



THE MEMPHIS DEPOT TENNESSEE

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

AR File Number 34

**DRAFT-FINAL RI FOLLOW-ON STUDY
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**

For:

**DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION REGION CENTRAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

Contract No. DACA87-90-D0030

Prepared For:

**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
HUNTSVILLE DIVISION
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA**

MAY 1993

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SL016.14

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Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010-5422 (2)

Commander (901) 775-6969
Defense Distribution Region Central
Attention: DDRC-DW (C. Johnson)
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) outlines the community relations activities to be conducted during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Follow-On Study at the Defense Distribution Region Central (DDRC), Memphis, Tennessee. The purpose of the community relations program is to involve community residents living near the DDRC in activities and decisions related to the cleanup of the contamination at the site. The community will be provided with accurate and timely information which will enable interested persons to comment on, and provide input to, decisions to the response actions. Several mechanisms will be employed to distribute information and receive input from community residents. These mechanisms include but are not limited to:

- **Fact Sheets** to summarize current or proposed activities of the cleanup program;
- **Establishment of an Information Repository** which contains general site information including specific site environmental reports and analytical data;
- **News Conferences to Local Media** to report important developments during or after the RI and to report plans for future actions at the site;
- **News Releases to Local Media** to announce public meetings, report the results of public meetings; or describe how citizen concerns were considered during the selection of the response action;
- **Public Meetings** to provide an opportunity for the public to ask questions and offer comments to the regulatory agencies on proposed activities of the cleanup program including proposed response actions; and the
- **Establishment of a Technical Review Committee** which is composed of interested community residents, DDRC officials, and federal and state environmental regulatory officials whose purpose is to provide input into the selection of the response action.

The information in this CRP is based on information received from the Memphis Chamber of Commerce; the Memphis Light, Gas, and Water Company; the Memphis Chief Administrative Office; the Memphis Office of Planning and Development; newspaper articles from the *Commercial Appeal* and the *Daily News*; the

August 24, 1990, RI/FS report prepared by Law Environmental; and from the DDRC public affairs department.

This CRP has been divided into the following sections:

- Capsule Site Description;
- Definition of a Remedial Response;
- Community Background;
- Highlights of the Community Relations Program;
- Techniques and Timing; and
- Appendices

This CRP may be revised after completion of the community interviews and at the completion of the RI/FS process in order to reflect community concerns and styles of communication preferred by the community.

2.0 CAPSULE SITE DESCRIPTION

The Defense Depot Memphis began operations in 1942 with the mission to inventory and supply materials for the U.S. Army. In 1964, the Depot's mission was expanded to include a complete range of commodities for the Department of Defense (DOD) under the auspices of the Defense Supply Agency now known as the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). In September 1991, the Depot became known as Defense Distribution Region Central (DDRC), to reflect its expanded mission. The current mission of DDRC is to store and distribute supplies such as food, clothing, electronic items, petroleum products, construction, industrial, medical, and general supplies to military bases, including some civil agencies located in the Southeastern United States, Puerto Rico, and Panama.

Defense Distribution Region Central is a 642-acre site located in Shelby County, Memphis, Tennessee, approximately five miles east of the Mississippi River and northeast of the Junction of Interstate 240 and Interstate 55. DDRC is located four miles southeast of the central business district and one mile northwest of the Memphis International Airport, as is shown on Figure 1. DDRC is bordered on the north and east by residential property and on the south and west by commercial property.

Defense Distribution Region Central is one of Memphis' largest employers, with approximately 2,100 employees. The site's total annual contribution to the Memphis metropolitan economy is approximately \$125 million. There are

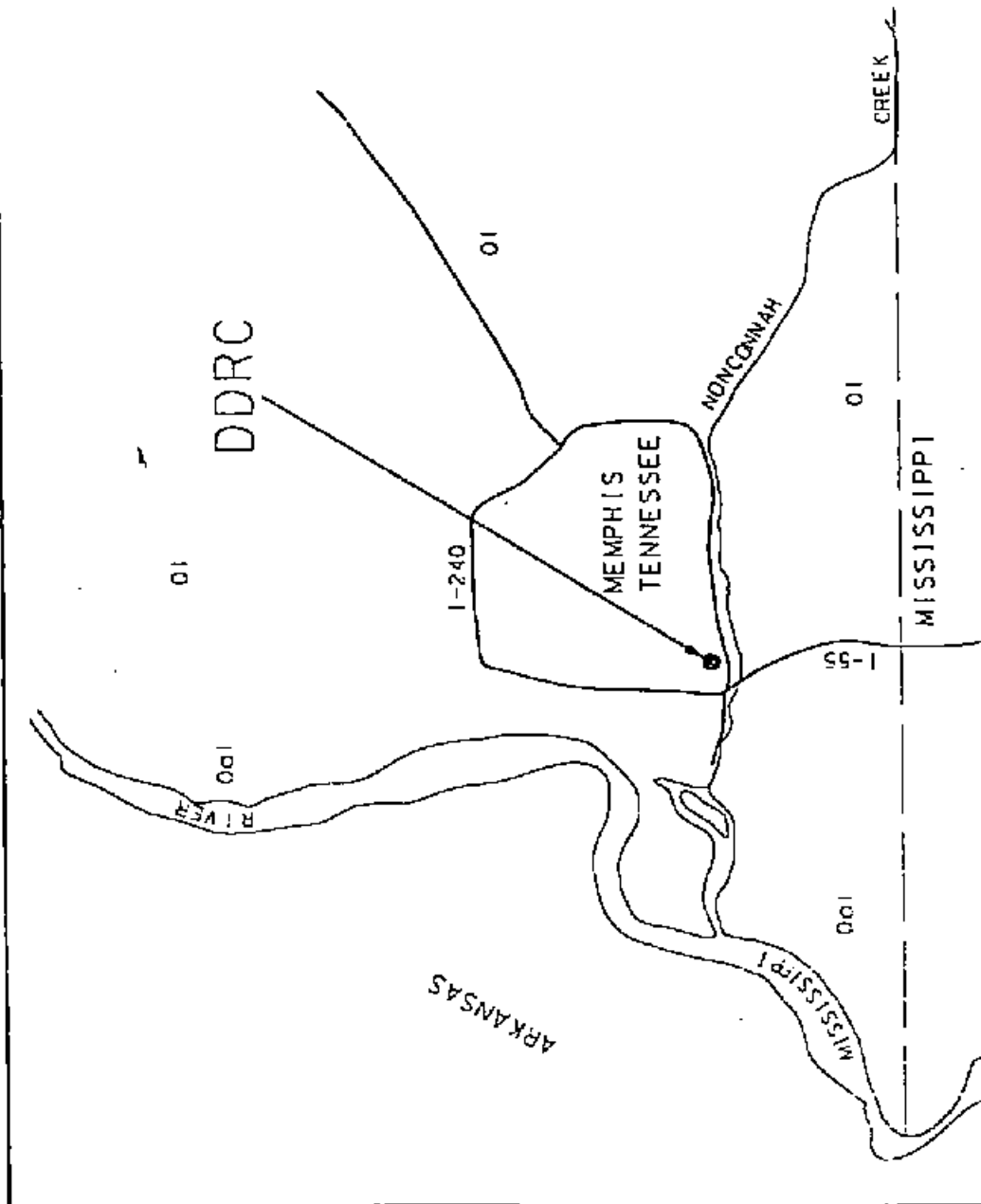


FIGURE 1:
DDRC LOCATION IN MEMPHIS
METROPOLITAN AREA

DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION
REGION CENTRAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

ENGINEERING-SCIENCE
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ES

118 buildings, 24 miles of railroad track, and 36 miles of paved streets located on the facility. DDRC has approximately 6.0 million square feet of open storage space.

2.1 Results of the Remedial Investigation

An operable unit represents a discrete response measure, consistent with a permanent remedy, but not the permanent remedy itself. The purpose for dividing a site into operable units is to expedite cleanup. Four operable units have been identified for grouping sites at DDRC: Dunn Field, Southwest Corner-Main Installation, Southeast Watershed and Golf Course, and the Main Installation-North Central Region (Figure 2). Each of these operable units includes contaminant sites that were identified during the Remedial Investigation in 1989 and 1990, or during the RCRA Facility Assessment in 1990. Tables 1 through 4 list these sites for each operable unit, and Table 5 includes sites not assigned to an operable unit. The location of the Dunn Field sites is shown in Figure 3 (taken from the 1990 RI Report). The location of sites on the main installation is shown in Figure 4.

The Dunn Field operable unit includes 23 SWMU and RI/FS sites. Of these, 21 are sites where burial of wastes have been documented or discovered during the RI. These sites are located in the northwest quadrant of Dunn Field. The other two sites include an area where open burning was periodically done and an area where pesticides have been stored. The open burn area was investigated with one soil boring during the RI. The results of the analyses revealed the presence of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), pesticides and metal contamination. Also, a soil sample collected near the building where pesticides had been stored exhibited pesticide contamination. Ground-water monitoring wells installed in the uppermost aquifer identified the presence of chlorinated volatile organic and metal compounds.

The Southwest Corner-Main Installation operable unit includes the former hazardous materials recoupment area (Building 1088); the sandblasting and painting area (Building 1084) and associated buildings (Buildings 1085 and 1086); and the maintenance shop area (Building 770). The analyses of surface soil samples collected near the sandblasting and painting area during the RI (including adjacent buildings) revealed the presence PAHs, pesticides, lead and other metals. The soils surrounding the maintenance shop also were investigated during the RI. Analyses of these soil samples revealed the presence of chlorinated solvents, PAHs, and pesticides. Ground-water monitoring wells installed in the uppermost aquifer at this operable unit area revealed the presence of trichloroethene (TCE), tetrachloroethene (PCE), and metal compounds.

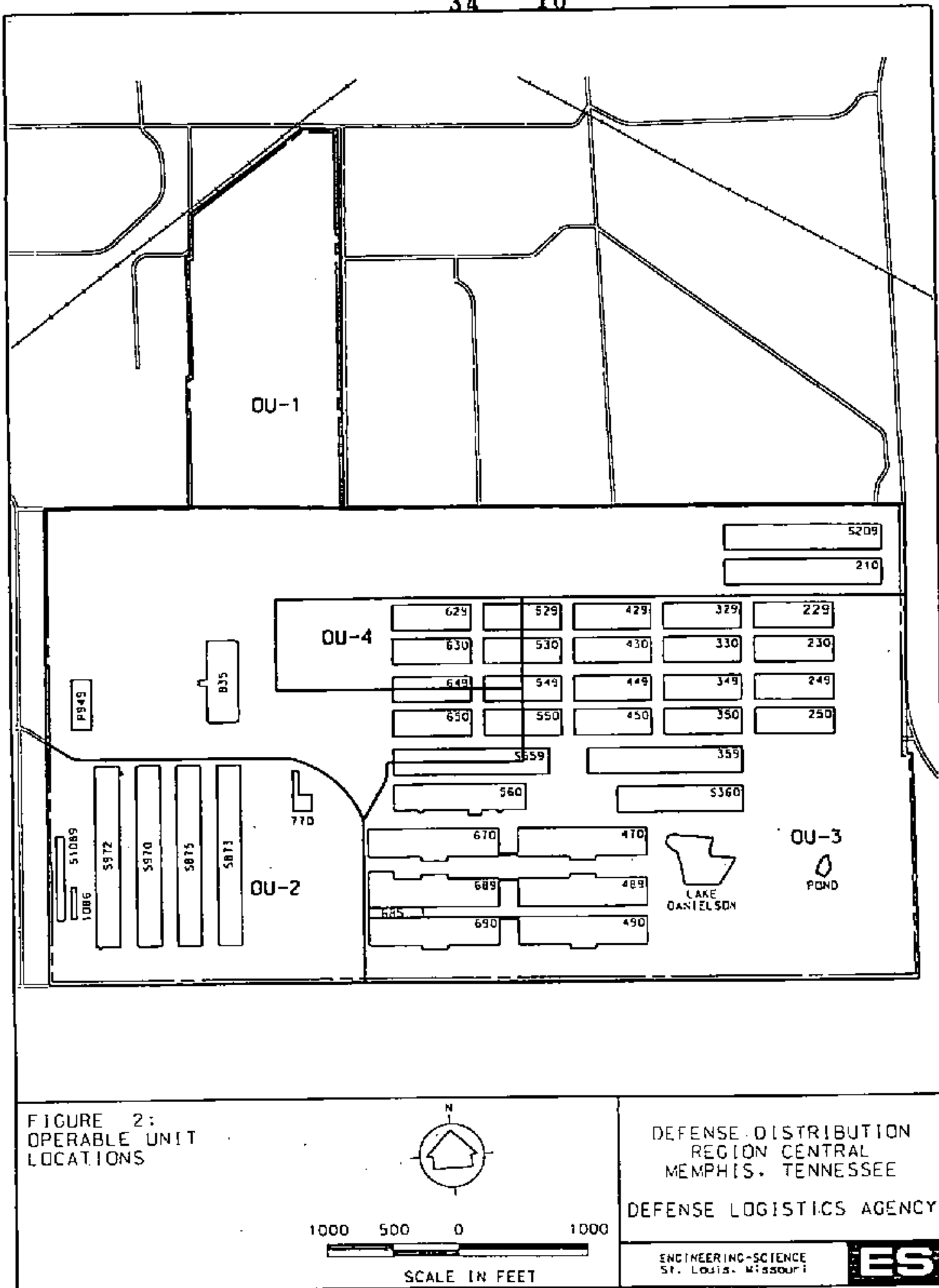


Table 1
SWMU and RI/FS Sites – Dunn Field
Operable Unit Number 1

SWMU Number	Description	RI/FS Number	RI/FS Description
1	Mustard Gas Burial Site	1	Mustard and Lewisite
2	Ammonia Hydroxide Burial site	2	Ammonium Hydroxide and Glacial Acetic Acid
3	Mixed Chemical Burial Site A	3	Various Chemicals; Orthotolidine Dihydrochloride
4	POL Burial Site	4	POL and Thinner
		5	POL and Thinner
5	Methyl Bromide Burial Site A	6	Methyl Bromide
6	Eye Ointment Burial Site	7	Eye Ointment
7	Nitric Acid Burial Site	8	Fuming Nitric Acid
8	Methyl Bromide Burial Site B	9	Methyl Bromide
9	Ashes and Metal Burial Site	10	Ashes and Metal Waste
10	Solid Waste Burial Site	74	Mixed Solid Waste
11	Trichloroacetic Acid Burial Site	11	Trichloroacetic Acid
12	Sulfuric and Hydrochloric Acid Burial	12	Sulphuric and Hydrochloric Acid
13	Mixed Chemical Burial Site B	13	Mixed Chemicals: Acid, Detergent, Aluminum Sulphate, and Sodium
14	Municipal Waste Burial Site	75	Municipal Waste
15	Sodium Burial Sites	14	Sodium
		15	Sodium Phosphate
		33	Sodium, Sodium Phosphate, Acid, Chlorinated Lime, and Medical Supplies
16	Unknown Acid Burial Site	16	Acid
		18	Acid
17	Mixed Chemical Burial Site C	17	Herbicides, Medical Supplies, and Cleaning Compounds
24	Former Miscellaneous Burn Site	31	Various Combustibles (SW Quadrant)
–		25	Pesticides & Herbicides (Bldg. 1184)

Table 2
SWMU and RI/FS Sites – Southwest Quadrant
Operable Unit Number 2

SWMU Number	Description	RI/FS Number	RI/FS Description
27	Former Recoup Area	60	POL (Bldg. 873)
—		64	DDT, banned pesticides (Bldg. 1084)
—		65	POL (Bldg. 1085)
—		68	Acids (Bldg. 1089)
29	Former Underground Waste Oil Storage Tank	66	Various Wastes (Bldg. 1086)
32	Sandblasting Waste Accumulation Area	67	Zinc chromate primer (Bldg. 1088)
34	Building 770 Underground Water Oil Storage Tanks	58	Waste Oil Fuel Oil

Table 3
SWMU and RI/FS Sites – Southeast Watershed
Operable Unit Number 3

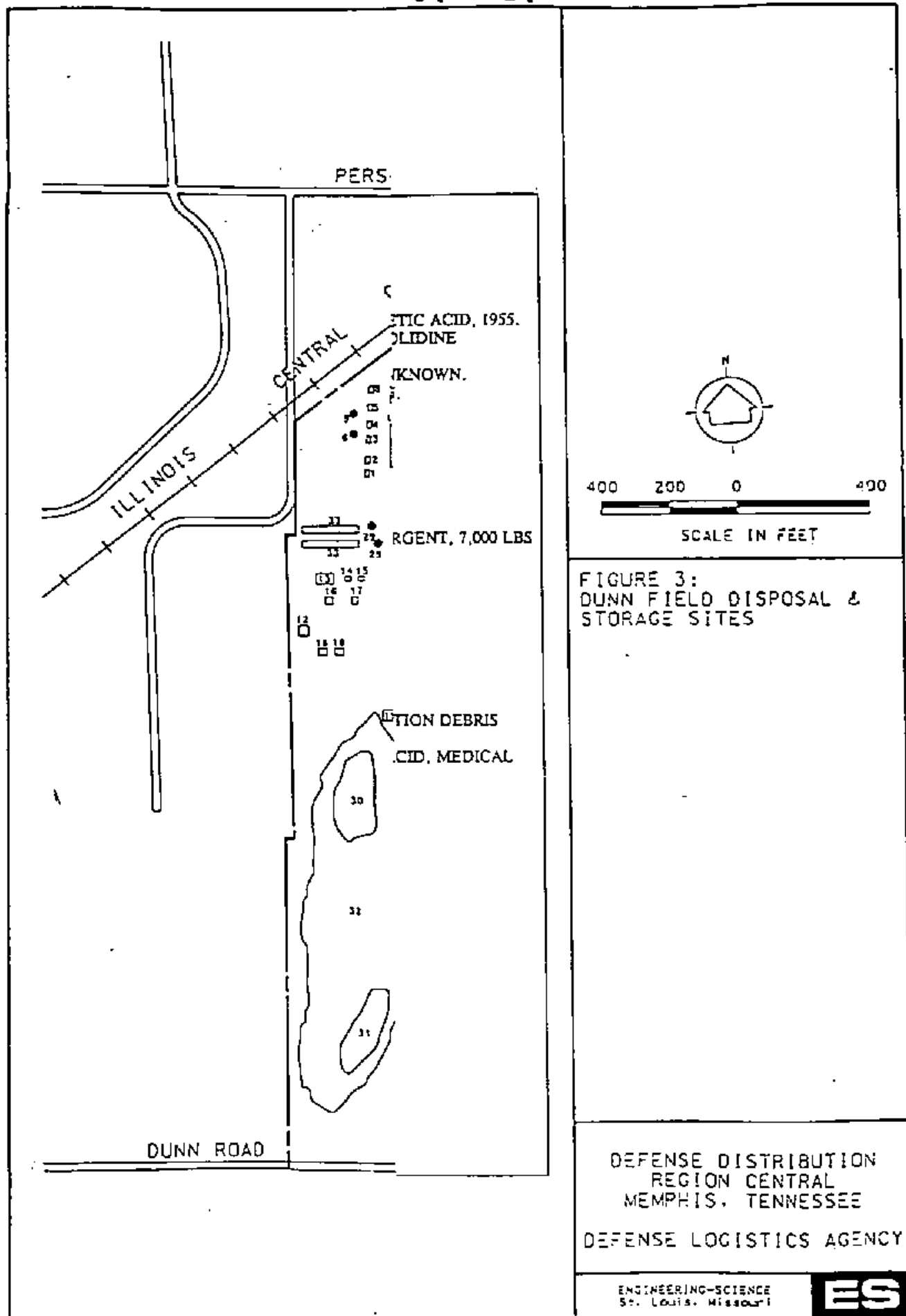
SWMU Number	Description	RI/FS Number	RI/FS Description
25	Golf Course Pond	42	2,4-D
26	Lake Danielson	43	2,4-D
—		38	Pesticides, herbicides (PAD 267)
—		40	Pesticides, cleaners (Bldg. 273)
48	Former PCB Transformer Storage Area	39	PCB's (Area 272)

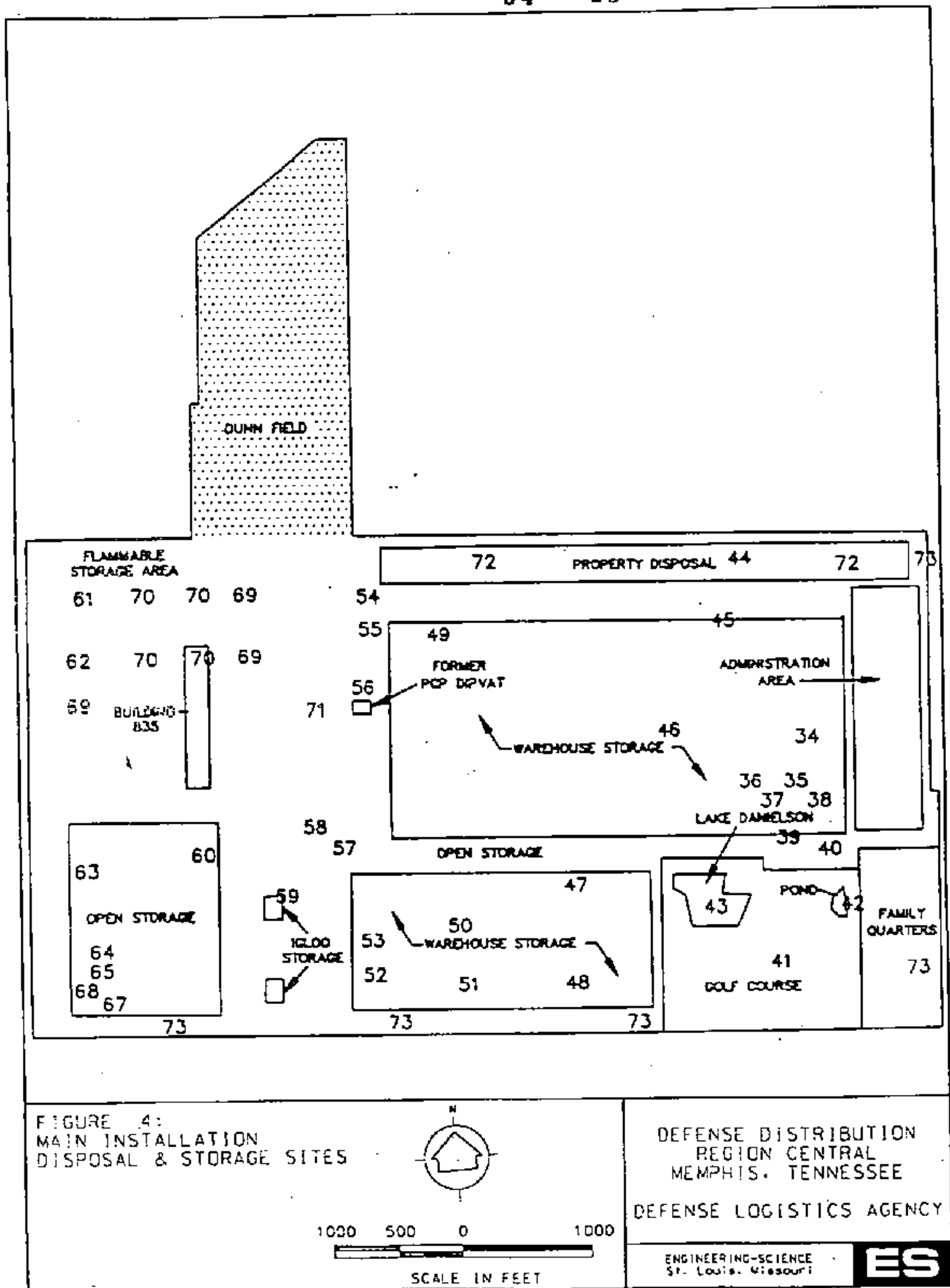
Table 4
SWMU and RI/FS Sites – North Central Area
Operable Unit Number 4

SWMU Number	Description	RI/FS Number	RI/FS Description
AOC	Building 629 Spill Area	49	DDT, Herbicides, Solvents, Oxidizers, Corrosives, Reactives, etc.
42	Former PCP Dip Vat Area	56	PCP, dioxin, furan
43	Former Underground PCP Tank Area	56	PCP, dioxin, furan
46	Former PCP Drying Area	56	PCP, dioxin, furan

Table 5
SWMU and RI/FS Sites – Not Included in Operable Units

SWMU Number	Description	RI/FS Number	RI/FS Description
18	Plane Crash Residue	21	Sanitary Waste, CN Canisters, and Smoke Pots
19	Former Tear Gas Canister Burn Site	20	Asphalt
20	Probable Asphalt Burial Site	22	XXCC-3 Impregnite
21	XXCC-3 Burial Site	—	—
28	Recoup Area Building	—	—
30	Paint Spray Booths (3)	—	—
31	Former Paint Spray Booth	—	—
33	Sandblasting Waste Drum Storage Area	67	Zinc chromate primer (Bldg. 1088)
35	DRMO Bldg T-308 Hazardous Waste Storage	44	DDT
36	DRMO Hazardous Waste Concrete Storage Pad	—	—
37	DRMO Hazardous Waste Gravel Storage Pad	—	—
38	DRMO Damaged/Empty Hazardous Materials Drum Storage Area	—	—
39	DRMO Damaged/Empty Lubricant Container Area	—	—
40	Safety-Kleen Units (9)	—	—
41	Satellite Drum Accumulation Area (5)	—	—
44	Former Wastewater Treatment Unit Area	56	PCP, dioxin, furan
45	Former Contaminated Soil Staging Area	56	PCP, dioxin, furan
47	Former Contaminated Soil Drum Storage Area	—	—
49	Medical Waste Storage Area	46	Medical Supplies and Waste
AOC-A	Dunn Field Drainage Ditch	23	Drainage Ditches (NE Quadrant)
AOC-B	Lake Danielson Outlet Ditch	—	—
AOC-C	Golf Course Pond Outlet Ditch	—	—
AOC-D	X-25 Flammable Solvents Storage Area	69	POL, Isooctane, Toluene, Acetone, MEK, Naphtha
AOC-E	DRMO Drainage Ditch	—	—
AOC-F	North Run-Off Area	—	—
AOC-G	West Run-Off Area	—	—
—	—	24	Pistol Range
—	—	26	Drain Pipe (NE Quadrant)
—	—	27	Bauxite (NE Quadrant)
—	—	28	Fluorspar (SE Quadrant)
—	—	32	Bauxite (SW Quadrant)
—	—	34	XXCC-3 (Bldg. 249)
—	—	35	POL (Bldg. 253)
—	—	36	MOGAS (Bldg. 257)
—	—	37	POL (Bldg. 263)
—	—	41	2,4-D, M2A1 & M4 flamethrower liquid fuels
—	—	45	Flammables, toxics, etc... (Bldg. 319)
—	—	50	Unknown Wastes near Bldg. 689
—	—	51	Unknown Wastes near Bldg. 690
—	—	52	Unknown Wastes near Bldgs. 689 & 690
—	—	53	Alcohol, acetone, Toluene, Naphtha, NF
—	—	54	Fuels, misc. liquids, wood, paper (Vicinity S702)
—	—	55	Fuel & cleaners dispensing (Bldg. 720)
—	—	57	Fuel oil (Bldg. 765)
—	—	59	Flammables (Bldg. 783)
—	—	61/62	POL (Bldg. 949)
—	—	63	Flammables, solvents, waste oil, etc. (Bldg. 972)
—	—	70	POL, various chemicals (RR tracks 1,2,3,4,5,6)
—	—	71	Herbicide (All RR tracks)
—	—	72	Waste Oil (PDO yard)
—	—	73	2, 4 D (All grassed areas)





The Southeast Watershed and Golf Course operable unit includes Golf Course Pond, Lake Danielson, the former storage area, Pad 267 and Building T-273. The Golf Course Pond and Lake Danielson lie on the lower reaches of the watershed draining the central and southeast portions of DDRC. Within this basin are potential sources of petroleum hydrocarbons, PCBs and pesticides. Outflows from Lake Danielson and Golf Course Pond pass southward off-site to Nonconnah Creek. Analyses of surface soils collected from the Golf Course Pond during the RI revealed the presence of PAHs, pesticides and metals. Analyses of sediment samples collected from Lake Danielson and Golf Course Pond exhibited the presence of both PAHs and pesticides. Finally, the analyses of surface soil samples collected around Building T-273 and from the former PCB storage area revealed the presence of pesticides; and pesticides and PAHs respectively.

The Main Installation-North Central Region includes the former pentachlorophenol (PCP) dipvat area now occupied by Building 737, and by Building 629, which is a hazardous materials storage area. Analyses of soil samples collected during the RI from areas around the former dipvat area revealed the presence of pesticides.

2.2 Previous and On-Going Studies

The Installation Restoration Program (IRP) is authorized by the Defense Environmental Restoration Program and implemented in a manner consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and its implementing regulation, the National Oil Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The IR program applies to all active installations.

The IR program provides a structured but flexible approach for identifying, evaluating, and cleaning up sites where hazardous substances have been released into the environment and for which the DOD is responsible. From 1973 to 1988, several environmental studies were conducted at DDRC to support specific military management objectives. In 1988, Law Environmental, Inc. initiated a RI/FS at the site in accordance with the IR program. In September 1990, Law Environmental published both the remedial investigation and the feasibility study reports. This study identified 75 sites within DDRC that had a potential for release of contaminants into the environment. These two reports represent the most comprehensive environmental investigation ever conducted at the DDRC facility.

The purpose of the RI/FS reports were to 1) determine the presence or absence of contaminants in both the on-site surface soils and the ground water beneath

the site; 2) determine the extent of contamination; 3) evaluate the risks posed to human health and the environment due to the presence of contaminants whose origin is the site; and 4) evaluate remedial technologies which are most appropriate to address the contamination problem. In February 1992, EPA placed this site on its National Priorities List (NPL) due to concerns that contaminants from DDRC could potentially threaten the city's drinking water aquifer.

In 1989, a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Facility Assessment (RFA) was conducted to identify the number and location of solid waste management units (SWMUs) and other Areas of Concern (AOCs) at DDRC. During the RFA, a total of 49 SWMUs including 8 AOCs were identified. These SWMUs and AOCs are to be addressed in accordance with requirements and schedules specified in the RCRA corrective action permit issued to DDRC in September 1990, by the Tennessee Department of Environmental Conservation (TDEC). Currently a federal facilities agreement (FFA) is being negotiated between DDRC, the EPA and the TDEC to develop a framework to address the environmental problems cited under both Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and CERCLA.

Defense Distribution Region Central has begun work to develop an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) for ground water contamination beneath the Dunn Field area of the installation. Studies were initiated in 1992 to determine aquifer characteristics in the uppermost aquifer where organics and metal contaminants were found during the Remedial Investigation. Engineering studies are underway to develop a temporary remedial measure to control the spread of ground-water contamination. An IRM would be an effective initial step until the full extent of contamination is known and a permanent solution is developed.

2.3 Regional Ground-Water Hydrogeology

The uppermost aquifer beneath Dunn Field, known as the fluvial aquifer, is not used by the city of Memphis for drinking because of its variable quality, high hardness and elevated ion concentration. It is in this aquifer that chlorinated volatile organic and metal compounds were identified during the RI. Beneath the fluvial aquifer lies the Jackson Clay confining layer. Beneath the Jackson Clay confining layer is the Memphis Sand Aquifer. This aquifer is the shallowest artesian aquifer in the Memphis area. It is this aquifer that is used by the city of Memphis for its municipal water supplies. Due to erosional features, some of the Jackson Clay confining layer has thinned immediately south of Dunn Field. It is documented that some areas of the Memphis Sand Aquifer are directly overlain by the fluvial aquifer. However, to date,

no contamination has been identified in the Memphis Sand Aquifer in the DDRC vicinity. Figure 5 presents a geological cross-section of the hydrogeology around Memphis.

2.4 Conclusions of the Remedial Investigation

The overall conclusion of the Remedial Investigation report was that several data gaps needed to be addressed before any remedial action could commence at the site. These gaps are: 1) the horizontal extent of the ground-water contamination in the fluvial aquifer needs to be more clearly delineated; 2) the extent of surface soil contamination needs to be better defined; 3) the location of the hazardous waste burial sites needs to be delineated; and 4) the origin of the source that is contaminating Lake Danielson and Golf Course Pond needs to be identified.

2.5 Next Steps

Defense Distribution Region Central has commissioned the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CEHND), Huntsville Division to address the data gaps identified during the RI. A RI/FS Follow-On Study is scheduled to begin during the summer of 1993.

3.0 TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

In recognition of the need for people living near Superfund sites to be well informed and involved with the decisions concerning the site, DDRC proposes that a Technical Review Committee (TRC) be established in accordance with the requirements of CERCLA Title II Section 211. The TRC would be comprised of interested community residents, DDRC officials, and federal and state environmental regulatory officials. The purpose of the TRC would be to provide input into the selection of the response action. Accordingly, the TRC would review and comment on all decisions concerning the remediation methods and control measures proposed by the agencies to eliminate the source(s) of contamination and clean up the environment. The charter proposed for this committee is presented in Table 6, and further information on the TRC is presented in Appendix A.

4.0 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program provides grants with which local groups affected by Superfund sites can obtain independent assistance in understanding cleanup activities at the site. TAGs help people affected by Superfund

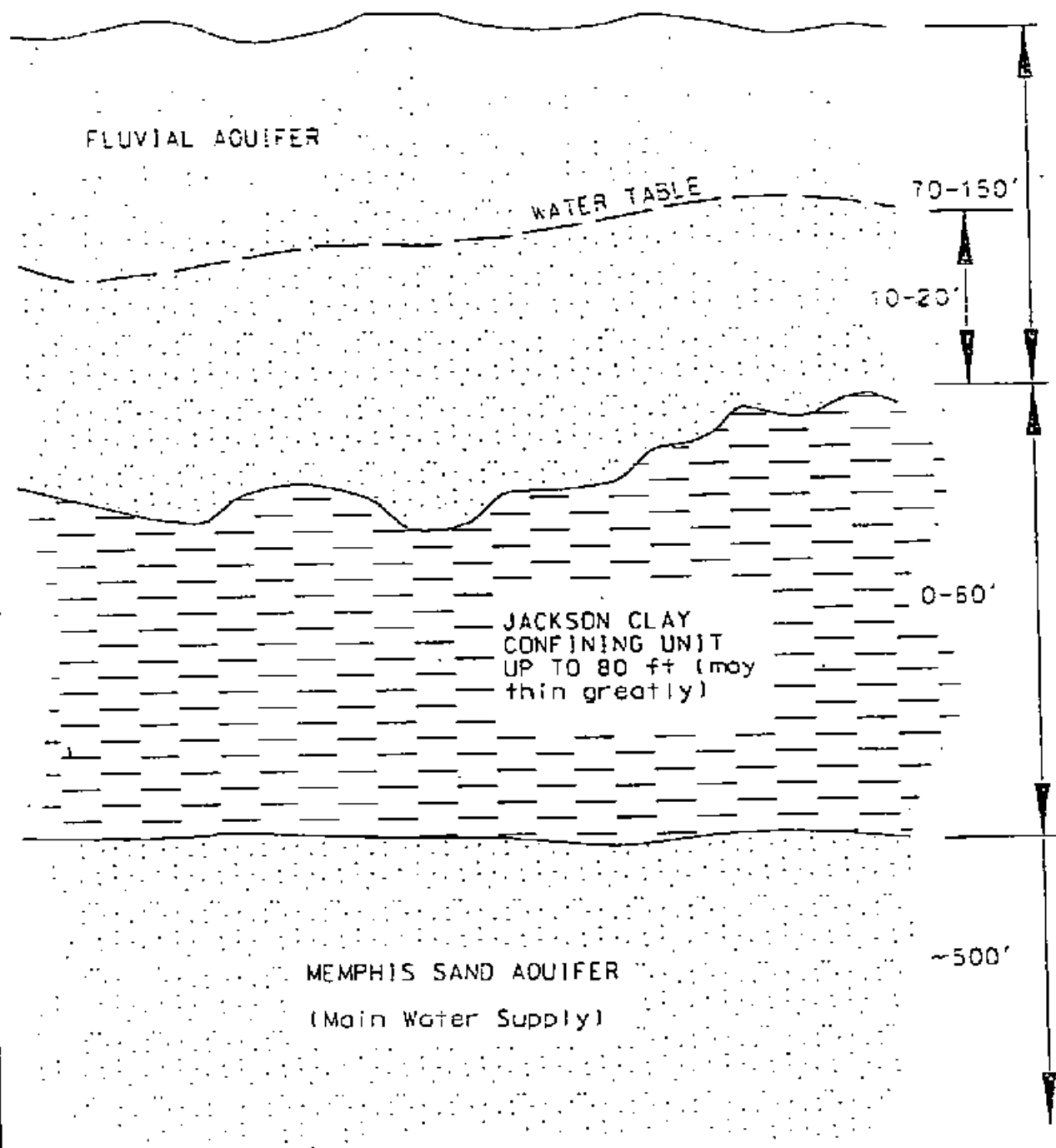


FIGURE 5:
REPRESENTATIVE
CROSS SECTION

DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION
REGION CENTRAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

ENGINEERING-SCIENCE
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TABLE 6
PROPOSED TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE CHARTER

-
1. **Name of Committee:** Technical Review Committee
 2. **Date Established:**
 3. **Date to be Terminated:** To continue until ground-water contamination problem is solved. To be reviewed on a 5-year basis from date of establishment.
 4. **Committee Type and Category:** Continuing inter-federal, state, and citizen.
 5. **Function:** To review progress concerning the remediation methods and control measures that will assist in eliminating the sources of contamination and cleanup of the environment. The periodic meeting of the Committee will augment the more frequent technical management working sessions held by the agencies directly involved in cleanup activity.
 6. **Direction and Control:** The committee receives its direction from the Commander and submits reports to the Commander, Defense Distribution Region Central (DDRC).
 7. **Authority:** Statutory. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Chapter 160, Environmental Restoration, Section 2705, paragraph C, Notice of Environmental Restoration Activities.
 8. **Administrative Support and Staff Arrangements:** DERA funds.
 9. **Composition:**

Chairperson:	DBRC Commander
Secretary:	Public Affairs Coordinator <i>Dir. Chg. Inst. Serv.</i>
Members:	FFA Project Manager, DDRC-Memphis FFA Project Manager, USEPA FFA Project Manager, TDEC Representative, County Council Representative, City Council Concerned Citizen(s) Representative, Memphis State University
Associate Members:	DDRC Chief Counsel US Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Division <i>FACILITY ENGINEER</i>
-

sites to understand technical issues and data about the site. The purpose of the program is to help people to better articulate their concerns in the decision-making process.

Under the TAG program, an initial grant of up to \$50,000 is available for any site that is on the National Priorities List (NPL) or proposed for listing where EPA has begun a response action. Groups may use the grant money to hire a technical advisor to help them understand information that already exists about the site or that develops during the Superfund cleanup process. This information may include but is not limited to, analytical profiles of conditions of the site, the nature of the wastes involved, and the kinds of technology available to clean up the site.

Groups eligible to receive grants under the TAG program are those whose members may be affected by a release of toxic wastes from any facility listed on the NPL or proposed for listing where site work has begun. In general, groups of individuals who live near the site and whose health, economic well-being, or enjoyment of the environment are directly threatened are eligible. [For information on how to obtain a TAG, contact the USEPA Region IV at (404) 347-2234 (Ms. Rosemary Patton)].

5.0 INFORMATION CONTACT

For additional information concerning DDRC activities please contact:

- Mr. George Dunn
Public Affairs Officer
Defense Distribution Region Central
2163 Airways Blvd.
Memphis, Tennessee 38114-5210
(901) 775-6753

6.0 THE REMEDIATION PROCESS

6.1 What Is a Remedial Response?

A remedial response has two main phases: a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and a Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA). During the RI/FS, the type and extent of contamination at the site is determined, the potential risks posed by the site to human health and the environment are studied, and technologies which are most appropriate to clean up the site are evaluated. The time needed to complete a RI/FS is approximately one to two years. The results of this phase of the investigation culminate in both a RI and a FS report. During the RD/RA, the recommended cleanup technology identified in the FS report is

designed and construction is undertaken. The RD phase usually takes from six to nine months to complete. The time required to complete the RA, the construction phase of the project, varies according to the complexity of the site.

During the RI, a site's physical characteristics, as well as its source, nature, and extent of contamination, are defined. Aerial photographs may be taken of the site and surrounding area to map the physical features of the land and sources of water. A variety of techniques are used to locate contaminated ground water and buried drums and tanks that may contain hazardous substances. Samples are taken from soils, drums, lagoons, rivers, ground water, and air, then analyzed by an EPA-approved laboratory to determine if hazardous substances are present, and, if so, the type and amount. The information obtained during the RI will be used to identify the existing or potential risks that may be posed to human health and the environment by the site.

Once the extent of the contamination is known and the risk to human health and the environment is defined, the FS can begin. During the FS, specific remedies are considered and evaluated. The options that may be considered include:

- Removing hazardous substances from the site to an EPA-approved, licensed, hazardous waste facility for treatment, containment, or destruction;
- Destroying or treating the waste on site through incineration, solidification, or other treatment technologies;
- Containing the waste on site so that it can safely remain there and present no further problems;
- Identifying and removing the source of ground-water contamination and halting further spread of the contaminants; and
- Extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water and the discharge of the treated ground water to surface waters or to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

In rare circumstances, the recommended remedy may involve relocating residents to prevent further exposure.

6.2 Remedy Selection

Subsequent to the completion of the RI and FS reports, a proposed plan document is prepared. This document summarizes the remedial alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the FS report, identifies the preferred alternative, provides

the rationale for that preferred alternative, identifies any proposed waivers to cleanup standards and documents the support agency's (usually the state's) comments. This document is open to public review and comment on all of the alternatives considered in the FS report. This document along with the RI and FS reports are made available for public review by being placed in an administrative record file located in an information repository. The proposed plan can be presented in either a fact sheet or an expanded, more detailed format.

The administrative record file contains all of the information used by the EPA (with input from DDRC) to make its decision on the selection of a response action. A copy of this file is made available for public review by being placed in an information repository located near the site.

The public is informed of the availability of the proposed plan and the RI and FS reports through a newspaper advertisement. The advertisement is usually published two weeks prior to the beginning of the public comment period. The public is given a minimum of 30 days to express their opinion on EPA's preferred alternative including the other alternatives considered in the FS report. During the public comment period a public meeting is held at a location near the site to discuss the RI/FS reports and the proposed plan. This meeting also provides the public an opportunity for regulatory and site officials to answer their questions. During this public meeting, a transcript will be made and a copy of it will be placed in the administrative record file for public review.

The Record of Decision (ROD) presents the final remedial action plan selected for the site. Attached to the ROD is a Responsiveness Summary. The Responsiveness Summary presents a summary of the oral and written public comments received by EPA during the public comment period including EPA's responses to those comments. Subsequent to EPA's signing of the ROD package and prior to the commencement of any remedial action, the community is notified that a final remedial action plan has been selected by the EPA through an advertisement published in a local newspaper of general circulation. The ROD package is made available for public review by being placed in the site's administrative record file.

7.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

7.1 Community Profile

The city of Memphis is located in the southwest corner of Tennessee and is bordered on the west by the Mississippi River. Memphis was founded in 1819 and

became an incorporated city by 1849. By 1900, the city was already a major transportation and distribution center. Today, Memphis still remains one of the nation's largest distribution centers. Such companies as Federal Express, The Promus Companies Incorporated (formerly Holiday Corporation), International Paper, Northwest Airlines, and Malone & Hyde take full advantage of Memphis' excellent location and facilities to handle a wide variety of distribution and transportation needs. In addition to being one of the nation's largest distribution centers, Memphis has become one of the South's major medical centers. The medical industry contributes approximately \$2.5 billion to the economy annually.

The city of Memphis is approximately 300 square miles in size and had a recorded 1990 population of 610,337 people. Although the city is experiencing a 5.3 percent negative annual population growth, it still remains the largest city in Tennessee. The three largest industries in the Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) are as follows: 1) the wholesale and retail industry, which employs approximately 125,600 persons; 2) the service industry, which employs approximately 120,200; and 3) the government, which includes federal, state, and city, which employs approximately 75,700 people. The average per capita and household income in Memphis is estimated to be \$12,593 and \$33,432, respectively.

In 1986, the American Water Works Association conducted a test of drinking water from eight cities around the nation. All eight cities had claimed to have the best-tasting water in the country. The judges voted Memphis' drinking water the best in the this survey. The city of Memphis has taken great pride in receiving this award. For example, the Memphis Chamber of Commerce uses bottled "purified" city water (water in which the chlorine and other chemicals have been removed) as an economic development tool to promote the city's artesian water to businesses considering relocating to Memphis.

7.2 Chronology of Community Involvement and Key Community Concerns

In general, there appears little concern from the community regarding the contamination at DDRC. The local newspapers have presented articles about the contamination at the facility in a non-sensational and factual manner. Two local television stations have featured segments about the contamination at DDRC. During one of these segments, one of the local television stations interviewed a local resident about the contamination. The resident stated that he wasn't concerned about the site's contamination because he knew that the environmental officials would clean it up. Also interviewed during one of the segments was Dr. John Smith of the Memphis

Groundwater Institute at the Memphis State University and a spokesman for the Memphis Light, Gas and Water Company. Dr. Smith stated that the site did not present any immediate health threat to the local community. The Memphis Light, Gas and Water official stated if contamination were to be identified in the municipal water supply, that steps would be taken to treat the water before it was pumped into the pipeline system. Also, DDRC's public affairs office has no recollection of ever receiving any citizen inquiries concerning its environmental problems. However, since no community interviews have yet been conducted, it is not known if the local citizens have a complete understanding of the contamination problem. A suggested format for community interviews is presented in Appendix A. Following the completion of these interviews, the contents of this CRP may be modified.

With the commencement of the RI/FS Follow-On Study, community interest and/or concerns may be aroused. Therefore, an effective community relations program for this facility should attempt to educate, without alarming, residents so that they can better understand the remedial process. In particular, the community relations program should enlist the support and cooperation of local public officials since these individuals have a long-standing familiarity with the area and its residents and hold visible positions of responsibility within the community.

8.0 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

The community relations program is designed to allow local residents to learn about and participate in the remedial process without disrupting the community's confidence that the site poses no new or immediate hazard. To be effective, the community relations program must be gauged according to the community's need for information and its interest and willingness to participate in the remedial process.

The community relations program at DDRC should employ the following activities including the mandatory (required under the CERCLA statute) activities listed in Section 9.0 *Techniques and Timing*. Also, additional activities such as the establishment of an On-Scene Information Office or the use of workshops to discuss hazardous substance issues should be employed whenever public interest and concern warrant such activities.

1. *Enlist the support and participation of local officials in coordinating community relations activities.* Appropriate officials to involve in a community relations program include the mayor and city council members. These officials are visible and trusted leaders in the

community, and are therefore a valuable resource in DDRC's effort to understand and monitor community concern. DDRC should meet with local officials at the completion of the RI/FS Follow-On Study Work Plan, the completion of the draft RI/FS Follow-on Study Report, and before the Remedial Action begins. A list of elected Memphis community leaders is presented in Appendix A, and a list of federal and state officials is shown in Appendix C.

2. *Provide follow-up explanations about sampling and test results to area residents.* Concise and easily-understood information should be available to all residents on the schedule of technical activities, their purpose, and their outcome. Where information cannot be released to the public, either because of quality assurance requirements or because of the sensitivity of the enforcement proceedings, explain clearly and simply why the information must be withheld. Finally, to ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, a single site contact should be established.
3. *Hold public meetings to provide information to the public about the site.* A meeting with the local residents is advisable prior to commencing the RI/FS Follow-On Study and prior to implementing any Remedial Action at DDRC. The meeting should be attended by interested citizens, DDRC, USACE, the TDEC site contact, and the EPA site contact.
4. *Prepare fact sheets and technical summaries.* One fact sheet should be released at the beginning, and another one could be released at the end of the RI/FS Follow-On Study. The first fact sheet could be written to explain the remedial process and what work DDRC expects to do at the site, including the results of the first phase of the investigation. The second fact sheet could explain the results of the RI/FS Follow-On Study and outline each of the remedial alternatives being considered. A detailed description of the DDRC's preferred alternative could also be provided. In addition, each fact sheet should list the location of the information repository where information is available for public review. If desired, this second fact sheet could also serve as the proposed plan (discussed in the "Techniques and Timing" and "The Remediation Process" sections herein).

5. *Conduct news conferences with the local media.* News conferences can be used to report significant findings during or after the RI and to report plans for future actions at the site. Addresses and phone numbers of local television stations are included in Appendix D.
6. *Provide news releases to the local media.* Prepared statements might be released to local papers, such as the *Commercial Appeal* and the *Daily Press*, and to the local radio stations to announce any significant findings at the site during the RI/FS Follow-On Study or to notify the community of any public meetings. Additional news releases are advisable when the draft RI/FS Follow-On Study is completed and before the Remedial Action starts. Addresses and phone numbers of local newspapers and radio stations are included in Appendix D.
7. *As planned, establish a Technical Review Committee.* The Technical Review Committee would be composed of interested community residents, DDRC officials, and federal and state environmental regulatory officials whose purpose is to provide input into the selection of the response action.

9.0 Techniques and Timing

The following activities are required for each operable unit under CERCLA for the site community relations program. Table 7 presents the proposed activities described in Section 8.0 and the required activities discussed in this section, including the timing of each activity during the remedial schedule.

1. *Receive public comment on the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA).* A notice must be announced in a major local newspaper of general circulation to advise the general public that they have 45 days in which to express their written and verbal opinions on the FFA between the DDRC, EPA and the TDEC. The FFA provides the framework to address the environmental problems cited under both RCRA and CERCLA.
2. *Conduct a public meeting during the FFA public comment period.* A public meeting must be held during the public comment period for the FFA. This meeting must be held at a location at or near the site.
3. *Establish an information repository and an administrative record file.* A notice must be published in a major local newspaper of general

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Table 7
Timing of Community Relations Activities

Community Relations Technique	Completion of Draft FFA	Completion of the RI Work Plan	During Remedial Investigation	Completion of Remedial Investigation	During Feasibility Study	Completion of Draft Feasibility Study	Completion of Final Feasibility Study Report	Start of Remedial Action
1. Enlist Support of Local Officials	X	X		Update as Needed		X	X	X
2. Hold Public Meetings with Local Residents	X	X					X	
3. Prepare Fact Sheets and Technical Summaries	X	X		X			X	
4. Conduct News Conferences with Local Media			X	X				
5. Provide News Releases to the Local Media	X		X	X			X	
6. Establish Technical Review Committee		X						
7. Public Comment Period on FFA	X							
8. Establish Information Repository and Administrative Record File/Include Information on TAG Program				Updated as Memo				X
9. Publish Notice of Availability RI/FS Reports and Proposed Plan							X	
10. Public Comments Period on the Proposed Plan							X	X
11. Public Meeting Transcript							X	
12. Responsiveness Summary								X
13. Publish Notice of Availability of ROD								X
14. Revision to CAP								X

34 28

circulation that an administrative record file for the site has been placed in an information repository. The information repository must be established at the site and at another location near to the site (such as a public library) where it can be viewed by the local residents. A list of candidate repositories is presented in Appendix E. The administrative record file must contain all information for which the EPA (with DDRC input) expects to base its selection of a response action. This information includes, but should not be limited to, fact sheets; technical summaries; site reports; the RI/FS report, including the RI/FS Follow-On Study Report; the proposed plan; and this CRP.

4. *Provide information on the TAG program.* The information repository must also contain material that describes the TAG application process. The TAG program provides grants with which local groups affected by Superfund sites can obtain independent assistance in understanding cleanup activities at the site.
5. *Publish a notice of the availability of the RI/FS reports and the proposed plan.* A notice must be announced in a major local newspaper of general circulation that the RI/FS report and the proposed plan, including a brief summary of the proposed plan have been placed in the administrative record file for public review and comment. The proposed plan presents a summary of the preferred cleanup strategy, rationale for the preference, the alternatives presented in the FS report, and waivers.
6. *Receive public comment on the proposed plan.* A minimum of 45 calendar days (to satisfy both RCRA and CERCLA requirements) must be allowed for citizens to express their written and verbal opinions on the proposed plan and the supporting analysis contained in the administrative record file. Community input should be encouraged at this point by informing citizens that the EPA will consider their opinions in the selection of the preferred remedy. The comment period will be extended by a minimum of 30 additional days upon timely request.
7. *Conduct a public meeting during the proposed plan public comment period.* A public meeting must be held during the public comment period at or near the site regarding the proposed plan including the

supporting analysis used to select the preferred remedy. A transcript of this meeting must be made pursuant to CERCLA Section 117(a), and a copy of it must be placed into the administrative record file for public review.

8. *Preparation of a Responsiveness Summary.* A response to significant comments, criticisms, and new data submitted during the public comment period on the proposed plan and the RI/FS reports must be prepared. The responsiveness summary documents public concerns and issues raised during the public comment period and it documents EPA/DDRC responses to these concerns. This document must accompany the Record of Decision.
9. *Publish notice of the availability of the ROD.* The Record of Decision (ROD) outlines the remedial action to be implemented at the site. After the ROD is signed by the EPA, and prior to commencement of the remedial action, a copy of the ROD must be placed in the information repository for public review. The availability of the ROD for public review must be announced in a major local newspaper of general circulation. The newspaper announcement must also state the basis and purpose of the selected action.
10. *Revision of the Community Relations Plan.* Once the ROD has been signed for the site, this CRP must be revised to outline community relations activities appropriate for the RD/RA phase. The revisions to this CRP should:
 - Update facts and verify the information in this CRP;
 - Assess the community relations program to date and indicate if the same or different approaches will be taken during the RD/RA phase of the project; and
 - Develop a strategy for preparing the community for a future role during the RD/RA and ongoing operation and maintenance phase of the project.

In addition to the activities described above, implementation of the items listed below would be required when the DDRC facility is delisted from the NPL. A site can only be deleted from the NPL when the EPA determines that further response is not appropriate.

1. *Public notice and public comment.* A notice of intent to delete must be published in a major local newspaper of general circulation and in the Federal Register. The general public must be provided at least 30 days to express their written and verbal opinions on the deletion process.
2. *Public access to information.* Copies of information supporting the proposed deletion must be placed in the information repository for public inspection and copying.
3. *Public access to information.* EPA must respond to each significant comment and to any new data submitted during the public comment period and include these responses in the final deletion package.
4. *Availability of final deletion package.* The final deletion package must be placed in the local information repository once the notice of final deletion has been published in the Federal Register.

APPENDIX A
TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE INFORMATION

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE INFORMATION

1. Technical Review Committee's (TRC's) are referenced in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Title II, Section 211.
2. TRC's are to be established to review and comment on the federal facility's actions with respect to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances at installations. The committee is made up of representatives of the federal facility, EPA, appropriate State and local authorities, and public representatives of the affected community. Meetings are generally held quarterly, but based on site-specific interest or activities, the TRC may meet more frequently (or less frequently). The committees are chaired by the federal facility.
3. There are several steps involved in forming a TRC for the federal facility. Some of the major steps are summarized below:
 - a. Announce and Hold a Community Meeting to Review the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) at the Installation and Establish a TRC. This meeting is somewhat of an "icebreaker." Letters should be sent to Federal, State, and local politicians; regulatory agencies (Federal, State, and city/ county); any local environmental or other organizations (Sierra Club, Chamber of Commerce, Elks Lodge, Rotary Club, etc); residents in the area surrounding the installation; personnel from educational institutions in the local area (universities, etc). A proposed copy of a letter that better explains the purpose of this meeting is provided.
 - b. Proposal of TRC Charter. After identification of individuals for TRC membership in the meeting above, a meeting should be held among the TRC to establish a charter. A proposed copy of the charter is provided. After the State and EPA choose their candidates for TRC participants (usually 3), a final charter should be proposed.
 - c. TRC Meetings. After the charter has been agreed to by all members, regular meetings should be scheduled and held as necessary. A suggested frequency is quarterly, but meetings may be held either more or less frequently depending on the level of activity at the site.

SUBJECT: Community Meeting to Review the Installation Restoration Program at the (Name of installation) and Establish the Technical Review Committee

Addressee

Name

Organization

Street Address

City, State Zip Code

Dear (Name):

Defense Distribution Region Central (DDRC) - Memphis is forming a Technical Review Committee (TRC). This committee is required by the Federal Superfund statute and is designed to engage the surrounding community in DDRC Memphis' environmental cleanup decision-making process. In addition, the committee will serve to keep local residents and business community apprised of the cleanup efforts at DDRC Memphis. DDRC Memphis will select from those who respond to this solicitation and express a willingness to serve on the committee.

The TRC will meet on a quarterly basis or as the situation may require.

Before you make a decision, however, you are invited to attend a presentation on the extent of the ground water contamination at Memphis and our progress in its cleanup. Based upon this overview, you will be able to better decide whether you wish to become a member.

This presentation is scheduled for (date, time, location (public - library if possible). Should you have any questions, please contact (name, phone number of PAO).

Sincerely,

Commander Signature

PROPOSED MEETING AGENDA

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Introductions | DDRC Memphis
IR Project Manager |
| 2. Welcome | Commander |
| 3. Summary of DDRC Environmental Program | DDRC Memphis
IR Project Manager |
| 4. History of Facility IRP and Purpose of TRC | DDRC Memphis
IR Project Manager |
| 5. Contracting Requirements and TRC Relationship | COE Project Manager |
| 6. Purpose and Role of the Regulatory Agencies in the IRP | EPA Remedial Proj Mgr

TDEC Remedial Proj Mgr |
| 7. Questions/ Answers | Public |
| 8. Conclusion | DDRC Memphis |

LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR INTERVIEWS

1. What is your understanding of the history of the site?
2. When did you first become aware of problems at the site?
3. Have you had any problems on your property that you think are attributable to the site?
4. What contacts have you had with government officials about the site?
5. Do you feel these officials have been responsive to your concerns?
6. What are your current concerns about the site?
7. Have you participated in activities concerning the site?
8. How would you like to be involved in future activities?
9. How can EPA or the State best provide you information concerning response activities?
10. What kind of information do you need?
11. How do you want to get that information and how frequently?
12. Can you suggest other individuals or groups that should be contacted for additional information?

APPENDIX B
LIST OF ELECTED MEMPHIS COMMUNITY LEADERS

APPENDIX B

LIST OF ELECTED MEMPHIS COMMUNITY LEADERS

1. Federal Elected Officials

Honorable James Sasser
U.S. Senate
363 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-4201
(202) 224-3344

Memphis Office:
390 Federal Building
167 N. Main Street
Memphis, Tennessee 38103
(901) 521-4187

Honorable Harlan Mathews
U.S. Senate
505 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-4203
(202) 224-4944

Memphis Office:
403 Federal Building
167 N. Mid America Mall
Memphis, Tennessee 38103
(901) 544-4224

Honorable Don Sundquist
U.S. House of Representatives
230 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-4207
(202) 225-2811

Memphis Office:
District 7:
5909 Shelby Oaks Drive, Suite 213
Memphis, Tennessee 38134
(901) 382-5811

Honorable John Tanner
U.S. House of Representatives
1427 Langworth
Washington, D.C. 20515-4208
(202) 225-4714

Memphis Office (8):
P.O. 629
Union City, Tennessee 38261
(901) 382-3220
(901) 885-7070

Honorable Harold Ford
U.S. House of Representatives
2305 Rayburn House Office
Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-4209
(202) 225-3265

Memphis Office (9):
167 N. Main, Suite 369
Memphis, Tennessee 38103
(901) 521-4131

2. State Elected Officials

Honorable James F. Kyle, Jr.
State Senator
District 28
P. O. Box 22704
Memphis, Tennessee 38122
(901) 525-4297
Office Phone Number: (615) 741-4167

Honorable John N. Ford
State Senator
District 29
12 S. Parkway W.
Memphis, Tennessee 38109
(901) 948-7755
(615) 741-3304

Honorable Steve Cohen
State Senator
District 30
349 Kenilworth Place
Memphis, Tennessee 38112
(901) 726-6622
(615) 741-4108

Honorable Curtis S. Person, Jr.
State Senator
District 31
5863 Garden's Beach Cove
Memphis, Tennessee 38119
(901) 528-8543
(615) 741-2419

Honorable Tom Leatherwood
State Senator
District 32
9139 Valkrie Road
Bartlett, Tennessee 38133
(901) 373-9149
(615) 741-2380

Honorable Edward Davis
State Senator
District 33
4924 Sagewood Drive
Memphis, Tennessee 38106
(901) 775-1570
(615) 741-6760

Honorable Joe Kent
State Representative
District 83
6859 Waterview Circle
Memphis, Tennessee 38119
(901) 767-5806
(615) 741-6813

Honorable Bret Thompson
State Representative
District 84
200 Jefferson Avenue, Suite 800
Memphis, Tennessee 38103
(901) 575-8700
(615) 345-8542

Honorable Larry Turner
State Representative
District 85
752 W. Levi Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38109
(901) 575-8700 or (901) 345-8542
(615) 741-6954

Honorable Rufus E. Jones
State Representative
District 86
569 Moline Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38109
(901) 785-7812 or (901) 948-7611
(615) 741-3144

Honorable Roscoe Dixon
State Representative
District 87
3592 Huckelberry
Memphis, Tennessee 38116
(901) 948-4862 or (901) 332-4856
(615) 741-4158

Honorable Larry Miller
State Representative
District 88
1510 Chelsea Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38107
(901) 272-2338

2. State Elected Officials (continued)

Honorable Carol Chumney
State Representative
District 89
487 N. Highland, #24
Memphis, Tennessee 38122
(615) 741-3875

Honorable Karen R. Williams
State Representative
District 90
67 N. Alicia Drive
Memphis, Tennessee 38112
(901) 327-9090
(615) 741-4159

Honorable Lois M. Deberry
State Representative
District 91
2429 Verdun
Memphis, Tennessee 38114
(901) 743-1133
(615) 741-3830

Honorable Henri Brooks
State Representative
District 92
1269 S. Parkway East
Memphis, Tennessee 38106
(901) 775-2527
(615) 741-3998

Honorable Mike Kernell
State Representative
District 93
3583 Allandale
Memphis, Tennessee 38111
(901) 454-1113
(615) 741-3726

Honorable David Shirley
State Representative
District 94
6718 Henredon
Memphis, Tennessee 38141-8517
(901) 367-9441

Honorable Ed Haley
State Representative
District 95
8254 Wilkersonville
Millington, Tennessee 38053
(901) 872-3770

Honorable Joyce B. Hassell
State Representative
District 96
700 S. White Station Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38117
(901) 767-3684
(615) 741-4162

Honorable Tim Joyce
State Representative
District 97
5425 Pier's Gap
Memphis, Tennessee 38134
(901) 377-1583

Honorable Ulysses Jones, Jr.
State Representative
District 98
655 Front Street
Memphis, Tennessee 38103
(901) 278-7729
(615) 741-4575

Honorable Dan R. Byrd
State Representative
District 99
P.O. Box 34876
Bartlett, Tennessee 38134
(901) 373-4949
(615) 741-7041

3. Shelby County Elected Officials

Mayor William N. Morris, Jr.
160 N. Mid America Mall, Suite
850

Shelby County Adm. Bldg.
Memphis, Tennessee 38103
(901) 576-4500

Shelby County Board of
Commissioners
160 Mid America Mall, Suite 619
Memphis, Tennessee 38103
(901) 576-4301

Honorable Pete Sisson
5350 Poplar Avenue; #415
Memphis, Tennessee 38119
(901) 685-1944

Honorable Mike Tooley
5031 Anchor Cove
Memphis, Tennessee 38117
(901) 682-3400

Honorable Walter Bailey, Jr.
200 Jefferson, Suite 800
Memphis, Tennessee 38103
(901) 521-1560

Honorable Julian T. Bolton
2065 Vollintine
Memphis, Tennessee 38107
(901) 725-5555

Honorable Vasco A. Smith
1952 Lamar
Memphis, Tennessee 38114
(901) 276-4629

Honorable Cleo Kirk
2523 Lamar
Memphis, Tennessee 38114
(901) 743-5723 or
(901) 743-2233

Honorable Clair D. Vander Schaaf
9289 Davies Plantation Road 38134
Memphis, Tennessee 38134
(901) 386-2701

Honorable Carolyn H. Gates
7430 Mimosa Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38138
(901) 754-3956

Honorable Charles R. Perkins
100 N. Main Bldg.; #2626
Memphis, Tennessee 38103
(901) 522-9898

Honorable Jim Rout
3232 Lansing Drive
Memphis, Tennessee 38115
(901) 363-3759 or (901) 363-0715

Honorable Ed Williams III
P.O. Box 241813
Memphis, Tennessee 38124-1813
(901) 685-0365

4. Memphis City Elected Officials

Mayor W.W. Herenton
125 N. Mid America Mall
Memphis, Tennessee 38103
(901) 576-6000

City Councilwoman Pat Vander
Schaaf
9289 Davies Plantation Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38134
(901) 386-2701

City Councilwoman Florence H.
Leffler
1535 Carr Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38104
(901) 276-5527

City Councilwoman Barbara
Sonnenburg
754 N. Graham
Memphis, Tennessee 38122
(901) 327-5273

City Councilman Myron Lowery
3003 Airways Blvd. #900
Memphis, Tennessee 38131
(901) 922-6762 or (901) 382-8818

City Councilman Jimmy Moore
2664 Richwood
Memphis, Tennessee 38134
(901) 372-8561

City Councilwoman Mary Rose
McCormick
1090 Estate Drive
Memphis, Tennessee 38119
(901) 683-4139

City Councilman Bill Davis
1145 East Brooks Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38116
(901) 332-3414 or (901) 576-6786

City Councilwoman Janet Hooks
993 S. Cooper Street
Memphis, Tennessee 38104
(901) 278-1122 or
(901) 458-1457

City Councilman Jack Sammons
2181 Court
Memphis, Tennessee 38104
(901) 726-4523 or (901) 757-8600

City Councilman Dr. James W.
Ford
865 E. Raines Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38116
(901) 346-1347

City Councilman Shep Wilbun
502 S. Main Street #3
Memphis, Tennessee 38103
(901) 576-6786

City Councilman Tom Marshall
3887 Lakewood Drive N.
Memphis, Tennessee 38128
(901) 386-4228 or
(901) 525-6440

City Councilman Kenneth Twigg
Whalum, Sr.
2926 Hoskins Rd.
Memphis, Tennessee 38114
(901) 324-7777

5. Memphis Administrative Officials

David F. Hanson
Chief Administrative Officer
125 N. Mid America Mall
Memphis, Tennessee 38103
(901) 576-6000

APPENDIX C
LIST OF FEDERAL AND STATE UNELECTED OFFICIALS

APPENDIX C
LIST OF FEDERAL AND STATE UNELECTED OFFICIALS

1. Federal Officials

George Dunn
Public Affairs Officer
Defense Distribution Region Center
2163 Airways Blvd.
Memphis, Tennessee 38114-5210
(901) 775-6753

Chris Johnson
Environmental Specialist
Defense Distribution Region Center
2163 Airways Blvd.
Memphis, Tennessee 38114-5210
(901) 775-6969

David Skridulis
Project Manager
Huntsville Division
Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 1600
106 Wynn Drive
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-4301
(205) 955-5143

Allison Drew
Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Facilities Branch
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30365
(404) 347-3016

Mark Thomas
Tennessee Department of
Environment and Conservation
Division of Solid Waste
Management
Perimeter Office Park
2500 Mount Moriah Road; Bldg. E
Suite 645
Memphis, Tennessee 38115-1520
(901) 543-6695

Floyd Heflin
Tennessee Department of
Environment and Conservation
Division of Superfund
Perimeter Office Park
2500 Mount Moriah Road; Bldg. E
Suite 645
Memphis, Tennessee 38115-1520
(901) 543-6695

2. State Officials

APPENDIX D
LIST OF LOCAL MEDIA

3. Radio Stations

Stations	Frequency	Format/Emphasis
WHBQ	560AM	All Sports
WREC	600AM	News/Sports
WCRV	640AM	Christian Family Radio
WEZI	680AM	Oldies-68
KSUD	730AM	Gospel
WMC	790AM	News/Talk
KWAM	990AM	Gospel
WXSS	1030AM	Gospel/Urban/Blues
WDIA	1070AM	Rhythm & Blues
WPLX	1170AM	Country
WGSF	1210AM	Contemporary Christian
WLOK	1340AM	Gospel
WNZW	1430AM	News
WMQM	1480AM	Christian
WQOX	88.5FM	Progressive Top 40
WNJC	88.9FM	Classical (NPR)
WEVL	89.9FM	Diversified
WKNO	91.1FM	Classical (NPR)
WSMS	91.7FM	Jazz (Memphis State)
WODZ	94.3FM	Oldies-94
WVIM	95.3FM	Country
WHRK	97.1FM	Urban Contemporary
WPYR	98.1FM	Oldies
WMC	99.7FM	Adult Contemporary Hits
KJMS	101.1FM	Urban Contemporary
WEGR	102.7FM	Album Rock
WRVR	104.5FM	Adult Contemporary
WGKX	105.9FM	Country
KFTH	107.1FM	Adult Contemporary

4. Television Stations

WREG Channel 3

Affiliation: CBS

803 Channel 3 Drive

Memphis, Tennessee 38103

(901) 577-0100

WMC Channel 5

Affiliation: NBC

1960 Union Avenue

Memphis, Tennessee 38104

(901) 726-0555

WHBQ Channel 13

Affiliation: ABC

485 S. Highland

Memphis, Tennessee 38111

(901) 320-1313

WKNO Channel 10

Affiliation: Public Broadcasting
Station System

900 Getwell

Memphis, Tennessee 38111

(901) 458-2521

WPTY Channel 24

Affiliation: Independent/General
Programming

2225 Union Avenue

Memphis, Tennessee 38104

(901) 278-2424

WLMT Channel 30

Affiliation: Fox Broadcasting

2876 Directors Cove

Memphis, Tennessee 38130

(901) 346-3030

Memphis Cablevision

5450 Winchester

Memphis, Tennessee 38115

(901) 365-1770

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