Community Relations Plan
For the
Combustion Engineering Site
Windsor, Connecticut

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABB	Asea Brown Boveri
ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AOC	Area of Concern
C-E	Combustion Engineering
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CTDEP	Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
D&D	Decommissioning and Dismantlement
DOE	Department of Energy
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
FSS	Final Status Survey
FUSRAP	Formerly Utilized Site Remedial Action Program
ICM	Interim Corrective Measure
KAPL	Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory
MARSSIM	The Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPL	National Priorities List
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
ORISE	Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education
OSHA	Occupation Safety and Health Administration
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
RSR	Remediation Standard Regulations
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
VCA	Voluntary Corrective Action

1.0 Introduction

This Community Relations Plan proposes a program to facilitate communication and information exchange and encourage involvement of the local community interested in the environmental remediation of the remaining contaminated areas at the Combustion Engineering (C-E) Site including the Formerly Utilized Site Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) areas. The C-E Site is currently operated by Asea Brown Boveri (ABB) and is located at 2000 Day Hill Road, Windsor, Connecticut.

1.1 Community Relations Overview

This plan gives the overview of the history of the C-E Windsor Site, including past government involvement in the site, the regulatory requirements for a clean-up of environmental contamination, roles and responsibilities of all the parties involved in the remediation, and current status of activities at the site.

The plan also proposes a number of options for conducting community relations activities as required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Contingency Plan (NCP), and other applicable statuettes and regulations to involve the local community in the environmental activities at the site to assure community understanding of the clean-up process and clean-up options. The plan also provides opportunities for the public to be involved in the decision making for the final remedy.

This Community Relations Plan was updated in August 2007 as a result of community interviews conducted the same month. These interviews focused on gauging the community interest level and knowledge of the third and final phase of the site remediation. Some 30 individuals were contacted to provide input to this phase of the cleanup. The input and feedback provided by responses to the interview questions provides direction on how to proceed with structuring community outreach and involvement programs that are relevant, timely, and necessary.

2.0 C-E Windsor Site

C-E operated a successful nuclear fuel production and nuclear research development and engineering facility in Windsor, Connecticut for more than 40 years. Past operations, including those funded by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and its predecessor agency, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), produced some residual radioactive contamination at several locations on the site. Additionally, past operations produced some chemical and metals contamination as a result of nuclear fuel production for both the government and commercial activities.

2.1 Site Description

The C-E Windsor site is located at 2000 Day Hill Road, 8 miles north of Hartford and within three miles of Bradley International Airport. The site is approximately two miles northwest of the town of Windsor center, and is located south of the Farmington River (Figure 1). The site consists of approximately 600 acres. The surrounding area is zoned for residential, agricultural, and industrial use. The nearest residential areas are located within ¼ to ½ mile of the site. The site is an area classified by the Town of Windsor as an I-2 industrial zone. I-2 industrial zones provide for general, higher intensity industrial uses. The area is characterized by various wooded areas and three ponds (Figure 2). The site is within a broad basin of gently rolling terrain called the Connecticut River Valley.

2.2 Site History

Under contract by the Atomic Energy Commission

C-E began operations on the Day Hill site in 1956 when it was contracted by the AEC to engage in research, development, engineering, and manufacturing of nuclear fuel for the U.S. Navy, to design and construct a prototype submarine reactor for training naval personnel, and to manage operations of the reactor site known as S1C.

Nuclear fuel production for the AEC at this facility ceased in 1960. In 1960 the S1C site was sold to the U.S. government, although C-E continued to manage operations there until 1970, when Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory (KAPL) took over operations.

Investigation and cleanup of highly enriched uranium as a result of work done under government contracts from the 1950s was formerly assigned to DOE's FUSRAP in 1994. Congress assigned FUSRAP to the Army Corps of Engineers in (ACOE) in 1998. In 2007 ACOE and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) agreed that the regulatory oversight of the cleanup would be transferred to the NRC, which will keep ACOE informed on the remediation of the FUSRAP contamination. Contaminated areas are identified in Section 2.4 of this Plan.

Commercial contracts

Following the successful completion of government contract work in the early 1960s until 2000, C-E was involved in the research, development and engineering of commercial nuclear and fossil fuel systems at the Windsor site for the electric power generation industry. C-E manufactured commercial nuclear fuel on the site from 1968 to 1993. In 2000 the ABB nuclear

businesses were sold to Westinghouse and the fossil fuel businesses were sold to Alstom Power. However, C-E retained ownership of the C-E Windsor Site property.

C-E has characterized and remediated radiological residuals released during work conducted under commercial contracts. Since 2000, C-E has removed 16 buildings and 5 miles of underground utilities that were used to service commercial nuclear contracts. Remediation was performed under the oversight of the NRC and Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP). There were no Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-recordable injuries in more than 150,000 man-hours worked.

Chemical contamination

Since the site was a permitted hazardous waste storage facility in the 1980s, it is subject to corrective active action under RCRA. Chemical releases to the environment, that have taken place as a result of both government and commercial nuclear fuel production and fossil fuel research is being addressed by C-E under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Voluntary Corrective Action (VCA) program. The site was declared stabilized by the EPA in 2001. The extent of the contamination on the entire site is known and is not posing health hazards to humans on or off site.

Cleanup completion

Cleanup of radiological residues as a result of work done under commercial contracts is 95 percent complete. Cleanup of chemical constituents under the VCA program is 70 percent complete and will be completed as C-E finishes the radiological cleanup of all remaining contaminated areas. Cleanup of these residues is the third and final phase of the remediation of the C-E Windsor site.

2.3 Organizational Roles and Responsibilities

A number of organizations and government agencies have responsibilities in the investigations and cleanup of the C-E Windsor site. Each organization has a unique role, yet all are working toward a common goal – the ultimate cleanup of the site to an acceptable level that ensures the health and safety of the people and the environment and allows for the future use of the site.

C-E is the organization that owned and operated the site, prior to purchase by ABB in 1990. C-E exists as a wholly owned corporate entity of ABB Inc. and continues to be responsible for overseeing safe operations and waste management.

DOE, formerly the AEC, is the federal agency responsible for initiating and maintaining the nuclear materials development and use program in the U.S. DOE provides nuclear fuel for commercial and government nuclear reactors currently operating in the U.S. and oversees much of the environmental restoration program relating to nuclear materials across the country. In 1974, AEC established FUSRAP to identify and clean up or otherwise control sites where residual radioactive constituents exceeding current guidelines remain from the early years of the nation's atomic energy program or from commercial operations causing conditions that Congress authorized DOE to remedy. Responsibility for the FUSRAP program was transferred to ACOE in 1987.

The NRC establishes guidance to adhere to internationally agreed upon requirements for levels of radioactivity acceptable to humans and the environment. NRC grants licenses for nuclear materials possession, production and handling, and establishes regulations that govern worker, public, and environmental safety for the handling, storage, and transport of radioactive materials, and storage and handling requirements. Currently, C-E is licensed by the NRC.

As the result of an agreement between ACOE and NRC, the NRC has become the oversight federal agency responsible for the oversight of the cleanup of the remaining commercial and FUSRAP radiological contamination, as well as collocated and commingled chemical contamination. C-E will be responsible for all remaining radiological remediation activities at the site. These activities will include remediation of all radiological constituents associated with government contract work between 1956 and 1961 and the cobalt-60 radionuclides found in the site brook as a result of operations of the naval reactor prototype S1C site.

CTDEP is the State agency responsible for ensuring adherence to federal and state environmental regulations. The state prepares a State Implementation Plan for EPA that shows how compliance with environmental regulations will be achieved.

EPA is responsible for developing rules and regulations to provide for the protection of the public's health and well-being. EPA produces lists of pollutants that cause harm to people or the environment and has established guidelines for levels of contaminants that are acceptable for air, water, soil and other media. EPA also oversees VCA that facilitates the cleanup of hazardous waste sites. Twenty-seven Areas of Concern (AOC) on the C-E property have been identified and all, except those falling under FUSRAP, have been corrected to some degree under the VCA program.

2.4 Site Characterization Activities

VCA

Stabilization of the site was achieved in 2001 and full-site characterization has since been completed. Furthermore C-E has completed the RCRA Facility Investigation, identifying the nature and extent of chemicals released to the environment. Where practicable, chemical releases have been remediated and post remediation groundwater monitoring conducted and/or completed. The only remaining chemical releases in soils are co-located with radiological residuals and will be addressed concurrently. Groundwater remediation is also currently underway.

Decommissioning and Dismantlement (D&D)

The NRC has concluded that the characterization data shows that radioactivity in the soil in the areas around former Building Complexes 2, 5 and 17 is below regulatory requirements for unrestricted release.

FUSRAP

C-E discovered and investigated uranium residues at the site in the early 1990s and brought them to the attention of DOE. In 1993, at the request of C-E, DOE performed radiological surveys on portions of the C-E site and confirmed that government uranium was present in areas within the Waste Storage Pad (AOC 4), Buildings 3/3A (AOC 9), areas surrounding Buildings 3 and 6 (AOC 9), Equipment Storage Yard (AOC 10), Building 6 (AOC 12), Industrial Waste Lines (AOC 12), Debris Piles (AOC 13), the Site Brook (AOC 14), The Drum Burial Pit (AOC 21), and Clamshell Waste Pile (AOC 27).

The results of site characterization activities and findings under FUSRAP are included in the following documents:

- Designation Survey for the C-E Site (Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education [ORISE]), 1994] AOCs 4, 9, 12, 14, 21.

- Designation Survey Report for the C-E Site (ORISE, 1996) Confirmed results of the 1994 Designation Survey.

- Results of Gamma Walkover Survey on the C-E Site (Science Applications International Corporation [SAIC]), 1998] AOCs 4, 9, 14, 21

- Characterization Report for Buildings 3/3A at the C-E Site (SAIC, 1999)

- Data Report for the C-E Site (ENSR, International, 2001) AOCs 4, 9, 12, 13, 14, 21, 27

- Remedial Investigation/Risk Assessment Report (ENSR International, 2004) AOCs 4, 9, 12, 13, 14, 21, 27

2.5 Current Site Status

VCA

With the stabilization of the Site achieved and with full Site characterization complete, the objective of Site remediation is focused on the final remedy to achieve Site closure under RCRA, as well as to comply with the requirements of the CTDEP Remediation Standard Regulations (RSRs) and the Property Transfer Act. In support of final remedy and property transfer, C-E has conducted human health and ecological risk assessments, completed the RCRA Facility Investigation and completed additional Interim Corrective Measures (ICMs), prepared RCRA Closure Plans and Reports, and implemented a groundwater monitoring program to document that soils remediations were effective to demonstrate compliance with the RSRs.

In addition to the chemical work that has been completed to date, a Remedial Design for Site-wide groundwater has been initiated and submitted to the U.S. EPA and CTDEP this year. The groundwater corrective measures are being performed and documented in a Completion Report to be submitted to EPA and CTDEP. Subsequent groundwater monitoring will also be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the CTDEP RSRs.

Additionally, C-E will prepare a Corrective Measures Study to address environmental media at the Site in support of final remedy, Site closure and property transfer and termination of the Site's RCRA permit.

D&D

Following decontamination and remediation activities, a Final Status Survey (FSS) was conducted for all D&D areas. FSSs were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM) and the FSS Plan. After completion of the survey activities, FSS Reports are prepared to document all final surveys and sampling activities.

The FSS Report for the Building 2 Complex was submitted to the NRC and CTDEP in October 2005. The FSS Report for the Building 17 Complex was submitted to the NRC and CTDEP in February 2006. The FSS Report for the Building 5 and 6A Complexes was submitted to the NRC and CTDEP in April 2006. The NRC provided approval of the FSS Reports by letter dated April 13,

2007, indicating that all NRC requirements for unrestricted release had been met.

A quarterly groundwater monitoring program and an evaluation of hard-to-detect radionuclides has been conducted at the Site. The evaluation led to the conclusion that the hard-to-detect radionuclides are minimal and do not present any health or safety hazard.

FUSRAP

Upon a recent agreement between the ACOE and the NRC, the NRC will become the regulatory oversight federal agency for remaining radiological remediation activities at the C-E Windsor Site. Also, C-E will now be responsible for all FUSRAP-related remediation activities at the site in accordance with applicable federal and State laws and regulations to meet NRC regulations for unrestricted release of the C-E Windsor Site and license termination, in preparation for redevelopment of the Site.

C-E will be responsible for identifying remedial options and a remedy selection process for areas requiring remediation. In accordance with CERCLA, C-E will also be responsible for preparing Completion Reports to document that remedial activities have been conducted in accordance with design plans and specifications, and that the cleanup criteria established for the Site have been achieved.

Final Status Surveys will be conducted to verify compliance with NRC and to satisfy CT Land Transfer Act requirements. The Survey results will be documented in a FSS Report. Although the Site has no groundwater radiological contamination in excess of regulations, subsequent groundwater monitoring will be conducted as verification, and the results will be documented in future Groundwater Monitoring Reports.

2.6 Regulatory Framework

Radiological contamination on the C-E Windsor Site is being remediated under NRC regulations to achieve unrestricted release of the Site and termination of its nuclear licenses. The requirements of the Connecticut Property Transfer Act are also being met.

The C-E Site has not been included on the National Priorities List (NPL), which is the listing of the nation's most serious hazardous waste sites. However, remedial actions will be conducted under the guidance of the NRC's decommissioning process; CERCLA, also known as Superfund; and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

Other applicable environmental regulations include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which requires all federal agencies to

consider potential environmental effects in their decision-making processes before implementing any major action; RCRA, which requires safe and secure procedures for the use, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes; and the NCP which is the federal government's blueprint for responding to hazardous substance releases into the environment.

The State of Connecticut was granted final authorization by the EPA to operate its hazardous waste program, so there is a dual state and federal regulatory program in Connecticut.

2.7 Remediation Plans

There are a number of alternative actions that could be taken to remediate the remaining radiological contamination at the C-E Site. Remediation plans will delineate these alternative actions and discuss which action is preferred. Decisions on which alternative is accepted will be made by a team of responsible organizations along with the input of regulators, the public and other interested parties.

3.0 Community Relations

Community Relations is an important component of any hazardous waste cleanup program. Community members have an interest in and right to know what hazardous waste materials exist near their homes. It is important for community members to understand levels of contamination and the environmental impacts and potential risks of these materials so they can put this information into the right context when comparing with other, more familiar materials. Local community members can often provide perspectives needed to make decisions on cleanup alternatives that take into consideration a variety of factors beyond the obvious technical ones.

Statutory Mandates

Given the nature of the remaining contamination at the site, including the FUSRAP areas, the cleanup will be conducted under the primary auspices of the NRC and its regulations. In conducting the remediation, C-E will also be substantially complying with a number of other environmental statutes and regulations.

NRC Decommissioning

As part of public outreach, the NRC will send letters to local Native American associations, the State Government—usually the environmental branch—the county executive or manager, and nearby city mayors to notify these entities of a licensee's plan to terminate its license under the license termination rule, and to solicit comments on the licensee's plans. Documents are also available in the NRC's Public Document Room or electronically through ADAMS. Below is a brief outline of the decommissioning process.

- Develop a Decommissioning Plan to be submitted for NRC approval (approval will most likely be issued as a license amendment that will also include an Environmental Assessment and/or Environmental Impact Statement)
- Complete remedial activities (with ongoing NRC in-process inspections)
- Conduct Final Status Surveys
- Submit Final Status Survey Report
- NRC review and verification
- NRC terminates license
- Notices will be posted in the Federal Register when the Decommissioning Plan is accepted for review with a 30 day public comment period.
- A notice of license termination will be posted in the Federal Register as well (no public comment period)

At license termination, if final activities in soil or groundwater exceed the EPA Maximum Concentration Limits, the NRC will also initiate a consultation with the EPA. This requirement was promulgated in a Memorandum of Understanding between EPA and NRC in Fall 2002.

CERCLA

Sections 113, 117, and 122 of CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization ACT (SARA), establish several principal elements for community involvement:

- Developing a locally available Administrative Record
- Establishing a locally available Information Repository
- Notifying the public of the release of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and Proposed Plan, and in the case of removal actions with a planning period of at least six months, the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)

- Providing a public comment period on the RI/FS and Proposed Plan; developing a meeting transcript
- Providing notice and comment period on the Administrative Order on Consent or Consent Decree
- Developing a responsiveness summary on comments received on the RI/FS, Proposed Plan and EE/CA

NCP

Section 300 of the NCP and subsequent policy directives and guidance documents establish the requirements for community involvement through every phase of Superfund's cleanup process. Requirements for all remedial actions include the establishment of an Administrative Record and the designation of a spokesperson. Steps where community involvement is required include:

- Removal actions with a planning period of less than six months
- Removal actions expected to extend beyond 120 days
- Removal actions with a planning period of at least six months
- Prior to the RI
- Upon commencement of the RI
- Upon completion of the FS
- Pre-Record of Decision (ROD) Significant Changes
- After ROD is signed
- Post-ROD significant changes
- Remedial Design

RCRA

With RCRA, as with CERCLA and NCP, requirements for public involvement are linked with corrective action processes:

- RCRA Facility Investigation
- Corrective Measures Study
- Proposed Remedy Selection
- Final Selection of Remedy
- Corrective Measures Implementation
- Completion of Remedy
- Interim Measures (that can take place anytime in the process)

There is considerable overlap of the statutory requirements. The requirements under NCP are more comprehensive and will serve as the basis for the Community Relations Plan. Requirements of the NRC, CERCLA, and RCRA will be integrated with NCP requirements to eliminate redundancies. However,

all activities will be identified in connections with the NRC, NCP, CERCLA and RCRA.

This Community Relations Plan will outline community involvement activities that can be considered during the remediation process.

3.1 Goals and Objectives

The goals of the Community Relations Program are to facilitate dialogue, provide information exchange, and offer opportunities for involvement by community members, interest groups, and the agencies involved in the remedial cleanup program. Specific objectives are as follows:

- Inform and educate local community members and officials on the environmental cleanup process and the results of the sampling and characterization process
- Give community members opportunities to be involved and provide input to the process of environmental studies, cleanup alternatives, and related decisions
- Address the community's and media's information needs and inquiries through timely release of the most up-to-date information
- Maintain a climate of openness, mutual trust, and understanding
- Provide a single point of contact for responding to information requests
- Identify and resolve community relations issues and potential concerns.

3.2 Communication Strategy

An effective communication Strategy is one that is tailored to the unique interests and information needs of a particular group or community. Direct input from community members was obtained through telephone interviews during May 1999 and August 2007. This Community Relations Plan includes a variety of communication techniques suggested by community members that should ensure information exchange with those interested in the status of the characterization and cleanup of the C-E Site in Windsor. The result of a successful communication strategy will be an informed citizenry that works in partnership with the agencies and organizations involved in the environmental remediation of the Site.

3.3 Community Background

The Town of Windsor was founded in 1633 and is Connecticut's first community. Settlers sailed from Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts to establish themselves at the confluence of the Farmington and Connecticut rivers.

Historically, Windsor's economy has been based on tobacco farming and brick making. In its heyday, there were than 40 brickyards in Windsor. The last one disappeared in the 1960s. The first tobacco crop was planted in 1640 with seeds brought to Connecticut from the Virginia plantations.

Currently, Windsor's industrial base encompasses a wide range of products and services, including insurance, software development, energy research and development and the manufacturing of engine components and machinery.

The town is organized under the Council-Manager form of government. The legislative function consists of a bipartisan Council of nine members, who are elected biennially for two-year terms. The Town Council elects a Mayor from its membership for a two-year term and also appoints the Town Manager.

Windsor has a population of 28,862 (2006) of which 12,231 (2006) are ethnic minorities. Fifty-eight percent have attended college. Total town school enrollment is 2,051 (2004-2005 school year) with 4,324 students attending the Windsor School District. The median price of homes is $233,000 (2005) with 23.9 percent of homes built before 1950. The poverty level is 3.7 percent (1999).

3.4 Community Concerns

Telephone interviews were conducted with Windsor and Bloomfield residents, town officials and civic leaders to identify community concerns. Some 30 residents were contacted. To document changes in public sentiment, the same list of residents who participated in the 1999 survey where interviewed with additional names added where phone numbers are no longer current.

Historically, town meetings were also held in support of regulatory requirements. Because there was little or no public interest in these meetings, no meetings were held since 2002.

The current round of interviews revealed the following community concerns:

- The community trusts that the cleanup will be completed appropriately
- Final conditions following the cleanup will be safe for future uses
- Environmental quality and public safety of the Rainbow Reservoir in the Farmington River
- Future Site uses (will the land be available as a park, or for industrial/commercial redevelopment?)

The majority of residents felt the most important environmental concern included the risk of radionuclides in the soil and groundwater, and basically any hazardous substance that would adversely impact the environment or the community (property values), and concern for general health and safety of the community. Also of concern was the final disposition of the waste generated as a result of the cleanup of FUSRAP-designated areas.

For residents who are aware of the previous cleanup efforts both at the C-E Windsor Site and the former S1C Facility, there was little concern for cross-contamination or impacts to the environment. This is slightly different from earlier surveys, and shows that the level of trust and/or education in the community has increased since the first survey. A small number of town officials wanted to know if C-E is complying with the appropriate laws and that proper care will be given to cleanup activities. There was a request that state agencies, namely CTDEP, would be involved and provide oversight. This was followed by a request that, upon completion, approval letters or documentation from federal or state agencies would provide comfort that the work was being completed properly.

There was a common concern to keep the public informed either by web-based information that can be searched using a common search engine such as Google®, or by using the Town of Windsor's subscription-based e-mail distribution.

In 1999, three residents had no comments, while one did not respond. During the August 2007 survey, 13 residents had no comments and 10 did not respond.

3.5 Opportunities for Public Involvement

Public involvement opportunities will be made available, based on the level of community interest expressed in the Site and its remediation

plans. Up-to-date information will be prepared and disseminated to the local media, community groups, local officials and other interest groups who request it, as sampling activities and data analysis work are completed. Response to all documents prepared during the process of evaluating the C-E site will be available to the public, and requests made to federal agencies or Site coordinators will be done on a timely manner. Public meetings or briefings will be scheduled to allow community interaction and information dissemination, if appropriate and requested.

3.6 Potential Activities

Based on the community information needs and requests, a variety of communication techniques and community relations activities can be implemented to ensure a well informed and involved community.

3.6.1 Points of Contact

One of the most important community relations initiatives that support the nurturing of effective partnerships with community members is the establishment of points of contact with both the local organization and the federal agency with oversight of the remediation program. Points of contact should be established and communicated to local and state officials, media and other community stakeholders and should remain accessible for information exchange and have the authority to speak on behalf of their organizations.

All inquiries about activities on the C-E Windsor Site should be referred to Ronald C. Kurtz, Director of Media and Community Relations for ABB Inc. 501 Merritt 7, Norwalk, CT 06851, (203) 750-2407 (office).

3.6.2 Fact Sheets

Fact sheets will be developed to provide brief informative descriptions of the C-E Site, the status of studies and remedial actions, the process of remediation, and other special interest topics as requests arise.

Fact sheets are typically one- to two-page information pieces that give concise explanations in laymen's terms of a particular site or program. They are intended to give an overview to the general public audience and usually include graphics, photographs and other visuals to support the narrative.

During the interview process, a number of respondents indicated the need for easy-to-understand information materials about the C-E Site. Some community members may not be indicating an interest in the Site because they may not understand the levels of contamination or the technical aspects of the program. If offered a clear, concise information in simplified terms, the community members with an interest will have a better knowledge level from which to pursue additional information, if necessary, or become more involved in the cleanup process.

3.6.3 Media Releases, Media Briefings, Editorial Boards

Media releases will be developed at noteworthy points in the remediation program when new or updated information warrants, and distributed to local newspapers and other media outlets that have previously expressed interest in the program.

Media Briefings/Editorial Boards can be arranged if media representatives have the need for additional background on the C-E Site, radiological contamination, or cleanup program. These briefings typically serve as good discussion stimulators and forums for information exchange with the agencies responsible for the site and the media representatives who keep a pulse on the local community and their concerns.

Most community interviewees (2007) suggested that additional update articles should appear via electronic distribution either by a web base search or by e-mail, so that more people will have access to the information. Others prefer to see articles in the Hartford Courant or other local papers. Both methods of communication will require working with reporters and editors to facilitate the publication of significant program milestones.

3.6.4 Public Notices

Formal public notices will continue to be published in local newspapers to inform community members of significant events in the process of remediation, such as public hearings, public comment periods, availability of certain documents and other regulatory requirements. These notices are to appear in prominent positions in popular local publications to ensure those members of the community, with an interest in the program, can read them in adequate time to participate in the program.

3.6.5 Information Repository

An information repository has been established at a convenient location open to the public so community members can review the documents, fact sheets, brochures and other written materials relating to the FUSRAP activities on the C-E Site. The information repository is intended as a resource to the public so they can become more aware of on-site activities related to the remediation, as well as general information about Superfund sites, the process for cleanup, and background on radioactive materials.

3.6.6 Administrative Record

An Administrative Record has been established and made available to the interested public so they can have access to the same information that regulators and other decision makers will use to identify potential cleanup alternatives for the Site. The Administrative Record is the legal file that includes all relevant information leading up to a final decision for the site.

3.6.7 Local Officials Briefings

Briefings to local officials will continue to be scheduled on a regular basis to keep community leaders involved and informed as to the progress of remediation plans, schedule updates, results of sampling activities, and other environmental issues. These briefings will give local officials the opportunity to refer questions to the proper federal agency authorities and resolve any community concerns. Briefings will continue to update local officials with highlights of upcoming activities in the remediation plans and prepare them for each stage of the program. This will prepare officials with the most up-to-date information so they can adequately respond to requests from their constituents.

Community interviewees, although not generally concerned with the remediation at the Windsor Site to date, asked to be updated via electronic media.

3.6.8 Neighbor Updates

Future neighbor updates will similarly provide the latest environmental analysis to residents within a one- to two-mile radius of the C-E Site. Neighbors may also want additional background information about the source of radiological

contamination and the potential health and environmental impacts.

Neighbor updates can take the form of small meetings, direct mailings, or periodic newsletters or bulletins, based on feedback from residents on the best way to communicate to them.

3.6.9 Public or Town Meetings

Public or town meetings can continue to be planned, if special needs arise or if it appears that enough interest exists to make the meeting beneficial. This type of forum is usually less interactive than smaller meetings or briefings with fewer opportunities to hear everyone's perspectives, but there are occasions when a public meeting is the best way to get a large number of people together for the information exchange.

The meeting can include a number of posters, exhibits and displays that give audience members graphic representations of Site characterization activities, environmental findings, cleanup alternatives, or program schedules to help put into perspective the complexity that surrounds a cleanup of this type. This often helps community members understand why a cleanup program is so time consuming.

3.6.10 Direct Mailings

Direct mailings, specifically the "Environmental News" newsletter, allow people to review and reflect information and formulate questions and requests at their convenience. An extensive and accurate mailing list of community members has been developed for the Site. This list readily provides access to interested community members and has been updated in August 2007.

3.6.11 Comment Periods and Comment Responses

The public will be given various opportunities during the Site remediation (which includes the final phases of FUSRAP-related contamination) to comment on documents and to receive comment responses from the program managers. This allows the public a formal vehicle to register questions, comments, concerns, or suggestions about plans for the cleanup. Formal comment response documents will be prepared by C-E so the public gets feedback on their

comments and knows how the comments are being incorporated into final decisions.

3.7 Schedule

C-E began a Community Relations Program in 1999 that has since kept the community informed on a continual basis. The program consisted of newsletters mailed to residents on a biennial basis, annual updates before the Town of Windsor mayor and council members, poster sessions held at the town hall to update the community, legal notices placed in newspapers as required, a newspaper article on the progress of the site cleanup and availability to receive phone calls and answer questions residents may have. All required materials were placed in a repository for public access and a spokesman has been identified.

The ACOE prepared its Site Characterization and remedial investigation report of the FUSRAP areas. C-E will continue with the appropriate investigation activities under the NRC license termination rule and will, as appropriate, incorporate the relevant information from the government studies performed to date.

As such, this Community Relations Program will focus on requirements beginning with the completion of the RI/FS of FUSRAP-related materials on the Site.

4.0 References

HLA 1993. Draft Community Relations Plan, Combustion Engineering, Inc., 200 Day Hill Road, Windsor, Connecticut 06095, Harding Lawson Associates, October.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Community Relations in Superfund. A Handbook. June 1988.

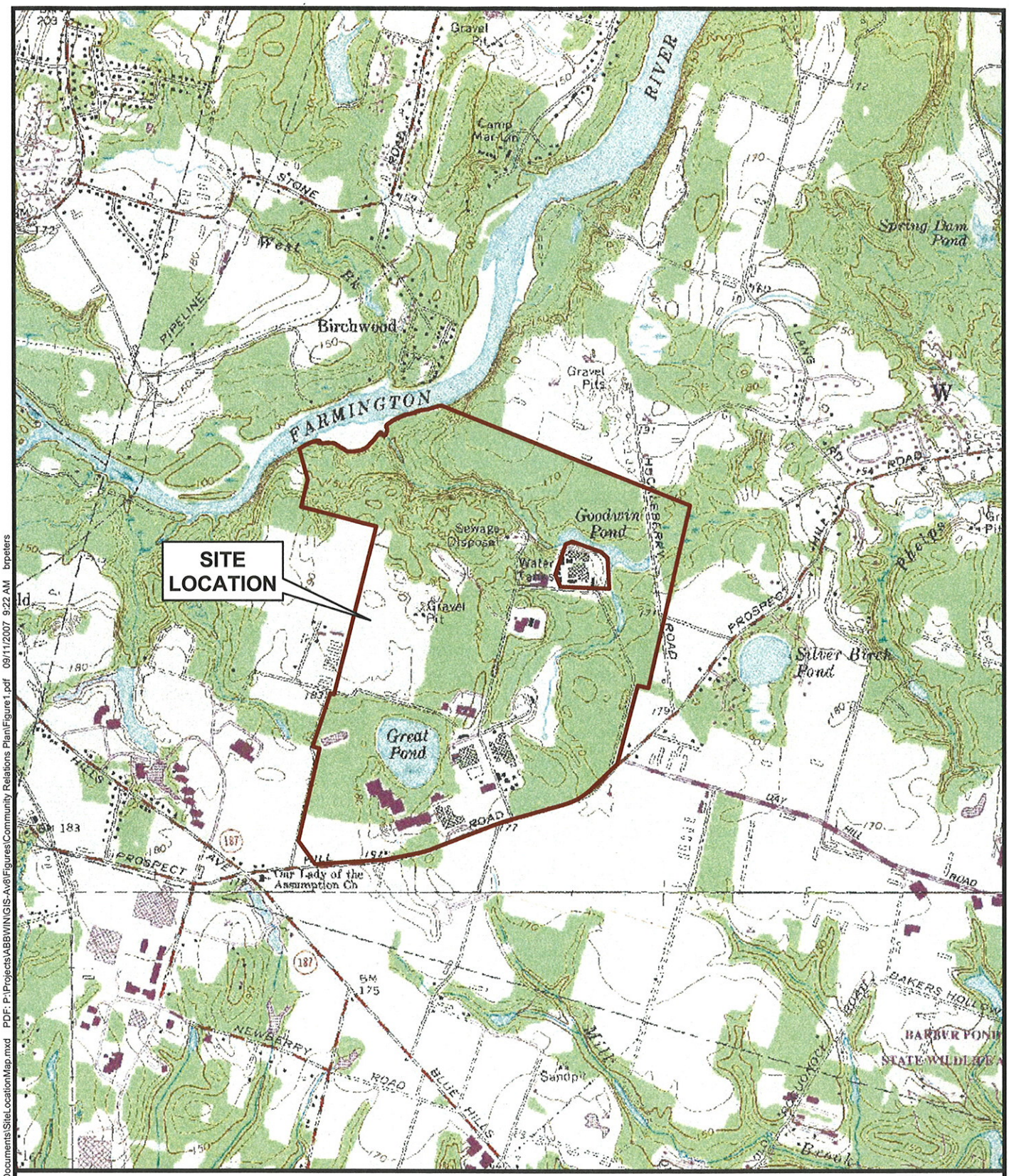
USACE 1999. Draft Sampling and Analysis Plan for the Combustion Engineering Site, Windsor, Connecticut. June.

USACE 1999. Final Community Relations Plan for the Combustion Engineering Site, Windsor, Connecticut. July 2, 1999.

U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Navel Reactors. Final Environmental Impact Statement. S1C Prototype Reactor Plant Disposal. November 1996.

"Memorandum of Understanding Between the Environmental Protection Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission: Consultation and Finality on Decommissioning and Decontamination of Contaminated Sites" OSWER 9295.8-06, signed by EPA on September 30 and NRC on October 9, 2002.

Figures



Index Map

Map Source: 1:24,000 scale digital topographic map obtained from Environmental GIS Data for Connecticut, 2003 Edition, State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. Windsor Locks, CT 1964, Photorevised 1984.

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Prepared by BRP	Checked by NSG

Figure 1
Site Location Map

Community Relations Plan
CE Windsor Site
Windsor, Connecticut
MACTEC, Inc.

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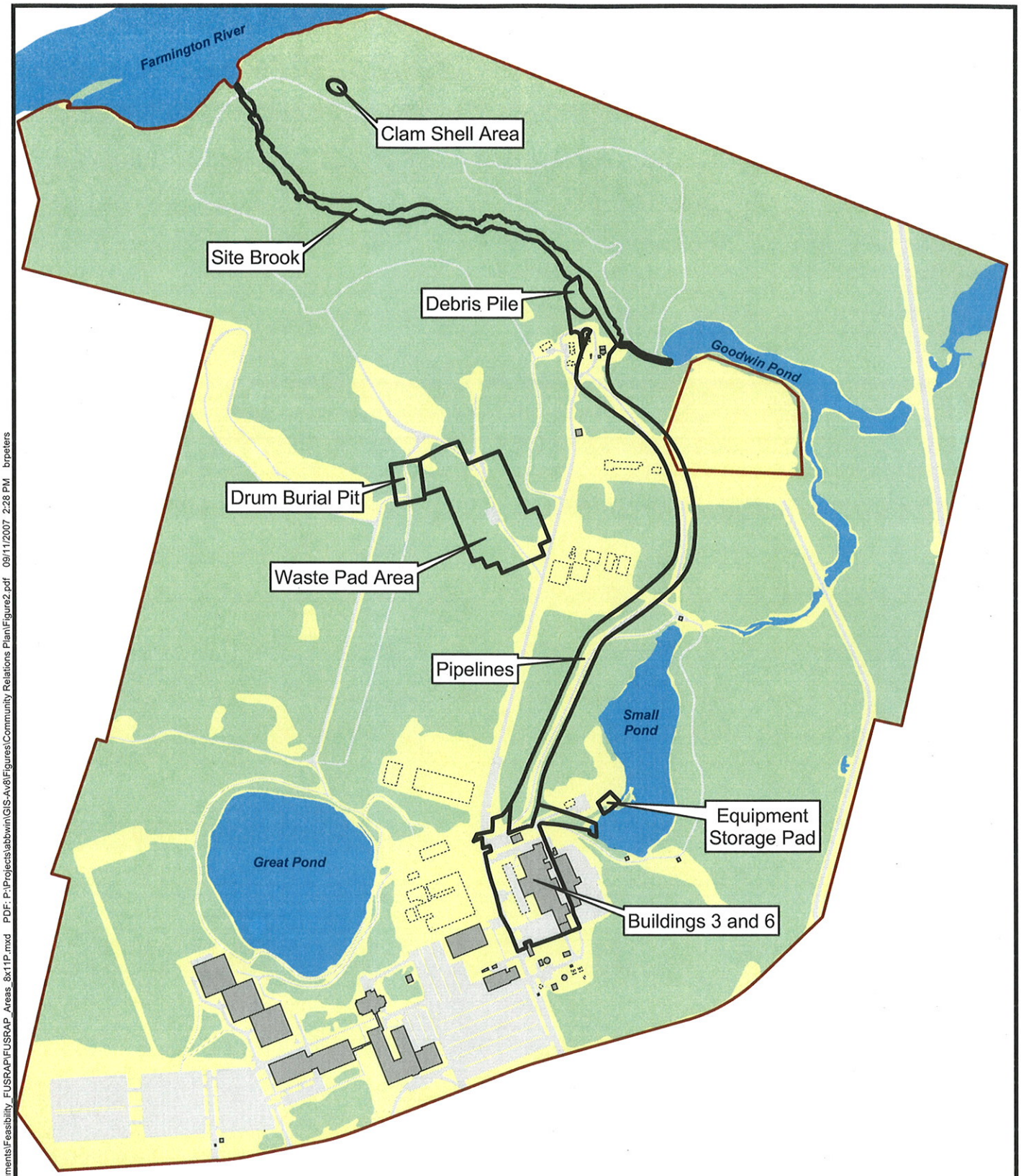
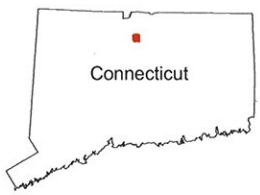


Index Map



Legend

- FUSRAP Area
- Former Building
- Existing Building
- Property Outline
- Building
- Forest
- Open
- Water
- Road

N

0 400 800 Feet

Prepared by BRP | Checked by NSG

Figure 2
Site Plan and FUSRAP Areas

Community Relations Plan
CE Windsor Site
Windsor, Connecticut
MACTEC, Inc.

Document: P:\Projects\abbwin\GIS-Av8\MapDocuments\Feasibility_FUSRAP\FUSRAP_Areas_8x11P.mxd PDF: P:\Projects\abbwin\GIS-Av8\Figures\Community Relations Plan\Figure2.pdf 09/11/2007 2:28 PM brpeters

Appendix A

Contact List

Appendix A

Contact List

Federal Officials

The Honorable Joseph Lieberman
United State Senate
448 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Christopher J. Dodd
United States Senate
706 Hart Senate Office Bldg
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable John Larson
United States House of Representatives
District 1
201 Cannon House Office Bldg
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Chris Murphy
United States House of Representatives
District 5
501 Cannon House Office Bldg
Washington, DC 20515

Raymond Lorson
Chief, Decommissioning and Laboratory Branch
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Region 1
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Elizabeth Cotsworth, Director
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Radiation Protection Division
Office of Radiation and Indoor Air
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Robert O'Meara
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Appendix A

Contact List

State Officials

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Hartford, CT 06016-5127

Edward Wilds, Jr., Director
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Bureau of Air Management
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Joan McDonald, Commissioner
State of Connecticut
Department of Economic & Community Development
505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Thomas F. Harrison, Chairman
State of Connecticut
Council on Environmental Quality
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Appendix A

Contact List

State Officials

Robert Isner
Director of Waste Engineering and Enforcement Division
Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Appendix A

Contact List

Local Officials

The Honorable Don Tricks
Mayor of Windsor
Windsor, CT 06095

Peter P. Souza
Town Manager
Town of Windsor
Windsor, CT 06095

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Conservation Commission
Ford Parker, Board Liaison
(860) 285-1886
Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
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Hartford, CT 06016-5127

Dr. Charles J. Petrillo, Jr., Director
Town of Windsor
Department of Health Services
Windsor, CT 06095

Helen Albert
Town of Windsor
Health and Public Safety Committee
Windsor, CT 06095

Windsor Historical Society
96 Palisado Avenue
Windsor, CT 06095

Jim Burke
Director of Economic Development
Town of Windsor
Windsor, CT 06095

Frank Untermyer, President
Farmington River Watershed Association
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Simsbury, CT 06070

Appendix A

Contact List

Media

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Editor
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Editor
Wethersfield Post
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Bristol, CT 06010

Editor
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News Director
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Windsor, CT 06095

News Director
WTNH Channel 8
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Hartford, CT 06106

Appendix A

Contact List

Other Interested Parties

Anson Hall
Chamber of Commerce

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First Town Downtown

Mark Sussman
Attorney

Susan Kushner-Robinson
Resident

Steve Lewis
Farmington Anglers

Everett Dowe
Former Mayor – Retired

Betty McLaughlin
Sierra Club

Gladys Horvath
ABB/CE

Brian Anderson
Windsor Issues Forum

Dan Jones
Hartford Courant

Steve Gephard
CT DEP – Fisheries

Chris Overton
Office of Naval Reactors

Terry Langevin
Neighbor