

FINAL

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
LITTLE TRAVERSE BAY CKD RELEASE SITE
PETOSKEY, MICHIGAN
JULY 2009

CONTRACT NUMBER: EP-S5-06-04
WORK ASSIGNMENT NUMBER: S05-0008-0811-003

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1. OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

United States Environmental Protection Agency developed this **Community Involvement Plan** in preparation for community involvement activities to be conducted during the investigation and cleanup at the Little Traverse Bay CKD Release site in Petoskey, Michigan. This document provides information about current community concerns and presents a plan to enhance communication between local residents and EPA as the investigation and cleanup at the site progresses.

(Words appearing in **bold** are defined in Appendix A.)

The objective of community involvement is to involve the public in activities and decisions related to the investigation and cleanup of hazardous waste sites. The community involvement program promotes two-way communication between members of the public and EPA. EPA has learned that its decision-making ability is enhanced by actively soliciting comments and information from the public. Public input can be useful in two ways:

- Communities provide valuable information on local history, resident involvement and site conditions.
- By expressing its concerns, the community assists EPA in developing a response that more effectively addresses the community's needs.

The information in this plan is based primarily on interviews with local officials and residents conducted during community interviews, performed by EPA Dec. 3-5, 2008, and Jan. 26-27, 2009.

1.1 A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF SUPERFUND, EPA'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND REMOVAL PROGRAM AND THE REMEDIAL PROGRAM

In 1980, the United States Congress enacted the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**, also called **Superfund**. CERCLA authorizes EPA to investigate and respond to hazardous substance releases that may endanger public health and the environment. Congress amended and reauthorized the Superfund law in October 1986 as the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act**. If the site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, EPA can intervene with an **emergency response action**.

Staff from EPA's Superfund Emergency Response and Removal Program as well as the Remedial Program have been overseeing the activities

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concerning the Little Traverse Bay CKD Release site. The goal of EPA's Emergency Response and Removal Program is to protect the public and the environment from immediate threats posed by the release or discharge of hazardous substances. In this case, that involves controlling the release of leachate from the site. The goal of the remedial program at this site is to oversee an investigation at the site to determine the nature and magnitude of the contamination and to evaluate the various technologies that may be, or be a part of, the long-term cleanup solution at the site. A lot of work has already been done under the remedial program to investigate the site, but more work has yet to be done to fill in some of the gaps in the data. This information will be used needed to determine the best final remedy for the site.

At the Little Traverse Bay CKD Release site, EPA has negotiated an Administrative Order on Consent with CMS Land Company and CMS Capital LLC, collectively referred to as CMS, to conduct the investigation and evaluate ways to clean up the contamination under EPA supervision. This AOC was signed in February 2005. The state and CMS are required to negotiate the final remedy for the site.

2. SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Little Traverse Bay CKD Release site is located along a five-mile stretch of the Little Traverse Bay shoreline of Lake Michigan, in an area previously used for limestone mining and cement manufacturing operations from about 1870 through 1980. It is in Resort Township and the city of Petoskey, Emmet County, Michigan.

2.2 SITE HISTORY

Historical records indicate that the Penn-Dixie Company conducted cement manufacturing at the site from about 1870 through 1980. Cement kiln dust is a by-product of the cement manufacturing process, comprising dehydrated clay, decarbonated limestone, ash and clinker material (raw material that is ground with gypsum to make cement). CKD is a fine, dry alkaline dust that may contain metal concentrations above that of the area's native soil. Surface or ground-water contact with CKD can produce runoff with a pH that exceeds the federal standard for the corrosivity characteristic for hazardous waste (pH above 12.5) and contains elevated levels of dissolved metals.

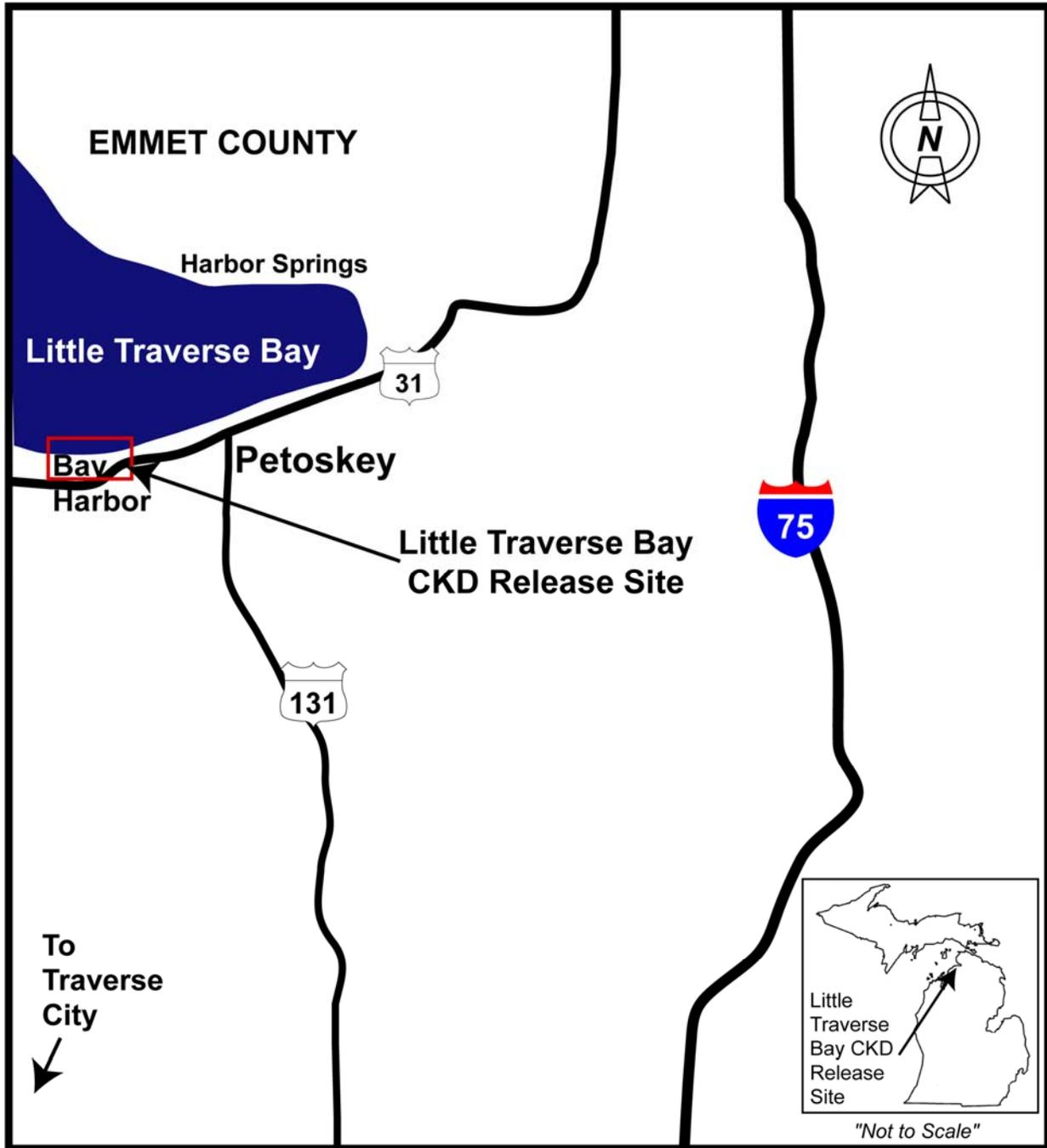
CKD material was consolidated on the site in large stockpiles from about 1921 through 1980. Cement manufacturing at the site ceased in 1980 when the Penn-Dixie Company filed for bankruptcy. The Dundee Cement Company, which later became part of Holnam Inc., purchased the site in 1981. These companies used the site as a docking and distribution facility and did not manufacture cement at the site. In 1989, portions of the site were sold to Bay Resorts Properties Limited Partnership (Bay Resorts). During the 1990s, the remaining parcels of land still owned by Holnam Inc. were sold to Bay Resorts. The Bay Harbor Resort was built on top of the former industrial site.

In 2004, reddish-brown seeps (percolation of water through the soil from sources such as ditches, watercourses, or water storage facilities) were observed along the Little Traverse Bay shoreline, prompting Michigan Department of Environmental Quality to investigate. Elevated pH levels were found in leachate coming from piles of CKD at the site. At that time, the Little Traverse Bay Bands of the Odawa Indians (the Odawa tribe) requested the assistance of EPA.

In 2005, CMS signed a legal agreement with EPA to investigate and clean up the contamination. In the legal agreement, CMS agreed to a number of tasks including providing site security and restricting access to areas containing the high pH levels, studying the pollution and constructing a system to collect the contaminated seepage and preventing new leachate releases. CMS also had to ensure adequate financial resources were available to complete these activities.

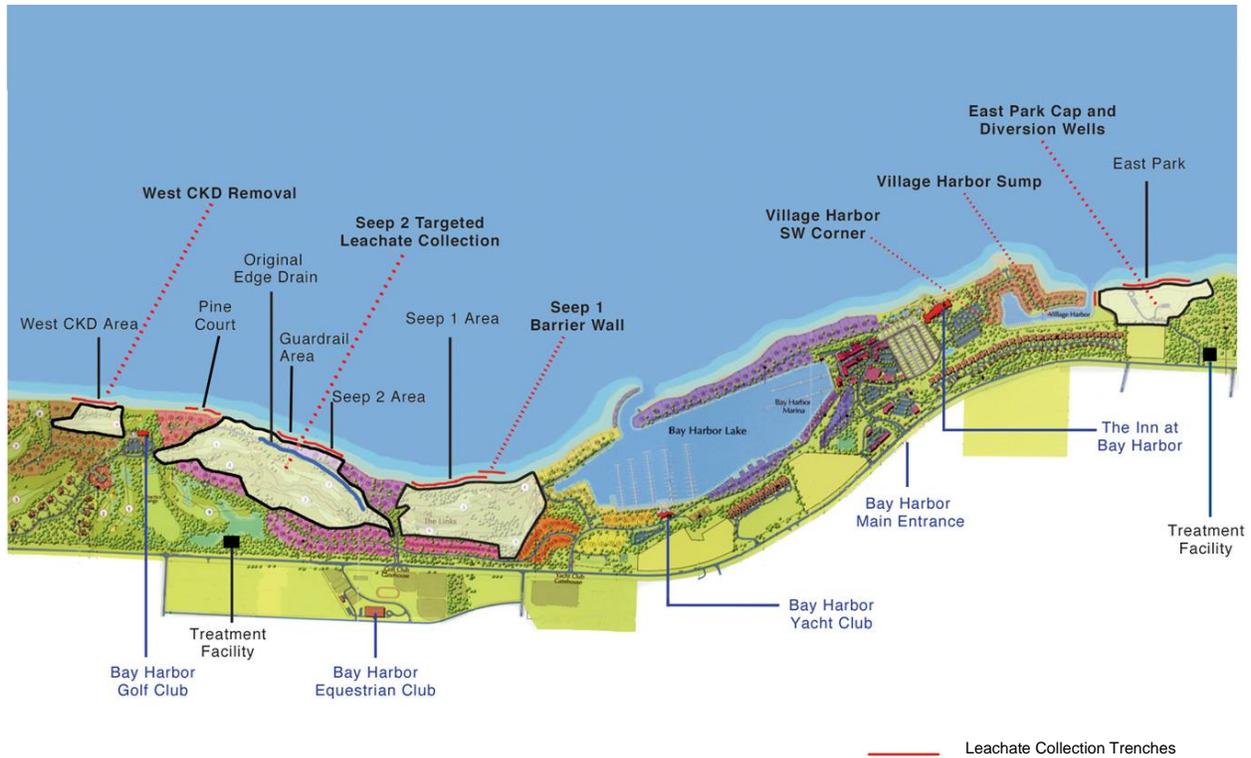
In 2005 and 2006 CMS installed seven trenches to collect leachate along the Lake Michigan shoreline. (*See Figure 2 for the locations of the trenches.*) The collected leachate was then pumped to treatment facilities on-site where the leachate is neutralized and trucked off-site for disposal. The trenches at a few of the locations have since needed more work, which is now being completed.

Figure 1
Little Traverse Bay CKD Release Site
Site Location Map



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Figure 2
Little Traverse Bay CKD Release Site
Site Diagram



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3. COMMUNITY PROFILE

3.1 CITY OF PETOSKEY

The city of Petoskey is a small community in Emmet County, Michigan. According to the 2000 census, Petoskey has a population of 6,080 with a median age of 38.7 years old. About 53.6 percent of the households are family households with about 27.5 percent having children under the age of 18. About 6.6 percent of the family households live below the poverty level. Petoskey has a predominantly white population – about 94.2 percent. However, an additional 3.2 percent of the population is American Indian, which is the largest minority. About 4.8 percent of the people speak a language other than English at home. The percent of people aged 25 years or older who have attained a high school diploma or higher is about 87.1 percent. The percent of people aged 25 years or older who have attained a bachelor's degree or higher is about 31 percent. About 65.8 percent of the population aged 16 years or older are in the labor force. The median household income is \$33,657.

Bay Harbor is an upscale housing development west of downtown Petoskey. The development also consists of a hotel, conference center, equestrian center, marina and golf club, as well as shops and restaurants.

3.2 CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

From Dec. 3-5, 2008, and Jan. 26-27, 2009, EPA representatives met one-on-one with Petoskey, Resort Township, and Emmet County residents and officials as well as members of area environmental groups to discuss community issues and concerns regarding the contamination associated with the Little Traverse Bay CKD Release site. From these interviews, EPA developed this CIP.

In January 2009, EPA published and distributed a fact sheet explaining the ongoing activities at the site.

On January 15 and January 19, 2009, EPA placed an advertisement in the Petoskey News Review and the Northern Express respectively to announce the January 29 availability sessions.

On January 29, 2009, EPA, in cooperation with MDEQ, held an availability session (open-house style public meeting) to update people about site activities. This was held at North Central Michigan College.

Representatives of EPA Region 5 will continue to respond to the community's needs by speaking with residents and public officials, holding public meetings, publishing fact sheets and update letters and by maintaining the Web pages and the information repository for the site. The information repository contains site-related documentation, which is available for public review at the Petoskey Public Library. EPA will continue to maintain contact with are public officials.

3.3. KEY COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND CONCERNS

From Dec. 3-5, 2008, and Jan. 26-27, 2009, EPA representatives met one-on-one with Petoskey, Resort Township, and Emmet County residents and officials as well as members of area environmental groups to discuss community issues and concerns regarding the contamination associated with the Little Traverse Bay CKD Release site.

The following is a summary of the major areas of concern raised during those interviews.

3.3.1 Surface Water Contamination

The primary concern of most people interviewed was the effect of the contamination on the water quality of Lake Michigan and Little Traverse Bay. The concern surrounds the high pH levels of the leachate getting into the water as well as the elevated **mercury** levels. Many people said that they were aware that CMS was working with EPA and MDEQ to come up with an "acceptable level" for mercury discharge and they are concerned about the level of mercury that will be allowed to be discharged. Some said that no amount of mercury should be considered acceptable, but others said that the agencies needed to be reasonable. Several people expressed concern about the potential impact that further contamination of the lake would have on recreational activities such as swimming and boating on the lake. Other people expressed concern about the effect on the aquatic habitat and the impact the contamination could have on the plants and animals that live in the water. Several people said that they did not think that the leachate level was that bad. Some said that they had walked in the areas of the seeps and nothing happened to them. One individual stated that the marina at Bay Harbor had achieved clean marina standards so wonders how bad the contamination being released could be. Several other people pointed out that there was already a fish advisory in the area.

3.3.2 Truck Traffic

Most of the people interviewed expressed concern about the trucking of the leachate off-site. They stated that the trucks hauling leachate on the winding area roads for as long as the cleanup would take is an accident waiting to happen. A couple of people said that the trucks make people very nervous. A few people also said that the trucks currently transporting the leachate are not marked. They questioned whether they had to be marked. They further questioned who would be liable if there should be an accident. Some people said that they thought that the trucking off site would be selected because it would be cheaper, but they said that they did not believe that the cost was figured accurately. One man said that he thought trucking the leachate is a “silly solution to the problem.” Several people said that things would be much better if the trucking of the leachate stopped. Many people said that if the agencies are looking for a long-term solution for the site, trucking for years does not make sense.

3.3.3 Cost/Time

Everyone interviewed had an opinion about the time and cost involved in the investigation and cleanup at the site. However, they did not necessarily all agree on that opinion. One woman stated that she believed that the health of the area waters was “invaluable and there is no price you can put on that.” Many people said that they just wanted the investigation and cleanup to be done thoroughly and, most of all – once. Several people stated that the investigation and cleanup should not be compromised because of time and cost. Many people also expressed concern that they did not believe that the operation and maintenance costs that have been projected are enough. Therefore, they were concerned that there would not be money available in the future to operate and maintain the cleanup. Some people stated that they did not think the short-term solution was going in the right direction. A couple of people interviewed said that they thought that a lot of time has gone in to the investigation and cleanup and that a lot of money has been wasted. They said that they understood that the work needs to be done scientifically and needs to follow the law, but said that they think it is important to use common sense. Another man said that he felt it was taking a long time, but now understands that it is the way the process works. This man said that once he understood the process, he became more understanding. He said that the process should be explained to help people understand why it takes so long. A couple of people said that they were “happy to see the improvements, but that it just took too long.” One man said that he would like to see the whole solution expedited, but that, right now, “the solution doesn’t look to be cost-effective.” One man said that he thought that the work was moving along fairly quickly when you take into consideration the short construction

season in northern Michigan. While most people said that they thought the investigation and cleanup was taking too long, some people said that they were concerned that CMS would push too hard and rush to a solution too fast without doing the necessary testing.

3.3.4 Distrust of MDEQ

Many of the people interviewed expressed a general mistrust for MDEQ. They cited the “Covenant not to Sue” that was executed between the state of Michigan, Michigan Department of Natural Resources (now MDEQ) and the redevelopment partners Bay Harbor Company and CMS as a reason for this mistrust. They said that they thought either the state should have known better or that they actually did and let the developers off the hook. Some people said that MDEQ should have required better environmental protections in the original development plans for Bay Harbor. Some representatives from the Odawa tribe environmental staff stated that they were concerned that the state might be less likely to respect and include the tribe in the process and they were concerned about the potential that the state might not respect the tribe’s treaty rights. Environmental staff members stated that while the MDEQ staff they are working with now are very respectful of the tribe, there is an inherent general mistrust of the state and that is in the back of some tribal members’ minds.

3.3.5 Fish Contamination

Many people expressed concern about the potential for contamination of the fish. They stated that this is another potential source of mercury poisoning. They said that this is a concern to those that make a living fishing as well as those who might eat potentially contaminated fish. Several people stated that this could also cause a cultural impact on the tribal community.

3.3.6 Economic Vitality

Many people expressed concern about the effect the contamination and the stigma associated with the contamination will have on the economic vitality of the area. The economic vitality of the area is linked to tourism and the environment. Therefore any threat or even perceived threat to the environment could have an adverse impact on the area economy.

3.3.7 Property Values

About half of the people interviewed said that they were concerned that the contamination and the stigma attached to the contamination has had an effect of property values. Several people said that the stigma has been

exacerbated by the fact that the media has sensationalized the site. One person said that people expect high environmental quality because that means a high quality of life and that this environmental quality affects the property values and the people who own homes. Many stated that they thought that once the cleanup is done, any loss in property values will rebound. A couple of people said that they thought that the property values, particularly in Bay Harbor, may have been hurt in the beginning, but that they have now come back.

3.3.8 Potential Ground-Water Contamination

Several people interviewed stated that they were concerned that the drinking water wells in Petoskey could be contaminated by leachate seeps coming from the site.

3.3.9 Problem was Avoidable

Many people interviewed stated that they were angry about the site because they said that it could have been avoided. People said that they knew that the kiln dust would be a problem before the site was developed. They were frustrated that the kiln dust was not addressed beforehand. They further stated that they wished that all of the studying going on now had been done before the development.

3.3.10 Health

Most people interviewed stated that they did not have any human health concerns. A few people stated that they had heard of people getting burned from the leachate. However, EPA has not found any documentation of these cases.

3.3.11 Environmental Risks

Several people interviewed stated that they were concerned that, once any potential human health risks have been addressed, the potential environmental risks will not be addressed.

3.3.12 Alba Well

Several people interviewed expressed concern about the potential for the injection well in Alba to be used as part of the final cleanup for the site. They stated that they did not want the Alba well to be used in that capacity. One of the specific concerns about the use of the Alba well as part of the final solution for the site includes the potential for mercury contamination in an area that currently does not have mercury contamination. They said that it did not make sense to move the

contamination from the area already affected to an area that is pristine (does not have contamination) and thereby contaminate another area. They stated that the ground water from Alba goes into six watersheds. They worry that, if there is a leak, it would contaminate all of these rivers creating the risk of requiring fish advisories in an area that currently does not have fish advisories. People living near the Alba well also said that their economy, being a tourist economy, depends on the area remaining pristine and that they were concerned that using the Alba well would contaminate the area. Another specific concern was the potential for property values in their area to be adversely affected. Interviewees talked about people that had previously been coming to the lakes around the Alba well and making million dollar investments. They said that those people are now sitting back and trying now to think about what they are going to do. Several people questioned whether Superfund could require that the leachate be kept and treated on the site. A point was made that all of the same people that said that the Bay Harbor development was not going to cause a problem are the same people that are now saying that the Alba well will not be a problem. Finally, people around the Alba well were concerned that trucking of the leachate is unsafe on long country roads.

3.3.13 Happy CMS Stepped Up

Everyone interviewed stated that they were very happy that CMS stepped up and is conducting the investigation and cleanup.

3.3.14 Data Gaps

Some people who had reviewed draft technical documents said that they were concerned about some gaps they saw in the data. They said that they were concerned that all of the data was either not being gathered and/or reported. They went on to say that, while the missing information may just be an oversight and they were aware that the document was still draft, any gaps in the data can cause people to become suspicious.

3.3.15 Future Development

Although a few people said that they were concerned that the contamination would affect future development in the area, most people did not believe that it would be a problem. Most people said that they thought that once the work being done at the site was complete, development would continue. Some people interviewed said that they thought that future development has been affected, but that it will do well after the cleanup remedy is in place. Most people, however, stated that they did not think future development had been or would be affected.

3.3.16 East Park

Several people stated that people living around East Park have been unhappy about the contamination and angry and frustrated at the loss of their park. However, people said that once they get the park back, most of that anger and frustration will fade.

3.3.17 Misinformation/Scare Tactics

Some who were interviewed expressed concern that some people in the area are putting out misinformation and are using scare tactics to sway public opinion. The interviewees hoped that EPA could be helpful by putting out factual information to set the record straight.

3.3.18 Racism

A few of the people interviewed said that they felt there is racism, albeit muted, in the community and expressed concern about that affecting the way the cleanup will be handled. They said that there is some animosity in the community about the sovereignty of the Odawa nation. The individuals that expressed this concern said that they were worried that the Odawa's concerns would not be respected as much because of this animosity.

3.3.19 Kiln Dust Off the Property

A few people mentioned that they believed that some kiln dust has gotten off of the property. They said that they would like to know what has happened to that kiln dust.

3.3.20 No Testing for Dioxins or Furans

Several people questioned why the investigation does not involve testing for dioxins or furans. They questioned why the agencies, as far as they could see, were looking only at the pH. They stated that they would like to see a break out of the total organic compounds.

3.3.21 Was Bad When the Cement Plant was Operating

A couple of people stated that those who were around when the cement plant was operating felt that it was bad then. They said that kiln dust was flying all around.

4. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

Community involvement objectives and activities have been developed to encourage public participation during upcoming activities at the site. They are intended to ensure that residents and interested officials are informed about activities taking place at the Little Traverse Bay CKD Release site and, at appropriate times, have opportunities to provide input during the investigation and cleanup process. To be effective, the community involvement program must be formulated according to the community's need for information, and its interest and willingness to participate in the process.

The following objectives have been developed as a guideline for the implementation of community involvement activities.

4.1 ENLIST THE SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

Local officials and community leaders provide an invaluable resource in EPA's effort to understand and monitor community concerns. Local officials' and community leaders' frequent contact with residents provides direct lines of communication in which questions and concerns may be addressed or referred to EPA. It is essential that local officials be informed of site activities, plans, findings, and developments. Appropriate officials and community leaders to keep informed and involved include individuals listed in Appendix C of this CIP.

4.2 IDENTIFY AND ASSESS RESIDENT PERCEPTION OF THE SITE

Information regarding resident concern and perception of the site is indispensable. As of the publication of this document, the primary concerns are: surface water contamination, truck traffic, the cost and time involved in the cleanup, distrust of MDEQ, fish contamination, economic vitality, etc. Understanding these concerns will help EPA focus the level of effort for community involvement at the site. Background information and the direction of local concern will determine those activities that best meet the community's needs.

4.3 PROVIDE FOLLOW-UP EXPLANATIONS ABOUT TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES AND CONTAMINANTS

Concise, easily understood and timely information should be available to area residents concerning the schedule of technical activities, their purpose, and their outcome. A written, basic description and discussion of mercury and any other contaminants found should be provided so that residents understand possible threats to the public. The community involvement staff should also attempt to identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information is desired by individuals or groups. Finally, to ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, EPA should continue to maintain a single point of contact.

4.4 INFORM THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE PROCEDURES, POLICIES AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND REMOVAL PROGRAM AND REMEDIAL PROGRAM

Many individuals interviewed regarding the Little Traverse Bay CKD Release site did not fully understand EPA's Emergency Response and Removal program or Remedial program. To dispel possible confusion about EPA's purpose and responsibilities at the site, an effort should be made to circulate basic information to the community describing the process. EPA terms, abbreviations and acronyms, policies and procedures should also be explained as site activities progress.

As the cleanup process progresses, it will also be worthwhile to evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement activities in providing information to residents and encouraging resident participation.

5. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TECHNIQUES

U.S. laws and EPA policy require that certain community involvement activities be conducted at designated milestones during the investigation and cleanup process. In addition, EPA Region 5 undertakes other activities to strengthen its communication with those affected by the contamination. A member of the EPA Region 5 community involvement staff has been designated to respond directly to media and public inquiries regarding site activities. Activities that will be conducted during the cleanup of the contamination are described below.

5.1 MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS, COMMUNITY LEADERS AND RESIDENTS

The process of community interviews has already established an initial communications link between the community and EPA. Furthermore, the community involvement coordinator for the site has been designated by EPA as a contact person (See Appendix C – EPA Representatives). Access to a contact person reduces the frustration that may accompany attempts to obtain information and communicate with the several agencies and organizations involved in the cleanup. The community involvement coordinator will continue to maintain contact with the appropriate local officials, community leaders and residents to provide them the opportunity to address any issues that may arise during the investigation and cleanup at the site.

5.2 PROVIDE SITE AND EPA EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND REMOVAL PROGRAM AND REMEDIAL PROGRAM INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET

Many of the persons interviewed have access to and are accustomed to using the Internet. Residents and officials whom EPA met with during the community interviews said that they would like to see site documents on the Web site.

Information on EPA's Emergency Response and Removal Program and the Remedial Program and the site will be provided on the following EPA Web site:

<http://epa.gov/region5/sites/littletraverse>

5.3 MAINTAIN AN INFORMATION REPOSITORY

EPA policy requires the establishment of an information repository for any site where EPA cleanup activities are being conducted. An information repository is a designated location (usually a library or other public building), which houses a file of site-specific documents and general information about EPA programs. A site file found in an information repository typically includes legal documents, work plans, technical reports, and copies of laws that are applicable and relevant to activities at the site. Establishment of an information repository makes the site-related information more accessible to the public. EPA has established a repository for the Little Traverse Bay CKD Release site. Its location is listed in Appendix B of this CIP. Many documents, plans and other finalized written materials generated during the investigation and cleanup will be placed in the repository. EPA will notify community groups, village officials, and interested residents on the mailing list of its location.

5.4 COORDINATE WITH THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS ON NEWS RELEASES

Prepared statements will be released to local newspapers, and radio and television stations to announce any significant findings at the site during the investigation and cleanup, and to notify the community of any public meetings. Additional news releases are advisable at the completion of the cleanup. The Community Involvement Section will coordinate with the Office of Public Affairs on the writing and distribution of news releases to the news media in Appendix C and other appropriate news media. News releases will be included in the site file at the information repository and posted on the site's Web page at: www.epa.gov/region5/news/.

5.5 PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE FACT SHEETS OR UPDATE REPORTS

Fact sheets and update reports, written in non-technical language and produced to coincide with particular milestones during the investigation and cleanup process, are intended to provide the community with detailed information about the site. These will be placed in the information repository and sent to all parties on the mailing list. In addition, other fact sheets or update reports may be developed to respond to specific community information needs. Information may also be placed on EPA Region 5's Web page at: www.epa.gov/region5/sites/littletraverse/

5.6 HOLD PUBLIC MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

A public meeting provides an opportunity for EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. EPA staff is available to provide information and answer questions. A public meeting is not a formal public hearing where testimony is received. Instead it might be a meeting to exchange information or comments. Public meetings provide community members with an opportunity to express their concerns to and ask questions of the EPA, state, or local government officials. In addition, EPA holds informal open-house style meetings, called availability sessions, where residents can meet EPA experts one-on-one to discuss the activities at the site. Public meetings or informal availability sessions may be held at various times throughout the investigation and cleanup process. Scheduling meetings should remain flexible to account for technical milestones and public interest. A public hearing is a formal meeting wherein EPA officials hear the public's views and concerns about an EPA action or proposal. There are specific regulations about when EPA is required to consider such comments when evaluating its actions. Public hearings are recorded by a professional transcriber and become part of the administrative record. The comments also are posted to the Web.

5.7 PUBLISH NOTICES OR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

A public notice may be placed if significant findings are made during the investigation and cleanup at the site or upon completion of the cleanup. Notices or newspaper advertisements also will be published to announce all public meetings and hearings conducted by EPA.

5.8 WORK WITH A LOCAL ADVISORY GROUP ON TECHNICAL ISSUES

EPA may work with or provide assistance to a local advisory group on technical issues. This can provide a way for the community to provide input on site technical issues and become more involved in the decision-making process. It can also provide a way for EPA to explain, in greater detail, the site technical information. Further, involvement with a local advisory group can provide a forum for EPA and the various members of the group to discuss their concerns and learn from each other.

6. SCHEDULE AND TIMELINE

Figure 3
Timeframe for Community Involvement Activities

Community Involvement Activities	Timeframe
1. Maintain contact with local officials, community leaders and residents	Ongoing
2. Provide site and Superfund information on the Internet	Ongoing
3. Maintain an information repository	Ongoing
4. Coordinate with the office of public affairs on news releases	As needed
5. Prepare and distribute fact sheets or update reports	As needed
6. Hold public meetings and hearings	As needed
7. Public notices or newspaper advertisements	As needed
8. Work with a local advisory group on technical issues	Ongoing

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

Community Involvement Plan

A plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during the investigation and cleanup at the site. The CIP outlines how EPA will keep the public informed of work at the site and the ways in which residents can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site. The document is available in the site's information repository maintained by EPA. The CIP may be modified as necessary to respond to changes in community concerns, information needs and activities.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Under the program, EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to do the work; or
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Emergency Response Action

If a site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, an emergency response action will be taken immediately to stop the threat.

Mercury

A silvery heavy metal that is liquid at room temperature, mercury is highly toxic and can be absorbed through the skin and inhalation. It is used in thermometers, batteries, fluorescent light bulbs, pharmaceuticals and many other products. Mercury bioaccumulates in the tissues of fish, making larger ones more toxic. Prolonged exposure can cause kidney, brain and neurological damage.

National Contingency Plan

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, more commonly called the National Contingency Plan or NCP, is the federal government's blueprint for responding to oil spills and hazardous substance releases. The NCP was developed and published in 1968 in response to a massive oil spill. This plan provided the first comprehensive system of accident reporting, spill containment and cleanup, and established a response headquarters, a national reaction team and regional reaction teams.

Congress has broadened the scope of the NCP over the years. As required by the Clean Water Act of 1972, the NCP was revised the following year to include a framework for responding to hazardous substance spills as well as oil discharges. Following the passage of the Superfund law in 1980, the NCP was broadened to cover releases at hazardous waste sites requiring emergency removal actions. Over the years, additional revisions have been made to the NCP to keep pace with additional legislation. The latest revisions to the NCP were finalized in 1994 to reflect the oil spill provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

It is in accordance with the NCP that EPA is required to conduct community interviews and develop a community involvement plan.

Superfund

The commonly used term for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (see Page A-1).

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

Modifications to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, enacted on October 17, 1986.

APPENDIX B

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES AND PUBLIC MEETING LOCATIONS

B.1 INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

The information repository for the Little Traverse Bay CKD Release site is available for public review at the following location:

Petoskey Public Library

500 E. Mitchell St.
Petoskey, MI

231-758-3100

Hours:

Labor Day - Memorial Day

Monday - Thursday	10 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Friday - Saturday	1 p.m. - 5 p.m.
Sunday	Closed

Memorial Day - Labor Day

Monday - Thursday	10 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Friday - Saturday	1 p.m. - 5 p.m.
Sunday	Closed

Also Closed:

New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day

U.S. EPA Region 5

Documents Management Section
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL
312-886-6541 (Call for an appointment)

B.2 PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES

North Central Michigan College

1515 Howard St.
Petoskey, MI 49770

Capacity: 200 people (Conference Rooms 1 & 2)

Contact: Randy Cole: 231-348-6611
Fax: 231-348-6671

Bay Harbor

4000 Main St.
Bay Harbor, MI 49770

Capacity: 200 people

Contact: Meg Nickerson 231-439-2422
Fax: 231-439-2424

Resort Township Building

2232 Resort Pike Road
Petoskey, MI 49770

Capacity: 75 people

Contact: Lucy Eppler 231-347-7915
Fax: 231-347-4692

Petoskey City Hall

101 E. Lake St.
Petoskey, MI 49770

Capacity: 50 people

Contact: Diane Dewitt 231-347-2500
Fax: 231-348-0350

Petoskey Public Library

Carnegie Building
451 E. Mitchell St.
Petoskey, MI 49770

Capacity: 75-150 people (renter must set up room)

Contact: Barbara Cook 231-758-3121

Fax: 231-758-3106

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APPENDIX C

LIST OF CONTACTS (as of July 2009)

C.1 FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator Carl Levin
269 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

202-224-6221
Fax: 202-228-6321
Web: levin.senate.gov

District Office

107 Cass St., Suite E
Traverse City, MI 49684

231-947-9569
Fax: 231-947-9518

Senator Debbie Stabenow
133 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

202-224-4822
Fax: 202-228-0325
E-mail:senator@stabenow.senate.gov

District Office

3335 S Airport Road, West Suite 6B
Traverse City, MI 49684

231-929-1031
Fax: 231-929-1250

Representative Bart Stupak
2268 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

202-225-4735
Fax: 202-225-4744
Web: house.gov/stupak

District Office

200 Division St., Suite 178
Petoskey, MI 49770

231-348-0657
Fax: 231-348-0653

C.2 STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor Jennifer Granholm
Office of the Governor
P.O. Box 30013
Lansing, MI 48909

517-373-3400
Fax: 517-335-6863
E-mail:michigan.gov/gov

Senator Jason Allen
P.O. Box 30036
Lansing, MI 48909

517-373-2413
Fax: 517-373-5144
E-mail:senjallen@senate.michigan.gov

District Office

No district office

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Representative Gary McDowell
P.O. Box 30014
Lansing, MI 48909

517-373-2629
Fax: 517-373-8429
E-mail:garymcdowell@house.mi.gov

District Office
No district office

C.3 LOCAL OFFICIALS

C.3.1 Emmet County

Thomas Foltz
Emmet County Commissioner
200 Division St.
Petoskey, MI 49770

231-347-1619
Fax: 231-348-1744
E-mail:tsfoltz@hotmail.com

C.3.2 City of Petoskey

H. Ted Pall, Jr., M.D.
Mayor
101 E. Lake St.
Petoskey, MI 49770

231-348-3789
Fax: 231-348-0350
E-mail:mayortpall@charter.net

James Dittmar
City Council Member
101 E. Lake St.
Petoskey, MI 49770

231-348-5948
Fax: 231-348-0350
E-mail:jd.council@charter.net

William Fraser
City Council Member
101 E. Lake St.
Petoskey, MI 49770

231-439-9949
Fax: 231-348-0350
E-mail:wjf4559@sbcglobal.net

Robert F. Johnson
City Council Member
101 E. Lake St.
Petoskey, MI 49770

231-347-6411
Fax: 231-348-0350
E-mail:none available

Ronald C. Marshall
City Council Member
101 E. Lake St.
Petoskey, MI 49770

231-348-3174
Fax: 231-348-0350
E-mail:marshallcouncil@charter.net

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Alan Terry
Acting City Manager/City Clerk
101 E. Lake St.
Petoskey, MI 49770

231-347-2500
Fax: 231-348-0350
E-mail: ddewitt@ci.petoskey.mi.us

Michael Robbins
Director of Public Works
101 E. Lake St.
Petoskey, MI 49770

231-347-2500
Fax: 231-348-0350
E-mail: ddewitt@ci.petoskey.mi.us

C.3.2 Resort Township

Robert Wheaton
Supervisor
P.O. Box 848
Petoskey, MI 49770

231-347-7915
Fax: 231-347-4692
E-mail: rtwp@freeway.net

Lucy Eppler
Clerk
P.O. Box 848
Petoskey, MI 49770

231-347-7915
Fax: 231-347-4692
E-mail: rtwp@freeway.net

Carol Jankowski
Treasurer
P.O. Box 848
Petoskey, MI 49770

231-347-7915
Fax: 231-347-4692
E-mail: rtwp@freeway.net

Donald Caird
Trustee
P.O. Box 848
Petoskey, MI 49770

231-347-7915
Fax: 231-347-4692
E-mail: rtwp@freeway.net

Dean Carper
Trustee
P.O. Box 848
Petoskey, MI 49770

231-347-7915
Fax: 231-347-4692
E-mail: rtwp@freeway.net

C.4 EPA REPRESENTATIVES

Don de Blasio
Community Involvement Coordinator
Community Involvement Section
Superfund Division (SI-7J)
EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

312-886-4360 or
800-621-8431 Ext. 64360
Fax: 312-692-2442
E-mail:deblasio.don@epa.gov

Ross del Rosario
Remedial Project Manager
Superfund Division (SR-6J)
EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

312-886-6195 or
800-621-8431 Ext. 66195
Fax: 312-692-2905
E-mail:delrosario.rosuaro@epa.gov

Ralph Dollhopf
Emergency and Remedial Project Manager
Emergency Response Branch
801 Garfield Ave., #229
Traverse City, MI 49886

231-264-8713
Fax: 231-264-8713 (call before faxing)
E-mail:dollhopf.ralph@epa.gov

C.4 MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REPRESENTATIVES

Robert Wagner
Supervisor
MDEQ
Remediation and Redevelopment Division
Gaylord Field Office
2100 West M-32
Gaylord, MI 49735

989-705-3452
Fax: 989-731-6181
E-mail:wagnerrf@michigan.gov

C.7 NEWS MEDIA

C.7.1 NEWSPAPER

<i>Petoskey News Review</i> (daily) 319 State St. Petoskey, MI 49770	231-347-2544 231-347-5461 (Fax) E-mail:petoskeynews@petoskeynews.com
<i>Gaylord Herald Times</i> (twice weekly-Wed./Sat.) P.O. Box 598 Gaylord, MI 49734	989-732-1111 989-732-3490 (Fax) E-mail:ads@gaylordheraldtimes.com
<i>Charlevoix Courier</i> (weekly) 112 Mason St. Charlevoix, MI 49720-1314	231-547-6558 231-547-4992 (Fax) E-mail:ads@charlevoixcourier.com
<i>The Graphic</i> (weekly) 319 State St. Petoskey, MI 49770	231-347-2544 231-347-6833 (Fax) E-mail:jjohnson@petoskeynews.com
<i>Northern Express</i> (weekly) PO Box 209 Traverse City, MI 49685-0209	231-439-5943 231-439-5943 (Fax) E-mail:ads@northernexpress.com
<i>The Antrim Review</i> (weekly) P.O. Box 313 Bellaire, MI 49615	231-533-5651 231-533-4662 (Fax) E-mail:advertising@antrimreview.net

C.7.2 TELEVISION

WWTV/WWUP 9 & 10 News (CBS) P.O. Box 627 Cadillac, MI 49601	800-782-7910 231-775-2731 (Fax) Web: www.9and10news.com/
WPBN/WTOM 7 & 4 (NBC) 8513 M-72 West Traverse City, MI 49684	231-947-7770 231-947-0354 (Fax) Web: www.upnorthlive.com/
WGTU/WGTQ 29 & 8 (ABC) 8513 M-72 West Traverse City, MI 49684	231-947-7770 231-947-0354 (Fax) Web: www.upnorthlive.com/

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C.7.3 RADIO

WTCM Radio 314 E Front St. P.O. Box 472 Traverse City, MI 49684	231-947-7675 231-929-3988 (Fax) Web: wtcn@wtcmradio.com
WTLI - 89.3 FM P.O. Box 388 148 East Grand River Williamston, MI 48895	888-887-7139 877-850-0881 Web: www.positivehits.com
WBMC – 93.5 FM 428 E. Lake Court Petoskey, MI 49770	231-348-1097 231-929-3988 Web: www.wtcmi.com
WXLТ – 96.3 FM 2095 S. U.S. Highway 131 Petoskey, MI 49770	231-347-8713 231-347-8782 (Fax) Web: mail@lite96.com
WKLZ – 98.9 FM Simulcast of WKLT-FM 97.5 - Traverse City 1020 Hastings, Suite 102 Traverse City, MI 49689	231-947-0003 231-947-7002 (Fax) Web: www.wklt.com
WICV – 100.9 FM (Public Radio) Simulcast of WIAA-FM 88.7 – Interlochen P.O. Box 199 Interlochen, MI 49643	231-276-4400 231-276-4417 (Fax) Web: www.interlochen.org/ipr/
WTCM – 103.5 FM 428 E. Lake Court Petoskey, MI 49770	231-348-1097 231-929-3988 Web: www.wtcmi.com
WCMU – 103.9 FM (Public Radio) Simulcast of WCMU-FM 89.5 – Mt. Pleasant 1999 E. Campus Dr. Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859	989-774-3105 989-774-4427 (Fax) Web: www.wcmu.org
WKHQ – 105.9 FM 2095 S. U.S. Highway 131 Petoskey, MI 49770	231-347-8713 231-347-8782 (Fax) Web: www.106khq.com//

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WCZW – 107.9 FM WCCW Radio, Radio Centre, Suite 450 300 E. Front St. Traverse City, MI 49684	231-946-6211 231-946-1914 (Fax) Web: www.wccwi.com
WWKK – 750 AM 2175 Click Road Petoskey, MI 49770	231-348-5000 231-348-5034 (Fax) Web: www.wjml.com
WJML – 1110 AM 2175 Click Road Petoskey, MI 49770	231-348-5000 231-348-5034 (Fax) Web: www.wjml.com
WMKT – 1270 AM 2095 S. U.S. Highway 131 Petoskey, MI 49770	231-347-8713 231-347-8782 (Fax) Web: www.wmktthetalkstation.com
WMBN – 1340 AM 2095 S. U.S. Highway 131 Petoskey, MI 49770	231-347-8713 231-347-8782 (Fax) Web: www.1340amwmbn.com

C.7.4 INTERESTED COMMUNITY GROUPS

Friends of the Jordan River Watershed P.O. Box 412 East Jordan, MI 49727	231-536-9947 Web: friendsofthejordan.org
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa 7500 Odawa Circle Harbor Springs, MI 49740	231-242-1571 Web: ltbbodawa-nsn.gov
Little Traverse Conservancy 3264 Powell Road Harbor Springs, MI 49740	231-347-0991 Web: www.landtrust.org
Petoskey/Harbor Springs/Boyne Country Visitors Bureau 401 E. Mitchell St. Petoskey, MI 49770	231-348-2755 Web: www.BoyneCountry.com
Petoskey Regional Chamber of Commerce 401 E. Mitchell St. Petoskey, MI 49770	231-347-4150 Web: www.petoskey.com
Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council 426 Bay St. Petoskey, MI 49770	231-347-1181 Web: watershedcouncil.org

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