County, to the east of the city of Fort Wayne. (Figure 2.)

The Depot lies approximately three miles east of the city of New Haven, on the north side of Dawkins Road, between Ryan Road to the west and Webster Road to the east. The area north, east and west of the Depot is industrial property. Adjoining the Depot property on the north side is the Jefferson Township industrial park and farmland. To the east is a public park and to the west is Superior Aluminum, farmland and wooded areas. (Figure 3.)

New Haven is part of the greater Fort Wayne area. The population of New Haven is 12,406 according to the year 2000 census, and land area is 9.2 square miles. Principal employment is in manufacture of durable goods and health services. Major employers are Nishikawa Standard Corporation, Do-It-Best Corporation and Eaton Corporation.

### **Geographical and Climatic Characterization**

The Depot and surrounding area are noted as having a gently northerly slope toward the Maumee River, approximately 2.5 miles north of the Depot. Regional groundwater is believed to flow to the northwest. Land use surrounding the Depot is a combination of industrial, agricultural and recreational. There are seven farmsteads located south of the Depot, immediately opposite Dawkins Road. The closest farmstead is 250 feet south of the south property fence.

The Depot is located in a geologic deposit – known as the “Maumee Lake plain unit” – which is flat and poorly drained. Much of Allen County is underlain by soils too impermeable and/or too wet to accept septic influent properly. Because of the low permeability of the soils, significant vertical migration of heavy metals is not anticipated. Mean annual precipitation is 34.75 inches.

### **Wildlife**

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources reports no threatened or endangered species have been found either on or in the vicinity of the New Haven Depot.



Figure 2. Location of the New Haven Depot within Indiana

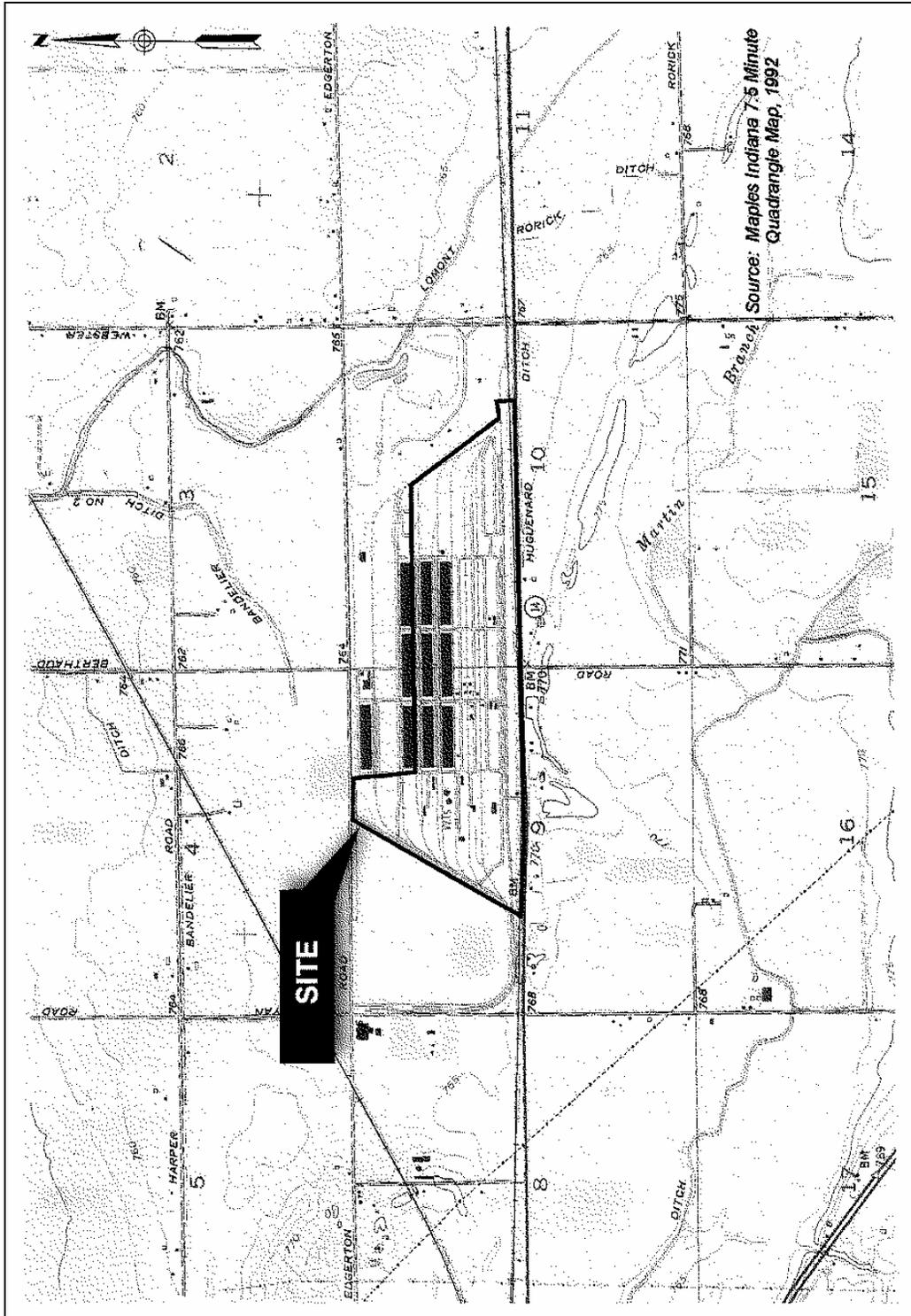


Figure 3. Site location within  
New Haven Depot,  
New Haven, Indiana

## **Section 5: Public Environmental Interests**

The information contained in this section was gathered from face-to-face interviews with many residents of the New Haven area. These public environmental interests reflect community concern with environmental issues in general, and the Defense Environmental Restoration Program at the New Haven Depot in particular. The interviews were conducted on April 11-12, 2001. (See Appendix A for a list of community citizens interviewed.)

### **Depot-Community Relations**

As a New Haven community neighbor for over 50 years, the New Haven Depot is a familiar, yet mostly unknown, entity. Although all respondents in the interviews were aware of the presence of the Depot, few were aware of its activities or its mission. Many respondents believed that munitions were stored on the Depot in the past, but were not sure about what was currently stored. Several interviewees also said that some in the community believe that munitions are still stored at the Depot.

Several public officials have a moderate level of detailed knowledge of the Depot, as they themselves or their subordinates worked there at one time or another. The public officials interviewed were for the most part aware that the Depot was a storage site for strategic materials. Fire, police, emergency management, and public health officials, as well as New Haven's mayor, were well aware of Depot activities. On the other hand, neighbors were generally unaware of specific activities, although some understood that the Depot was a storage site for raw materials. Two public officials said that many people in the greater Fort Wayne area, of which New Haven is a part, likely did not know of the existence of the Depot. Few of those interviewed, either officials or neighbors, were aware that the Depot may be eventually closed.

Neighbors and public officials who had contact with the Depot gave the manager high marks for cooperation and solving problems. The local fire department uses the Depot's water reservoir to fill tanker trucks to fight rural fires beyond the area served by hydrants. The local police department uses the Depot for specialized training. A neighbor praised the Depot manager for responding quickly to a problem stemming from the installation of high-intensity security lights that shone onto his property.

The three major issues of concern to the New Haven community are groundwater quality, the disposition of the property after Depot closure, and a concern that ordnance may be stored on the site.

### **Public Issues**

New Haven and the Fort Wayne, Indiana, metro region have a heightened sense of environmental awareness, much of it due to a long and contentious effort to close the Adams Center Landfill, a hazardous waste landfill that evidently violated the terms of its permit. The landfill was closed and efforts to remove much of the material in violation are ongoing. The efforts to close the landfill and related issues generated considerable media attention.

However, media interest in environmental issues is mixed, according to responses from interviewees. Most believe that the media covers environmental issues, but mostly on an *ad hoc* basis as is demonstrated by the hazardous waste landfill issue. An article on the New Haven Depot's storage of mercury that appeared in the Fort Wayne *News-Sentinel* was read by only two of the twelve interviewees and, according to the interviewees, has not generated any additional activity by other media.

Of the twelve people interviewed, only four public officials were aware of ongoing environmental studies at the Depot. However, most of the twelve were confident that Depot activities were conducted in a safe and proper manner.

Those interviewed were interested in follow-up information on further environmental studies as well as being kept up-to-date on any plans to close down the facility. The preferred means of communication would be mailed newsletters and fact sheets followed by an occasional public meeting. Most respondents indicated that they would like to hear from the Depot on a semi-annual to an annual basis. All respondents demonstrated some degree of willingness to serve on a Restoration Advisory Board.

## Section 6: Community Relations Activities and Timing

To meet the information desires of the community and to allow New Haven area residents to participate in the decision-making process, the Defense National Stockpile Center may schedule community relations activities throughout the Installation Restoration Program process at the New Haven Depot. These activities comply with the community involvement requirements of the National Contingency Plan and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, commonly called Superfund. We will review this Community Relations Plan throughout the Installation Restoration Program process to ensure that it continues to meet the public's information needs.

### Highlights of Program

The activities associated with this Community Relations Plan (CRP) are designed to keep area residents informed of cleanup actions and allow them ongoing opportunities to participate in the decision-making process. The Depot will conduct community relations activities that will coincide with technical activities on the Depot to ensure that information is received in a timely manner by the public.

The Depot's CRP serves as a planning document for community relations activities designed to inform and involve. It is a living document that guides the Depot through the ongoing process of outreach and communication to the community. The CRP activities are involved with several elements including the following:

- **Information Repositories (IRs)** - An Information Repository for the Depot is a required project file for public use that contains site information, documents on site activities and general information about the cleanup program. Technical summaries, site reports and fact sheets are included. The purpose of these files is to allow the public open and convenient access to site-related documents so that the public may stay better informed about the cleanup process. (Refer to Appendix B for the location of the Depot's IRs.)
- **Mailing List** – We have compiled an initial mailing list of individuals and organizations interested in Installation Restoration Program activities at the New Haven Depot. Other individuals and organizations that wish to be included in our mailings should contact Steve Bourn at the New Haven Depot, (219) 749-5953. (See Appendix C for the current mailing list.)
- **Community Meetings** - Community meetings provide an open forum for information exchange among the Depot, other agencies, the media and the public. These meetings would inform area residents of the studies' results and provide a forum for community members to ask questions or offer comments and suggestions on our findings. After the meetings, minutes are prepared and made available to the public at future RAB meetings and in the Information Repositories.

- **Fact Sheets/Newsletters/Others** - The Depot is committed to providing simple, clear explanations of findings, risk information and remedial technologies in the form of fact sheets, newsletters and progress reports to address the concerns expressed by the community. Community members are encouraged to request information. This information will also be placed in the Information Repositories.
- **Public Comment Periods** - Following the publication of environmental cleanup decision documents, the public will have a 30-day period to review and provide comments on the document or selected cleanup method. Public comment meetings will be held during required time periods for environmental cleanup documents. The public will be notified of these meetings through the local media. They will be held at a time and place convenient to the general public. Minutes of these meetings will be prepared and made available to the public at RAB meetings and in the Information Repositories.
- **Restoration Advisory Board** – If there is significant public concern, the Defense National Stockpile Center may form a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) through which area residents will participate in the Installation Restoration Program. This group will review the technical information developed during and following the Remedial Investigation. The Board provides an open forum for discussion and exchange of information between the public and the government agencies involved. Its members would be asked to assist the Depot in sharing information with the local community. Included in this group would be leaders of local community groups, citizen representatives and local public officials.

### **Planned Community Relations Activities**

- Conduct public meetings during public comment periods for environmental cleanup decision documents as required.
- Prepare responsiveness summaries following public comment periods for the proposed plans.
- Provide responses to written and oral comments from public comment periods. Comments will be considered and incorporated, as appropriate, and attached to final documents, such as Records of Decision (RODs) or Environmental Assessments.
- Make copies of the RODs available for public review at the local Information Repositories after RODs are approved and signed by the EPA and prior to the commencement of the Remedial Action. A Notice of Availability for the ROD will be published in local newspapers that will also summarize the basis for and purpose of the selected action.
- Revise the Community Relations Plan when actions have occurred that change the Depot's approach to community relations, such as activities appropriate for the Remedial Design/Remedial Action phase. Revisions to the Community Relations Plan should

update facts and verify information; assess the community relations program to date and indicate what approach the Depot should take; develop a strategy to prepare the community for a future role in the environmental cleanup process; and conduct additional community interviews, if necessary.

**For Additional Information**

The point of contact for all inquiries related to Installation Restoration Program activities at the New Haven Depot is:

Steve Bourn  
New Haven Depot  
15411 Dawkins Road  
New Haven, IN 46774-9644  
Telephone: (219) 749-5953

Additional information related to the Installation Restoration Program activities may be requested from:

DNSC Public Affairs  
Attn: Environmental Division  
8725 John J. Kingman Road  
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6223  
Telephone: (703) 767-4430

**Appendix A:  
Installation Restoration Program  
Community Relations Plan  
Interviewees**

The following people were interviewed during the preparation of this Community Relations Plan. The Defense National Stockpile Center recognizes their individual contributions to this effort and appreciates their involvement.

John Bennett, Chief  
New Haven-Adams Township Fire  
Department  
910 Hartzell Road  
New Haven, IN 46774

Terry McDonald, Mayor  
City of New Haven  
815 Lincoln Hwy. East  
New Haven, IN 46774

David Camperman  
Allen County Dept. of Health  
1 East Main  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Ed LaRocque  
Allen County Emergency Management Agency  
1 East Main Street  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Ron Hakes (neighbor)  
Trustee, Jefferson Township  
14230 Paulding Road  
New Haven, IN 46774

Greg Roth, Captain  
Allen County Sheriff's Department  
12535 Lima Road  
Fort Wayne, IN 46818

Ron Kammeyer  
Asst. Principal  
Woodlan High School  
17215 Woodburn Road  
Woodburn, IN 46797

Francis Speith (neighbor)  
Jefferson Township Parks Administrator  
1701 South Webster Road  
New Haven, IN 46774

Betty Lamont (neighbor, private citizen)

Mike Sweet, Chief of Police  
City of New Haven  
815 Lincoln Hwy. East  
New Haven, IN 46774

Byron LaPierre (neighbor, private citizen)

Mark Wickersham, District Director,  
Office of U.S. Congressman Mark Souder  
E.Ross Adair Federal Bldg.  
1300 South Harrison St., Rm. 3105  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

**Appendix B:  
Installation Restoration Program  
Information Repositories**

The public information files for the New Haven Depot Installation Restoration Program are held at:

Allen County Public Library  
New Haven Branch  
435 Ann Street  
New Haven, IN 46774  
Telephone: (219) 421-1345  
Hours of Operation:  
M-W: 10am-9pm; Th-F: 10am-6-pm; Sat. 10am-2pm

Allen County Public Library  
Woodburn Branch  
22735 Main Street  
Woodburn, IN 46797  
Telephone: (219) 421-1370

New Haven Depot  
15411 Dawkins Road  
New Haven, IN 46774-9644  
Telephone: (219) 749-5953

Hours of Operation:  
M-F: 7:30am-4:00pm

Point of Contact: Steve Bourn

**Appendix C:  
Installation Restoration Program  
Mailing List**

The following individuals, agencies and organizations comprise our initial mailing list. These individuals and organizations will receive information, as it becomes available, on Installation Restoration Program activities at the New Haven Depot. Other individuals or organizations wishing to be included on the mailing list should contact Steve Bourn at (219) 749-5953.

## **Key Community Leaders and Interested Parties**

### **City of New Haven Elected Officials**

Terry McDonald, Mayor  
815 Lincoln Hwy East  
New Haven, IN 46774  
(260) 749-5720

Harold West, City Council-2<sup>nd</sup> Dist.  
1330 Scots Lane  
New Haven, IN 46774  
(260) 749-0089

Robert Byrd- City Council-4<sup>th</sup> Dist.  
3428 Cedar Valley Dr.  
New Haven, IN 46774  
(260) 493-2322

John Overman, Council-at-Large  
745 Park Avenue  
New Haven, IN 46774  
(260) 493-4242

Paul Farquhar, City Council-1<sup>st</sup> Dist.  
1128 Summit Street  
New Haven, IN 46774  
(260) 493-8015

Thomas Lewandowski, City Council-3<sup>rd</sup> Dist.  
704 Lincoln Hwy East  
New Haven, IN 46774  
(260) 749-0802

Wayne Doenges-City Council-5<sup>th</sup> Dist.  
932 W. Circle Dr.  
New Haven, IN 46774  
(260) 749-2657

Terry Werling, Council-at-Large  
1705 Berwick Lane  
New Haven, IN 46774  
(260) 749-5609

### **Allen County Elected Officials**

Ed Rousseau, Dist. 1  
Room 200  
City-County Bldg  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802  
(260) 449-7555  
Fax: (260) 449-7568

Linda Bloom, Dist. 3  
Room 200  
City-County Bldg  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802  
(260) 449-7555  
Fax: (260) 449-7568

Marla Irving, Dist. 2  
Room 200  
City-County Bldg  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802  
(260) 449-7555  
Fax: (260) 449-7568

### **Federal Elected Officials**

Mark Souder, U.S. Representative, 4<sup>th</sup> Dist.  
E. Ross Adair Federal Bldg.  
1300 S. Harrison St.  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Evan Bayh, U.S. Senator  
463 Russell Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington, DC 20510  
(317) 554-0750

Richard Lugar, U.S. Senator  
306 Hart Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington, DC 20510  
(317) 226-5555

### **State Environmental Officials**

Peggy Dorsey  
Indiana Department of Environmental  
Management  
Voluntary Remediation Program  
100 North Senate Ave.  
P.O. Box 6015  
Indianapolis, IN 46206-6015

### **State Elected Officials**

Charles Meeks, State Senator, 14<sup>th</sup> Dist.  
200 W. Washington  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
(800) 382-9467  
(317) 232-9400

## Media (New Haven, Indiana Area)

The Allen County Times (weekly)  
512 Broadway  
New Haven, IN 46774  
(260) 493-2464

Fort Wayne News-Sentinel  
600 W. Main Street  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802  
(260) 461-8222  
Fax:( 260) 461-8817  
e-mail: [nseditor@news-sentinel.com](mailto:nseditor@news-sentinel.com)

Journal Gazette  
600 W. Main Street  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802-1408  
(260) 461-8335  
Fax: (260) 461-8648  
e-mail: [jgnews@jg.net](mailto:jgnews@jg.net)

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**Appendix D:  
Installation Restoration Program  
Glossary**

**Comment Period:** A period, usually 30 days, when members of the public review and comment on specific documents or proposed actions.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act:** A federal law, often called Superfund, enacted by Congress in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

**Decision Document:** A formal published record of a significant decision made regarding an Installation Restoration Program site. Decision Documents are prepared when a site requires no further action or when a site remediation method has been selected.

**Focused Feasibility Study:** The Focused Feasibility Study is used to select the most appropriate remedial alternative for a site, to prepare cost estimates and to initiate the remedial design. When circumstances limit the number of available options, and therefore the number of available alternatives developed, a Focused Feasibility Study, focusing on two or three alternatives, may be applicable.

**Groundwater:** Water beneath the earth's surface, found in soil, sand and other porous substances. Groundwater may be pumped to the surface and used as a source of drinking water or for irrigation.

**Hydrogeologic Study:** The study of the geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water.

**Information Repository:** A place where current information, technical reports and reference documents concerning a Defense National Stockpile Center Installation Restoration Program site are stored. The Information Repository is usually in a public library near the depot and is available for public access and review.

**Installation Restoration Program:** A Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. It was established to identify, assess, investigate and clean up substances at past disposal and spill sites.

**Monitoring Well:** A well used to collect groundwater samples for water quality analysis or to measure groundwater levels. A monitoring well can also be a well drilled at a hazardous waste site to collect groundwater samples for the purpose of physical, chemical or biological analysis to determine the amounts, types and distribution of substances in the groundwater beneath or migrating from a site.

**National Environmental Policy Act of 1969:** A federal law requiring all federal agencies to conduct environmental assessments of any agency actions that may significantly affect public health, welfare or the environment.

**Preliminary Assessment:** The first phase of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program. It consists primarily of past and present depot employee interviews and a thorough review of operational and historic records of the depot. This

assessment discovers if potential environmental impacts exist on the depot. If further study is needed, a Site Inspection is conducted.

**Remedial Action:** The actual construction or implementation of the remedy selected to contain, control or remediate an identified site. This action follows the Remedial Design phase of the Installation Restoration Program.

**Remedial Design:** The development of technical specifications and engineering design necessary to carry out a Remedial Action.

**Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study:** Investigation and analytical studies conducted at an Installation Restoration Program site. The investigation and study fully define the type and extent of the environmental impacts, establish criteria for remediating the site, identify and screen potential alternative remedies and analyze the technologies and costs related to each potential alternative remedy.

**Remedial Measure:** An action taken, following completion of a Focused Feasibility Study, to remediate or control environmental impacts.

**Site Inspection:** The second phase of the Installation Restoration Program. A Site Inspection begins if the Preliminary Assessment suggests the existence of environmental impacts at a particular site. This second phase involves on-scene inspection and sampling of soil, surface water and groundwater. The samples are analyzed to confirm the presence or absence of environmental impacts.

**Solvent:** A liquid substance that dissolves or disperses other substances.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act:** A federal law enacted by Congress in 1986. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. This Act sets cleanup standards that strongly favor permanent remedies, gives the Environmental Protection Agency more control over cleanup procedures and involves states and the public in the cleanup decision-making process. This Act sets health and safety standards for workers at cleanup sites.

**Surface Water:** Ground-level bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes and streams.

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:** The primary federal agency responsible for enforcement of federal laws protecting the environment.