Berry's Creek Study Area

Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study

May 2009

Community Involvement Plan

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Table of Contents

1.1 Overview 1

Purpose of the Community Involvement Plan 1

Legal Authorities 2

1.2 Background and Description of Study Area 2

Site Location 2

Project Background 4

1.3 Project Activities to Date 5

Site Investigations and Activities 5

Settlement Agreement 5

EPA Oversight and Decision Making 8

Project Activities and Milestones 8

Outreach Efforts 8

1.4 Community Profile 9

Physical Characteristics of the Berry's Creek Study Area 9

Historical Development 10

The Meadowlands 11

The New Jersey Meadowlands Commission 11

The New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority 11

EnCap 12

Land Use and Industry 12

General Overview 12

Open Space: The Empire Tract Preservation 13

Public Infrastructure 13

Transportation 13

Drinking Water, Sewers, and Power 13
Recreation 14
Population and Demographics in the Berry's Creek Study Area 14
Carlstadt 14
East Rutherford 15
Lyndhurst 15
Moonachie 15
Rutherford 16
Teterboro 16
Wood-Ridge 17
Ethnic and Immigrant Populations 17
Environmental Justice 17
2.1 History of Public Involvement 19
2.2 Key Community Concerns 20
Overview of the Community Involvement Process 20
Key Community Concerns by Subject 20
Flooding 20
Confusion Over Agency Jurisdiction 20
Public Health and Quality of Life 21
Hazardous Waste Sites in the Area 21
Fishing, Crabbing, Hunting, and Trapping 21
Economic Development and Wetland Preservation 21
Public Perception 22
Public Participation and Communication 22
Communication Tools 23
2.3 Communication Goals 23

Goal 1: Be Appropriate 23
Goal 2: Be Understandable 23
Goal 3: Be Responsive 23
Goal 4: Be Accurate 24
2.4 Public Involvement and Input 24
Involvement and Input 24
Public Comment Period 24
Public Input 25
Technical Assistance Grant 25
Technical Assistance Support Contract 25
Description 25
Goal 26
Method 26
Toll-free Hotline: 1-800-346-5009 26
Description 26
Goal 26
Method 26
Outreach 27
Fact Sheets 27
Field Notifications 27
Information Repositories 27
Mailing List Updates and Maintenance 27
Maps and Visual Aids 28
Media Notification/Media Events 28
Public Notices 28
Public Service Announcements 28

Project Site Visits/Tours 28
Project Web Sites 29
School/Educational Outreach 29
Involvement and Input Integrated with Outreach 29
Community Advisory Group 29
Community Events 30
Coordination with Local Government and Other Agencies 30
Electronic Mail 30
Public Availability Sessions (or Information Sessions) 30
Public Meetings 31
Stakeholder Group Interaction 31
Workshops/Seminars/Symposia 31

Appendices

Appendix 1. List of Acronyms 33

Appendix 2. Glossary 35

Appendix 3. Community Interview Questions 40

Appendix 4. Information Repositories 43

Appendix 5. Project Contacts 44

Appendix 6. Bibliography 61

Figures

Figure 1. Study Area Location Map Showing Some Representative Facilities Subject to Federal and State Cleanup Programs and Former Sewage Treatment Plants 3

Figure 2. EPA's Minimum Public Involvement Requirements for Superfund 6

Figure 3. Berry's Creek Study Area Sequence of Project Milestones and Documents 7

Figure 4. Community Involvement Toolbox 32

Part 1
Project Summary and Community Profile

1.1 Overview

Purpose of the Community Involvement Plan

"Superfund" is a government program designed to clean up hazardous waste sites and to protect the environment and public health. Public participation is a key element in the Superfund process. The public needs to be informed of site activities, study findings, and cleanup alternatives and decisions. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) places a high value on partnering with the public by addressing the questions and concerns of all interested stakeholders. The need to maintain this avenue of communication and to encourage public participation is the foundation of the community involvement program that parallels and compliments the technical work performed at Superfund sites.

The EPA developed this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to facilitate effective two-way communication between the EPA, the communities, and public within and around the Berry's Creek Study Area (BCSA). The plan serves as a guide for providing the public with opportunities to receive information on the BCSA investigations. Additionally, the plan will assist stakeholders from a broad spectrum to become involved in and informed about the project in a meaningful way. The CIP will be used to guide public outreach and involvement activities through the project's design phase; at which point, the plan will be updated for the cleanup phase of the project.

This CIP describes a variety of suggested community involvement tools and outreach activities designed to enhance public involvement at the site in compliance with EPA public outreach policy. However, not all of the tools and activities described in this plan will be implemented. The CIP should be used by the public to identify ideas and concepts for public involvement throughout the project and should be used as a reference point for outreach activities keyed to project milestones. EPA will regularly review the level of public

involvement and the communication needs of the involved stakeholders, and it will select the tools and activities that are best suited to meet those needs while also considering project management and community issues.

This CIP is based on a series of community interviews conducted during summer and fall 2008. Interviewees came from a broad spectrum of the community, including stakeholder groups from the environmental, business, municipal, academic, and scientific arenas. Interviewees were asked about their level of awareness, knowledge, and concerns regarding the contamination of the BCSA; their perceived impacts to local development, business, and health; and their preferred methods for providing input and receiving information. (Refer to Appendix 3 for a complete list of interview questions.)

Legal Authorities

The Berry's Creek Study is being administered by the EPA with authority under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 and the Superfund Amendments and Recovery Act (SARA), commonly known as "Superfund." These regulations provide the EPA with the ability to investigate, rank, and conduct the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste sites on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is a list of hazardous waste sites that meets the federal criteria for inclusion under Superfund. EPA also works closely with other federal and state agencies, such as the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), to ensure that entities with shared jurisdictions are kept informed of EPA activities in the BCSA.

1.2 Background and Description of Study Area

Site Location

Located in Bergen County, New Jersey, Berry's Creek is a 6.5 mile long tributary of the Hackensack River that travels through the Boroughs of Carlstadt, East Rutherford, Lyndhurst, Moonachie, Rutherford, Teterboro, and Wood-Ridge. The majority of the creek is tidal, and tide gates located throughout Berry's Creek regulate the extent of tidal influence in the headwater tributaries. The creek has its origins in the West Riser Ditch near Teterboro Airport, meanders through the New Jersey Meadowlands, and then discharges into the Hackensack River, primarily via the Berry's Creek Canal and also the lower portion of Berry's Creek.

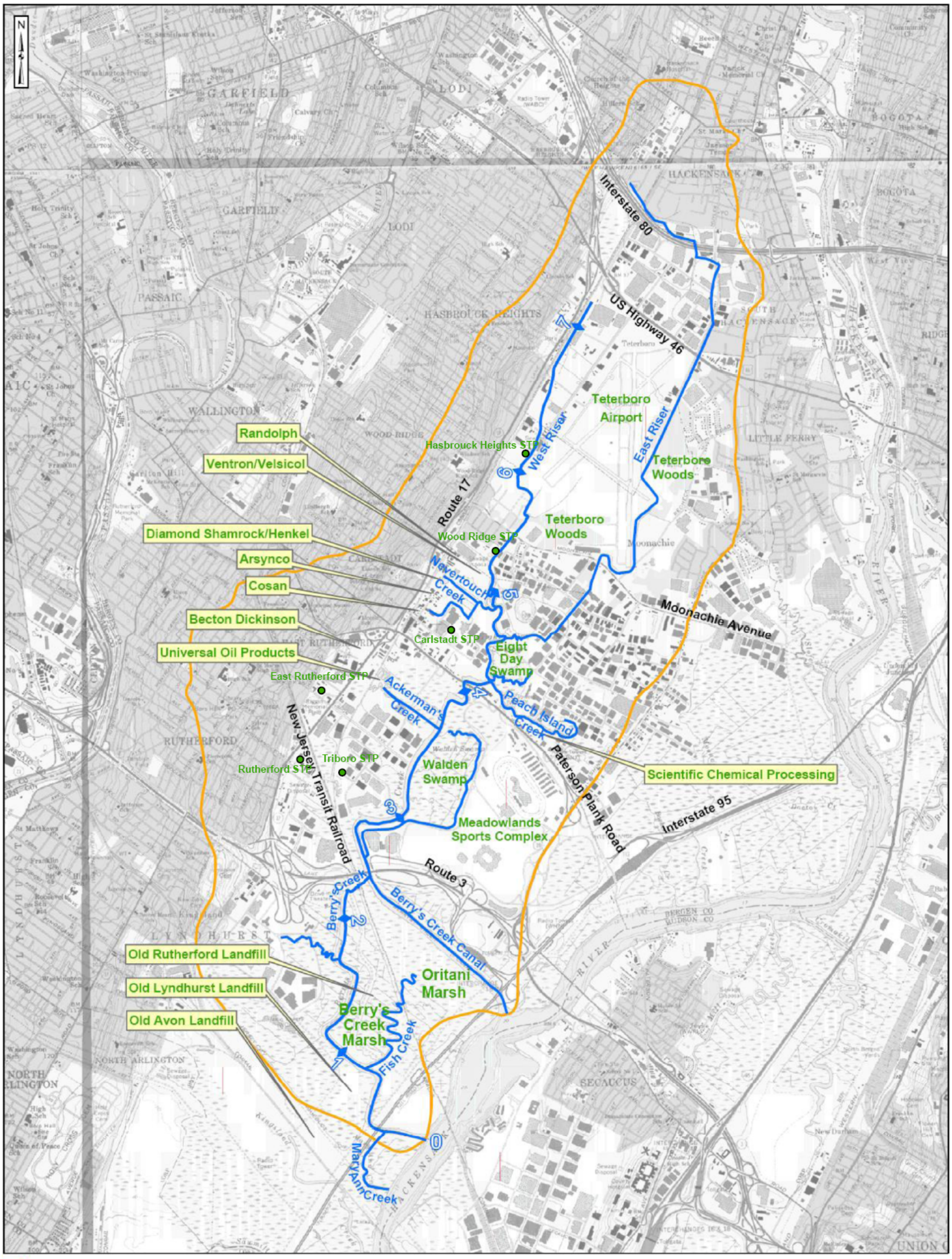


Figure 1. Berry's Creek Study Area Location Map Showing Some Representative Facilities Subject to Federal and State Cleanup Programs and Former Sewage Treatment Plants

Project Background

For many years, the area around Berry's Creek has been highly industrialized, and several municipal landfills are located in the lower portion of Berry's Creek. Over time, a considerable amount of industrial and municipal contamination has been discharged into Berry's Creek and has accumulated in the sediment beds and mudflats.

The BCSA has historically been associated with mercury contamination originating from the Ventron/Velsicol Superfund site. Mercury concentrations in Berry's Creek sediments are at levels greater than what is considered to be protective of wildlife and are among the highest levels known to exist in freshwater ecosystems in the United States. In addition to the historical mercury contamination, EPA will be investigating numerous other contaminants within the creek, which originated from other sources. For example, there are two other Superfund sites located in the BCSA, the Universal Oil Products site (located in the Borough of East Rutherford) and the Scientific Chemical Processing site (located in the Borough of Carlstadt). Several New Jersey State listed hazardous waste sites are also located in the BCSA, such as: Arsynco Incorporated; Becton, Dickinson & Company; Cosan Chemical Company; and Diamond Shamrock/Henkel. These listed hazardous waste sites are being addressed by the NJDEP while the Berry's Creek landfills are being addressed under the EnCap project (refer to page 11 of the CIP). In addition, other past and present sources of chemical and non-chemical stressors [*e.g.*, Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), urban runoff, combined sewer discharges, and sewage overflows] will be evaluated to ensure a comprehensive assessment of risks.

Contaminants are known to be elevated throughout the BCSA surface water and sediments at levels that warrant a detailed evaluation of the nature, extent, and potential risks to public health and the environment. Throughout the investigatory phase of this project, EPA will be examining the various contamination sources that may impact Berry's Creek to understand how these sources come together and interrelate within the Study Area. This process is highly complex and requires intense study and evaluation before a decision can be made on the best way to address the contamination; and therefore will take time before a remedy for the site is recommended.

Until such time when the contamination in Berry's Creek does not pose a threat to public health, it is important that the public heed the health advisories that are in place for their protection. New Jersey State has issued fish advisories on the waterways within the Newark Bay Complex, including Berry's Creek. Consequently, it is prohibited

Learn more about these nearby Superfund sites. Go to:

epa.gov/region2/superfund/npl/ventronvelsicol
or
epa.gov/region2/superfund/npl/universaloil
or
epa.gov/region2/superfund/npl/scientifichemical

To learn more about New Jersey's fish and shellfish advisories and to access NJDEP's "Fish Smart, Eat Smart New Jersey" website go to:

www.state.nj.us/dep/dsr/njmainfish/htm

to eat, sell, or harvest blue crab in these waters. Additional advisories are in place for striped bass, bluefish, American eel, American catfish, and white perch.

1.3 Project Activities to Date

Site Investigations and Activities

The Berry's Creek Study is a comprehensive and thorough assessment of multiple contaminants in the tidal waterways, including sampling of water, sediment, and biota in the creek as well as in the surrounding wetlands. Samples will be collected and analyzed, and the results will be used to evaluate potential risks to public health and wildlife. This portion of the investigation is known as a Remedial Investigation (RI). A study of potential cleanup alternatives, known as a Feasibility Study (FS), will be performed following completion of field investigations and risk assessments.

EPA is committed to investigating multiple contamination sources in the BCSA so that a comprehensive portrait of the Study Area is created and made available to the public.

In 2005, EPA developed a plan called the Framework Document, which describes the type of studies that EPA expected to be conducted for the Berry's Creek RI/FS. The Framework Document was provided to the parties that were being asked to conduct the RI/FS. To support the RI/FS, scoping activities were funded and performed by the Cooperating Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP) Group (under EPA supervision). These activities included geophysical surveys, research on historical development and land use changes in the BCSA, field reconnaissance and assessment of tidal gates, development of a preliminary hydrological model and conceptual site model, and testing of potential RI/FS field methods.

Settlement Agreement

In May 2008, EPA signed a settlement agreement (Administrative Order on Consent) with 98 parties to conduct an investigation of contamination in Berry's Creek and its surrounding waterways and wetlands. The investigation will be conducted under the Superfund program and consists of a RI/FS. One of the first tasks required by the settlement agreement is the submission of planning documents for the RI/FS. The RI/FS Work Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan were submitted in March 2009 to EPA approval.

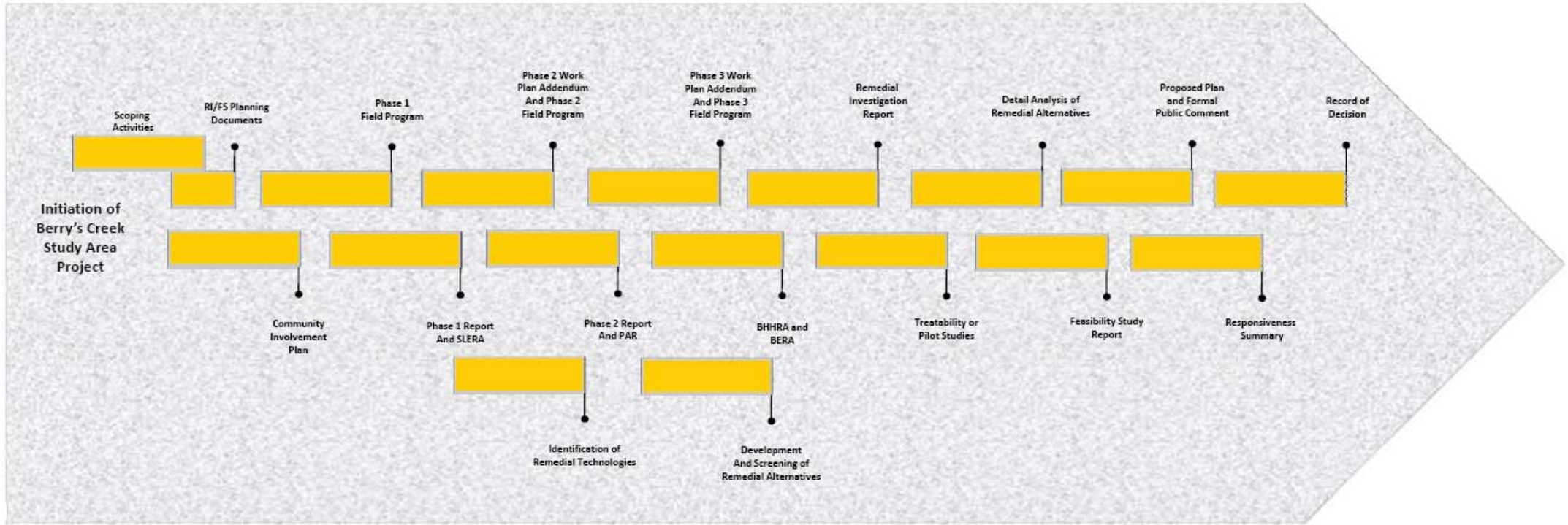
The 2008 Administrative Order on Consent and Statement of Work for the RI/FS can be accessed at:

www.epa.gov/region2/superfund/npl/ventronvelsicol/

EPA is closely overseeing the work of the Cooperating PRP Group, who has signed the settlement agreement on the BCSA. The parties have formed a Community Relations Outreach Program (CROP). The CROP will assist EPA in its community involvement efforts through input, coordination, and other forms of assistance as requested by EPA.

Activity	Requirements
Administrative Record	Establish an administrative record consisting of documents used by the agency to make its decision regarding the Site and make it available for public review.
Administrative Record Notification	Publish a public notice in a major local newspaper in the vicinity of the Site, announcing the availability of the administrative record to the public.
Community Interviews	Conduct interviews with a broad spectrum of the public affected by the Site, including local officials, public interest groups, and community members to solicit concerns and information needs; and to learn how people would like to be involved in the Superfund process.
Community Involvement Plan (CIP)	Before the beginning of field work for the RI, EPA must develop a CIP, based on community interviews and other relevant information. This document serves as a blueprint for community involvement activities during the Superfund process. This plan is generally updated during the cleanup phase.
Consent Decree	A legal, voluntary agreement between parties to a suit (*e.g.,* EPA and the Cooperating PRP Group) to provide for the implementation of the EPA's Record of Decision by the Cooperating PRP Group.
Information Repository	Establish at least one information repository containing site documents at or near the location of the Superfund site (such as a library), offering the public the opportunity to study, review, and copy the documents.
Meeting Transcript	EPA must have a court reporter present at the public meeting who will prepare a meeting transcript that will be made available to the public.
Notice and Availability of Explanation of Significant Differences	A document outlining a modification or modifications to a Record of Decision and the reasons for such modifications along with supporting information. A public notice briefly summarizing the Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) must be published and the ESD made available in the administrative record and information repository.
Notice of Availability of the Record of Decision	A public notice published in a major local newspaper to notify the public that the Record of Decision has been published and is available for public review.
Proposed Plan	The Proposed Plan details EPA's findings in the RI/FS and provides the public with the proposed alternatives considered for remediation, as well as EPA's preferred alternative.
Technical Assistance Grant Notification (TAG)	EPA must inform the public of the availability of TAG and include information describing the TAG application process in the information repository. TAGs are used by stakeholder groups affected by a Superfund site for the purpose of hiring technical experts to assist in interpreting project documents.
Public Comment Period on RI/FS and Proposed Plan	EPA must provide the public with at least 30 days for the submission of written and oral comments on the Proposed Plan and supporting documents. The public comment period can be extended by a minimum of 30 days upon timely request.
Public Meeting	EPA must provide the public with an opportunity for a public meeting on the Proposed Plan. The meeting will be near the site during the public comment period at a location that is publicly accessible. Public comment will be taken at the public meeting and a court reporter will take down a record of the meeting.
Public Notice	EPA must publish a notice of the availability of the RI/FS and near the Superfund site. The notice must also include announcement of a public comment period so that the public is aware of when and to whom they should submit their comments.
Responsiveness Summary	A document that contains the public comments received and EPA's responses to those comments.
Record of Decision	EPA's official decision for the remediation of a Superfund site.
Record of Decision Amendment	When the basic features of the selected remedy are fundamentally altered, the Record of Decision must be formally amended. EPA must issue a notice of the proposed amendment in a major local newspaper; must follow the same procedures for notice and public comment as required on a Proposed Plan; and most publish a notice of the availability of the amended Record of Decision as well as make it available in the administrative record and information repository.

Figure 2. EPA's Minimum Public Involvement Requirements for Superfund



LEGEND
SLERA – Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment
PAR – Pathways Analysis Report
BERA – Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment
BHHRA – Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment

Figure 3. Berry's Creek Study Area Sequence of Project Milestones and Documents

EPA Oversight and Decision Making

EPA will oversee the work being conducted by the parties that signed the settlement agreement to conduct the RI/FS. Oversight consists of many things, including field observation, split sample collection, and document review and approval. The NJDEP and other agencies, such as the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will also review and comment on project documents.

Project Activities and Milestones

Data collections for the RI/FS are anticipated to start in spring 2009. An iterative process will be utilized so that future sampling programs will be determined based on the findings from the previous data collections. It is estimated that it will take approximately five years from commencement of field work to determine the nature and extent of contamination and develop potential cleanup options.

Following completion of sampling, data collection and analysis, and the evaluation of cleanup alternatives, EPA will develop a Proposed Plan for the BCSA. EPA will hold a public meeting to discuss the Proposed Plan and will take public comment on proposed cleanup plans. The selected cleanup plan for the site will be outlined in a Record of Decision. A Responsiveness Summary will be included in the Record of Decision which summarizes public comments on the proposed cleanup plan and other options evaluated and EPA's responses to those comments.

EPA will ensure that the public is kept informed of project activities, milestones, and results. This process will provide the public with ample opportunity to provide input and comment throughout the life of the project. Part 2 of this CIP describes how EPA will share information and solicit input.

Outreach Efforts

In April 2006, EPA released a fact sheet on the BCSA and also held a Drop-In Public Availability Session at the Rutherford Public Library. The session was advertised in a local newspaper, and a flyer was posted on the websites of local municipalities and organizations. Turnout for the session was light, but revealed concerns about development in the New Jersey Meadowlands; confusion over agency jurisdiction of hazardous waste sites in the area; publicity about mercury contamination in Berry's Creek; and local business versus residential development.

In accordance with Superfund regulations and to ensure that the public has access to site documents, an Information Repository was established at the Wood-Ridge Memorial Library in Wood-Ridge, New Jersey, and an additional Informational Repository will be established at the Meadowlands Environmental Research Institute (MERI) in Lyndhurst, New Jersey.

In August 2008, EPA released an updated fact sheet and conducted two days of community interviews with various stakeholders. The interviews were held at the parish house of Assumption Catholic Church in Wood-Ridge. In October 2008, a second series of interviews were conducted at the Rutherford Public Library with a group of individuals who were not available for the August session. The information gathered during these interviews has been used by EPA in the development of a program of public input and participation to last throughout the design phase and cleanup phase of the project.

BCSA Information Repositories:

Wood-Ridge Memorial Library
231 Hackensack Street
Wood-Ridge, NJ 07075
Phone: 201-438-2455

MERI
One DeKorte Park Plaza
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Phone: 201-460-1700

1.4 Community Profile

Physical Characteristics of the Berry's Creek Study Area

The Berry's Creek watershed encompasses about 12 square miles of wetlands inside the Hackensack River watershed with three tributaries draining Berry's Creek Marsh and Oritani Marsh. The New Jersey Turnpike (Interstate 95) and the New Jersey Transit Bergen County railroad line transect these marshes and Berry's Creek. Between 1902 and 1908, the Berry's Creek Canal was constructed near what is now the Route 3 Bridge. Berry's Creek passes through a culvert under the bridge. In addition, beyond the influences of the infrastructure in the BCSA, the physical characteristics of the BCSA are a reflection of past landfilling, sewage discharges, and upstream surface water diversions to outside the Hackensack River basin.

Walden Swamp is located on the eastern bank of Berry's Creek, adjacent to the Meadowlands Sports Complex. Ackerman's Creek is located opposite Walden Swamp near the former properties of Universal Oil Products and Becton, Dickinson & Company. Further upstream, Peach Island Creek merges with Berry's Creek near the former Scientific Chemical Processing property. This area also contains Eight Day Swamp (just north of the Paterson Plank Road), Never Touch Creek, and several ditches that drain the wetlands surrounding the former properties of Arsynco Incorporated, Cosan Chemical Company, Diamond Shamrock/Henkel, and Ventron/Velsicol. East Riser, a tributary located on the east side of Teterboro Airport, extends to Interstate 80 and flows into Berry's Creek.

Prior to installation of the Oradell Dam in 1923, the Hackensack River maintained a consistent freshwater flow that restricted salt water in Newark Bay from intruding more than a few miles upriver. The dam, as well as extensive ditching for mosquito control, changed this flow system and transformed the Meadowlands from a freshwater lowland tidal swamp into a brackish tidal estuary. This flow change resulted in replacement of freshwater species with brackish species (the entire community structure, *e.g.*, plants and animals) over large areas in the lower Hackensack River basin. Cattails, wild rice, and other freshwater wetlands plants were replaced by the common read *Phragmites australis* (phragmites) by the 1940s as a direct result of the Oradell Dam placement.

Past discharges of untreated sewage at up to five locations in the BCSA were major factors in the functioning of the BCSA through the late 1980s. Dissolved oxygen throughout the BCSA was frequently below detection levels. In addition, the current structure and functioning of the system is possibly still influenced by those harsh conditions. Even now, sewage effluents to the Hackensack River impact the BCSA with oxygen depression, nutrient addition, and pathogens.

Historical Development

Industrial and commercial properties are numerous within the BCSA, and the area has a history of industrial development reaching back to the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

For example, Becton, Dickinson & Company (which continues to operate in East Rutherford as a medical technology company) was established in 1907 as the first American company to manufacture hypodermic needles and syringes. During World War I and World War II, the company expanded its operations to manufacture disposable medical supplies. Another early industrial occupant of the area was Arsynco Incorporated, which first began operations in the early 1900s and continued until 1993. Arsynco manufactured pharmaceutical products and organic chemicals. Scientific Chemical Processing in Carlstadt was a chemical recycling and waste processing plant that opened during World War II and ceased operations in 1980.

Teterboro Airport is the oldest operating airport in New York and New Jersey and is located north of Moonachie Avenue and south of US Highway 46. A manufacturing plant operated on the property during World War I, and the United States military operated the airport during World War II. In 1949 the property was purchased by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which assumed full responsibility for the airport in 2000.

The Meadowlands

A major component of the history of the area is the New Jersey Meadowlands (the Meadowlands) also known as the Hackensack Meadowlands. The Meadowlands is comprised of approximately 13 square miles of open undeveloped land in addition to the vast areas that have been developed but were once part of the wetlands. It is bordered on the north by Route 46, Routes 1 and 9 (Tonnelle Avenue) on the east, Port Authority of New York and New Jersey PATH train commuter lines and the Pulaski Skyway on the south, and Route 17 and the New Jersey Transit Pascack Valley rail line and the Kingsland rail line on the west. The Meadowlands is administered by the New Jersey Meadowlands Commission (NJMC), a state agency that oversees the management and development of the land within its jurisdiction.

The New Jersey Meadowlands Commission

The NJMC was created by the State of New Jersey in 1969 and was originally called the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission. In 2001 that name was changed to the New Jersey Meadowlands Commission. The NJMC is the planning agency for approximately 30 square miles of land along the Hackensack River that includes parts of fourteen municipalities in both Bergen and Hudson Counties in New Jersey. The municipalities involved are: Carlstadt, East Rutherford, Little Ferry, Lyndhurst, Moonachie, North Arlington, Ridgefield, Rutherford, South Hackensack, and Teterboro in Bergen County; and Jersey City, Kearny, North Bergen, and Secaucus in Hudson County. The NJMC is administered by a Board of Members appointed by the Governor of New Jersey with the advice and consent of the New Jersey State Senate. The Executive Director of the Board is appointed by the Board and is responsible for the day to day operations and implementation of Commission policies.

The NJMC campus is located at Richard W. DeKorte Park in Lyndhurst. DeKorte Park includes the Meadowlands Environmental Center (an educational facility operated by Ramapo College of New Jersey), approximately three and a half miles of trails, MERI, a newly opened center for Environmental and Scientific Education, and the William D. McDowell observatory.

Want to know more about the MERI? Go to:

meri.njmeadowlands.gov

The New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority

The New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority (NJSEA) is a state authorized entity that oversees the development and operation of numerous sports, convention, and entertainment venues. Some of these venues include Giants Stadium, the Meadowlands Sports Complex, and the Meadowlands racetrack, along with numerous

redevelopment efforts in the Meadowlands, including the Xanadu Redevelopment Project (Xanadu). Xanadu is a proposed 4.96 million square-foot entertainment facility that includes outdoor and indoor amusement areas, a luxury hotel, and office and retail space; construction of this project is now nearly complete. The redevelopment plan also includes the Continental Airlines Arena, part of the Meadowlands Sports Complex. Although the Continental Airlines Arena is located outside the BCSA, the local transportation infrastructure that borders and is located inside the Study Area is slated for future improvements to accommodate the increased traffic expected when Xanadu opens. Improvements to public transportation are another key component to the redevelopment effort, and a railroad line and station at the Meadowlands Sports Complex are presently under construction. This proposed passenger station would be constructed in the BCSA between Giants Stadium and the Meadowlands Racetrack. The railroad line would travel across the Meadowlands Sports Complex along Paterson Plank Road, eventually connecting to the Pascack Valley Line near Route 17. The Paterson Plank Road Redevelopment Project that traverses the BCSA is also in the planning stages.

EnCap

The New Jersey Meadowlands/EnCap Mixed Use Redevelopment Project was initiated in 1999 by the NJMC to remediate abandoned municipal landfills in Rutherford and other boroughs in the Meadowlands. The project was intended to make use of New Jersey's redevelopment laws via a public/private partnership where the private entity funds the project for landfill remediation. The NJMC later withdrew its support for the project. Subsequently, on May 8, 2008, EnCap Golf Holdings, LLC filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection (Brennan, 2008). The bankruptcy case was dismissed in February 2009 and more recently, the NJMC announced that American Home Assurance Company would make good on a performance bond obtained by EnCap in May 2004. The bond was intended to fund cleanup efforts at the site in the event of an EnCap default. Consequently, the NJMC is looking forward to restarting the cleanup.

Land Use and Industry

General Overview

The BCSA area is highly industrialized with a low population density. The dominant industry in the BCSA is manufacturing, with a total of over 14,000 businesses listed in the North American Industry Classification System (NJMC 2002). Major employers in the area

include Howmedica Osteonics Corporation, the NJSEA, National Financial Services, and Lantis Eyewear Corporation. Zoning in the area is a mix of light industrial, residential, and recreational, along with a number of redevelopment zones and marshland preservation.

Prior to the 1970s, at least three municipal landfills were located on Berry's Creek Marsh: the Rutherford Landfill, the Lyndhurst Landfill, and the Avon Landfills. These landfills, as well as other landfills on the Meadowlands, have significantly affected the Meadowlands through the unregulated placement of solid wastes. Materials accepted by the landfills included domestic, industrial, and commercial debris, solid wastes, and other non-soil material. Currently, these landfills and other nearby landfills are to be redeveloped through the EnCap project.

Open Space: The Empire Tract Preservation

Located on the eastern boundary but outside of the BCSA is the Empire Tract, which consists of 587-acres of open space, bounded by Paterson Plank Road, Moonachie Avenue, and the Hackensack River. This open space is composed of mostly wetlands and upland areas that remain after the Borough of Carlstadt sold over 1,000 acres in 1949. As part of the Xanadu wetland mitigation plan, the Empire Tract will be preserved as open space, and the developers of Xanadu will donate an annual stipend of $100,000 over the next 75 years to manage and monitor the tract. The Meadowlands Conservation Trust accepted the title of the Empire Tract in 2005 as open-space preservation.

Learn more about the Empire Tract and other open space issues go to:

www.hackensackriverkeeper.org

Public Infrastructure

Transportation

Cities and towns throughout the BCSA are linked through a variety of major highways and roads, including the New Jersey Turnpike, Route 17, and Route 3. Public transportation in the form of the New Jersey Transit rail lines and bus service is regularly available, connecting the communities in this area with New York City and other parts of New Jersey.

Drinking Water, Sewers, and Power

Drinking water is supplied by United Water New Jersey and is derived from four reservoirs: Oradell, Woodcliff Lake, and Lake Tappan in Bergen County, New Jersey; and Lake DeForest in Rockland County, New York. On occasion, United Water New Jersey receives water from other suppliers including United Water Jersey City, United Water New York, the Park Ridge Water Department,

Central Water New York, the Passaic Valley Water Commission, and the Ridgewood Water Department.

The sewer system is operated by the Bergen County Utilities Authority (BCUA), a public utility that provides both sewage disposal and solid waste services for the municipalities of Bergen County, New Jersey. Historically, Berry's Creek has received discharges from six sewage treatment plants (STPs), including the Rutherford STP, East Rutherford STP, Carlstadt STP, Wood-Ridge STP, Hasbrouck STP, and the Triboro STP. Currently, sewage is diverted to the STP in Little Ferry, New Jersey, which is operated by BCUA. Electricity is supplied by PSE&G.

Recreation

The Meadowlands Sports Complex is an important venue for sports, entertainment, and recreation for the States of New York and New Jersey. Numerous parks and cultural institutions are located in the area, including Riverside County Park in Lyndhurst and the William Carlos Williams Center for the Performing Arts in Rutherford.

Population and Demographics in the Berry's Creek Study Area

The BCSA is highly industrialized with low population density. The Meadowlands Sports Complex and other recreational areas dominate the middle section of the Study Area (south of Paterson Plank Road), while marshland preservations and redevelopment zones are typical near the Berry's Creek Canal. The municipalities that fall within the Study Area are: Carlstadt, East Rutherford, Lyndhurst, Moonachie, Rutherford, Teterboro, and Wood-Ridge.

Carlstadt

Carlstadt was originally formed as a village in Bergen County, New Jersey in 1860 and was declared a Borough in 1894. According to the 2000 United States Census, Carlstadt has a total of 4.2 square miles with a population of 5,917. The racial makeup of Carlstadt is 89% white; 2% African-American; 6% Asian; 2% other races; and 1% of mixed races (Hispanic or Latino of any race comprises 8% of the mixed race category).

Students in pre-kindergarten through eighth grade attend Carlstadt Public School, and grades 9 through 12 attend Henry P. Becton Regional High School in East Rutherford. Main transportation routes include Route 120, County Route 503, and the western spur of the New Jersey Turnpike (Interstate 95). Carlstadt is also served by a number of buses to the Port Authority Terminal in New York City.

East Rutherford

The Borough of East Rutherford was created in 1894. It is the home of the Meadowlands Sports Complex and numerous professional sports teams including the New York Jets and New York Giants football teams. The 2000 United States Census reported that East Rutherford consists of 4.2 square miles, with a population of 8,716. The racial makeup of East Rutherford is 80% white; 4% African-American; 11% Asian; 3% from other races; and 2% of mixed races (Hispanic or Latino of any race comprises 11% of the mixed race category).

Schools in the area that serve the community include Alfred S. Faust School and McKenzie School (pre-kindergarten through eighth grade), and Henry P. Becton Regional High School for grades 9 through 12. The borough is served by New Jersey Transit's Rutherford train station (on the Rutherford/East Rutherford border). The Pascack Valley rail line travels through East Rutherford but does not stop there. In addition, there are a number of buses from East Rutherford to the Port Authority Terminal in New York City. Major roads are Route 17, Route 120, Route 3, and the western spur of the New Jersey Turnpike (Interstate 95).

Lyndhurst

The Township of Lyndhurst was originally formed in 1852 and was incorporated in 1917. It encompasses 4.9 square miles and has a population of 19,383. According to the 2000 United States Census, the racial makeup of Lyndhurst is 90% white; 1% African-American; 5% Asian; 2% from other races; and 2% of mixed races (Hispanic or Latino of any race comprises 9% of the mixed race category).

Lyndhurst is served by six elementary schools (pre-kindergarten through eighth grade) and Lyndhurst High School for grades 9 through 12. There are two rail stations (Lyndhurst and Kingsland, both served by New Jersey Transit's Main Line) and numerous New Jersey Transit and DeCamp buses with connections to New York City. The major roadways that traverse Lyndhurst are Route 17, Route 507, and the northern spur of the New Jersey Turnpike (Interstate 95). In addition, Route 3 is near the northern border of Lyndhurst.

Moonachie

Moonachie was incorporated as a Borough in 1910 from portions of Lodi Township. In 1917, portions of Moonachie were taken to form Teterboro. (Portions of Teterboro Airport are located in Moonachie.) The Borough has a total of 1.7 square miles. According to the 2000 United States Census, the population of Moonachie is 2,754. Its racial makeup is: 86% white; 1% African-American; 6% Asian; 3% from

other races; and 4% of mixed races (Hispanic or Latino of any race comprises 13% of the mixed race category).

Students attend the Robert L. Craig School (pre-kindergarten through eighth grade) and Wood-Ridge High School in Wood-Ridge, New Jersey. Several New Jersey Transit bus routes connect Moonachie to New York City. Major roadways include County Route 503.

Rutherford

The borough of Rutherford was formed in 1881 and has a total of 2.9 square miles. According to the 2000 United States Census, the population of Rutherford is 18,110. The racial makeup of the population is 82% white; 3% African-American; 11% Asian; 2% from other races; and 2% of mixed races (Hispanic or Latino of any race comprises 9% of the mixed race category).

Rutherford is served by four elementary schools and Rutherford High School, along with St. Mary's Roman Catholic Grammar School and High School. In addition, Felician College, an independent Roman Catholic institution, has made Rutherford its home since 1997. Rutherford has numerous recreational facilities including the Meadowlands Museum, Rutherford Memorial Park, several other smaller parks in the borough, and the Nereid Boat Club. New Jersey Transit offers several bus routes from Rutherford to New York City and also serves the borough with the Rutherford rail station as part of the Bergen Line. Route 17 and Route 3 are major roadways that go through Rutherford.

Teterboro

Teterboro was incorporated in 1917 from land taken from the boroughs of Moonachie and Little Ferry and from the Lodi Township. It is best known as the home of Teterboro Airport, operated by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. The airport takes up most of the borough. (Portions of Teterboro Airport are located in Moonachie.) Teterboro has a total area of 1.1 square miles. As of the 2000 United States Census, there were 18 people, 7 households, and 4 families residing in Teterboro, making it the smallest municipality by population in the State of New Jersey. The racial makeup of the borough was 83% white and 17% from two or more races. The 2000 United States Census failed to count any of the residents in the Vincent Avenue housing units, who had moved into the newly built homes in 1999.

Public school students in kindergarten through eighth grade attend Memorial School in South Hackensack. High school students have an option to attend Hackensack High School or Hasbrouck Heights High School. Additionally, Teterboro is home to the Teterboro campus of

the Bergen County Technical Schools. Teterboro is served by New Jersey Transit on the Pascack Valley Line at the Williams Avenue train station, located near Route 17. Route 46 runs through Teterboro, and Route 17 runs parallel to the Hasbrouck Heights-Teterboro town line on the Hasbrouck Heights side.

Wood-Ridge

Wood-Ridge was incorporated as a Borough in 1894 and was ranked as one of the best places to live in New Jersey in 2008 by New Jersey Monthly Magazine. It has a total area of 1.1 square miles and a population of 7,664 people according to the 2000 United States Census. The racial makeup of Wood-Ridge is 91% white; 1% African-American; 5% Asian; 2% from other races; and 1% from mixed race (Hispanic or Latino of any race comprises 7% of the mixed race category).

There are two elementary schools in Wood-Ridge, and grades 9 through 12 are served by Wood-Ridge High School. New Jersey Transit's Pascack Valley rail line stops at the Wood-Ridge station. There are a number of buses that provide service between Wood-Ridge and New York City. Route 17 passes through Wood-Ridge.

Ethnic and Immigrant Populations

The communities in the BCSA are largely made up of American-born populations, who trace their ancestry to Western, Central, and Eastern Europe with large Italian-American and Polish-American populations. However, in recent years, there has been a considerable influx of immigrants from Korea, China, India, South and Central America, and Mexico.

Environmental Justice

According to the EPA, environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. In February 1994, President Bill Clinton signed *Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* to focus federal attention on the environmental and public health conditions of minority and low-income populations with the goal of achieving environmental protection for all communities. Since that time, the EPA Office of Environmental Justice, which has an environmental justice coordinator in each EPA regional office, has worked to ensure that environmental justice issues are identified and addressed wherever

The EPA Region 2 Environmental Justice Coordinator is Terry Wesley. He may be contacted at:

Phone: 212-637-5027
Email: Wesley.terry@epa.gov

EPA is involved in protecting public health and the environment, including the BCSA.

According to demographic information from the 2000 United States Census and recent information gathered during community interviews, the communities adjacent to the BCSA do not have significant minority population numbers, nor do they have a significant population living at or below the United States poverty line. These communities do not appear to have a population that either fishes or hunts for sustenance in the BCSA. Consequently, environmental justice issues do not seem to be an issue at Berry's Creek. However, EPA will continue to be active within the community and will investigate and explore any information provided by the public that has environmental justice implications.

For more information about Environmental Justice visit:

www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/index.html

Part 2

Action Plan: Community Involvement Tools and Activities

2.1 History of Public Involvement

Historic public interest in Berry's Creek is connected with the Ventron/Velsicol Superfund site, located in the Borough of Wood-Ridge, Bergen County, New Jersey. Ventron/Velsicol was listed on the NPL in 1984. The 40-acre site once contained a mercury chemical processing plant, and approximately 160 tons of process waste may have been buried on the property. Although access to the site is restricted, it is located in an area with nearly 12,000 people living within a 1 mile radius of the site. Discharges from this site are known to have migrated into Berry's Creek, and the mercury contamination in the Berry's Creek sediments is perceived by the public to be linked to the Ventron/Velsicol site.

The public is aware of and concerned about other Superfund sites in the area, most notably the Scientific Chemical Processing site in Carlstadt and the Universal Oil Products site in East Rutherford, as well as hazardous waste sites under the jurisdiction of the NJDEP. The proximity of these sites within the BCSA has contributed to public confusion as to the significance of the sites as contributors to the overall contamination of Berry's Creek and as to which agency has jurisdiction over each site.

The various boroughs in the BCSA have shown interest in the creek mostly due to the flooding problems experienced by some of the nearby communities (Teterboro, Wood-Ridge, *etc.*). There are also concerns about public use of a contaminated site and the resulting public health risks. Some portions of Berry's Creek are used for fishing, crabbing, and a limited amount of trapping (*e.g.*, muskrats). There is historical evidence of some hunting of ducks and other waterfowl.

Environmental organizations such as the Hackensack Riverkeeper and the Passaic River Coalition are also interested in Berry's Creek

Flooding is caused primarily by extensive development in the floodplain, storm tides, rapid runoff from developed upland areas during high tide conditions, and sea level rise over the long term, not solely because the area is tidal.

Primary chemicals of interest in Berry's Creek include volatile organic compounds (VOC), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), metals (*e.g.* arsenic, cadmium, copper, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel and zinc), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), and pesticides [*e.g.* chlordane and dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) isomers].

and are concerned about the lack of cleanup over the years. Berry's Creek is also the subject of considerable scientific and academic interest and research, most notably performed by the MERI and Rutgers University.

2.2 Key Community Concerns

Overview of the Community Involvement Process

The community involvement process for the BCSA has its roots in contact and conversation with key constituencies within the project area. Representatives from the various municipalities in the BCSA, including research and academia, business and development, planning, environmental organizations, and the Cooperating PRP Group, were actively sought out and interviewed in one-on-one meetings with EPA technical and public outreach representatives.

In addition to asking a series of questions about the BCSA, in-depth conversations were held to clarify project information to the public, gather information and input from the public, and engage in an exchange of ideas and concepts for forming a plan of public outreach that is tailored to the communities of the BCSA and their concerns.

Key Community Concerns by Subject

Over the course of these interviews, a number of community concerns surfaced, many of which were common to a number of interviewees. Those concerns are enumerated in the section below.

Flooding

- Nearly all interviewees listed flooding, especially along Route 17, as a serious issue. Moderate or heavy rainfall will cause Route 17 to flood so badly that it becomes impassable.
- Serious flooding was also identified at Teterboro Airport, especially in the area of East Riser and West Riser.
- Flooding is connected to the failure of the tide gates on Berry's Creek. The poor function of the tide gates is a major issue among the municipalities in the BCSA.
- Flooding from Berry's Creek seriously impacts small businesses and industries in the BCSA.

Confusion Over Agency Jurisdiction

- Many members of the public are confused as to which agency is in charge of the BCSA and other sites in the area.

- There is also confusion on EPA's authority regarding the properties within the Meadowlands and belonging to the NJSEA.

Public Health and Quality of Life

- No serious concerns about public health impacts from the BCSA were voiced. The BCSA is viewed as a contaminated area that is not easily accessible by the general public; and the issues of contamination are so well known that the area is avoided by most.
- There have been some concerns voiced to the Lyndhurst Department of Health about the impacts of other hazardous waste sites in the area.

Hazardous Waste Sites in the Area

- There is considerable confusion about the contamination from other hazardous waste sites in the area, and what their contribution may be to the contamination in the BCSA.
- Concerns were raised about developing properties that may have been contaminated in the past.
- Concerns exist about the role of old landfills in the Meadowlands in the overall contamination of the BCSA.
- There is a tendency for the public to refer to all hazardous waste sites as "Superfund sites," regardless of agency jurisdiction.

Fishing, Crabbing, Hunting, and Trapping

- While there are no large populations using the BCSA for fishing or crabbing, there are some individuals who do. Consequently, there is a concern regarding the effectiveness of health advisory postings.

Economic Development and Wetland Preservation

- The continued development of the Meadowlands and other projects by the NJSEA has been raised as concerns, especially regarding the loss of wetlands.
- The addition of paved surface to new developments in the Meadowlands is perceived as another source of flooding in the BCSA.
- The continued flooding of the area is seen as an impediment to multi-use development, especially in the Borough of Teterboro.

- Concerns were raised about the dominance of non-native plants in the BCSA (*e.g.*, *Spartina* versus phragmites).

Public Perception

- Why study this creek again? The BCSA has been studied over the years by governmental agencies and academics.
- These studies seem to take very long before the public gets answers as to what was found and what will be done.
- The BCSA is perceived as a "lost area" that is basically a dump – what is the value of cleaning it up?
- So many entities in the "mix," such as EPA, NJDEP, NJMC, and NJSEA, confuse the issue as to what can be done to improve the area and who will do it.
- The public perceives that the BCSA is contaminated from the Ventron/Velsicol site.
- How can you develop on land that is contaminated anyway? It would never really be "safe."

Public Participation and Communication

- The municipalities in the BCSA are autonomous and need to be worked with individually.
- Local elected officials should be briefed before any public meetings, so there are "no surprises."
- The public encourages working with municipalities, local organizations, and environmental groups to post BSCA announcements and information on their web sites.
- NJMC should be used as a tool for public outreach.
- MERI should be the site of an EPA information repository on BCSA.
- Outreach should center on a targeted audience of academics, researchers, municipalities, business interests, and environmental organizations.
- EPA should hold informational briefings on BCSA two to three times a year.
- EPA should network with environmental organizations in the area (such as Hackensack Riverkeeper and Passaic River Coalition) to conduct environmental tours of the area.
- EPA should work with local reporters to get information about BCSA out to the public.

- EPA should seek to explain the "how" of the BCSA project, before the "why," so that the public understands the process.
- In order to manage public expectations related to the project studies, outreach activities should be targeted to those stakeholders who take a more active involvement in keeping pace with the studies and who are less likely to feel frustrated with the time taken to come to project conclusions.

Communication Tools

- Fact sheets or project updates.
- Targeted meetings with MERI.
- Public availability sessions.
- Individual briefings for municipalities and NJSEA.
- BCSA website.
- Participation in events with municipalities and local groups (*e.g.*, Hackensack Riverkeeper).
- Communication and coordination with CROP, the Cooperating PRP Group outreach organization.

2.3 Communication Goals

EPA is committed to meaningful and comprehensive public involvement throughout the life of the Berry's Creek Study using the following major goals to guide the outreach process.

Goal 1: Be Appropriate

Because "one size does not fit all," EPA will seek to use the most appropriate communication methods and tools geared to each segment of the public.

Goal 2: Be Understandable

EPA will use clear, consistent language when communicating with the public. Technical information and decision-making processes will be explained clearly in everyday language.

Goal 3: Be Responsive

EPA will respond to the community's questions and concerns by soliciting and considering public feedback from the various audiences reached throughout the life of the project. Every effort will be made to respond in a timely manner.

Goal 4: Be Accurate

EPA will provide the public with accurate information, and stakeholders will be made aware of new information when it becomes available through the outreach process.

To attain these goals, EPA will reach out and seek to involve the public and stakeholders under the broadest definition of these terms – those community members, interest groups, and other organizations located within the project area that are potentially affected by the project, or those who closely identify with cleanup and restoration efforts associated with the BCSA. The "public" in the BCSA area includes:

- Community Members.
- Elected Officials.
- Environmental Organizations.
- Academia and Scientific Foundations.
- Business and Economic Development Organizations.
- Potentially Responsible Parties.
- Local, State, and Federal Agencies.
- Civic and Community Groups.
- Local Media.
- Sports/Recreational Clubs and Organizations.

2.4 Public Involvement and Input

Based on information provided by the public during the community interview process and experience at other similar sites, EPA has identified a variety of public involvement and outreach tools that may be useful at the BCSA project. They are divided into "**Involvement and Input**" and "**Outreach**."

Involvement and Input refers to the methods by which EPA encourages participation by the public in the project and how public information is received. Outreach refers to the ways in which EPA will share information and encourage project awareness. Refer to Figure 2 for the Community Involvement Toolbox.

Involvement and Input

Public Comment Period

Public comment periods are formal opportunities for community members to review and comment on various agency documents or

Public comment at the BCSA will be taken on the RI/FS, Proposed Plans, Settlement Agreements, and Consent Decrees.

actions. Comment periods are legally required for several types of documents (*e.g.*, Proposed Plans) and allow the public to provide meaningful input and participate in the decision-making process. Generally, EPA will announce public comment periods in a manner that effectively reaches the community, such as through a public notice published in a newspaper, electronic mail (email) notifications, or direct mail.

Public Input

The public can provide feedback to EPA through written communication and/or informal discussion with agency staff. EPA firmly believes that an open line of communication is a crucial tool in gaining a good understanding of public concerns and needs. In addition, an open line of communication assists the agency in better serving the community in an efficient and effective manner. Public input can be offered at any time during the life of a project and through a number of different avenues including public availability sessions, open houses, community workshops, and community interviews.

Technical Assistance Grant

A Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) is a federally-funded grant that provides money to community groups to pay for technical advisors to help them interpret and understand the technical reports related to site investigations, findings, analyses, and cleanup proposals at Superfund sites. Up to $50,000 is available under this program for any Superfund site on EPA's NPL, any site proposed for listing on the NPL, or any site where a response action has already begun. There can be only one TAG for each site. The TAG program has proven highly successful in improving public understanding about the Superfund process and NPL site activities within the affected community. A TAG could be used at the BCSA for a variety of project activities, such as helping the public understand site analyses or in the evaluation of cleanup proposals.

For more information about the EPA TAG, go to:

www.epa.gov/superfund/community/tag/

Technical Assistance Support Contract

Description

The Technical Assistance Support Contract (TASC) is intended to provide independent and credible technical assistance to communities affected by hazardous waste contamination. Assistance is provided through review and interpretation of technical documents and other materials. It provides assistance to communities through a national contract that EPA regional offices tap into on specific tasks identified by community members. EPA headquarters reviews the requests and,

if feasible, procures technical services through a national pool of pre-placed subject matter experts.

Goal

The goal of the TASC is to empower communities with an independent understanding of the underlying technical issues related to the removal project so that they may participate substantively in the decision-making process. Engagement in the TASC program also assists in addressing the community's continuing concerns about the contamination at the site. Community concerns and questions with topics such as sediment removal and processing, and natural resource/habitat restoration may be amenable to technical assistance through this contract. TASC could be used at the BCSA for assistance in understanding the technical issues and results of the RI/FS and how they may relate to the ecological issues of the estuary.

Method

Communities are encouraged to work with others in their community to coordinate requests with EPA. Requests are evaluated against a number of criteria to determine if technical assistance can be provided. More information on the TASC program is available at http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/tasc. Specific requests should be sent to David Kluesner, EPA Community Involvement Coordinator, at 212-637-3653 or kluesner.dave@epa.gov.

Toll-free Hotline: 1-800-346-5009

Description

EPA has established a toll-free hotline available to the public.

Goal

The goal of the hotline is to provide the public with a free, direct method of communication between the community and EPA, particularly for those community members who do not use the Internet or have access to it.

Method

The public can phone the toll-free number (which will be included in outreach publications, signs, posters, *etc.*) to find out about upcoming meetings, where to get information about the project, and to speak with someone from EPA or leave a voicemail message.

Outreach

Fact Sheets

Fact sheets or project updates are a useful way to present technical project information to the public in everyday language and in a user-friendly format. Fact sheets generally serve several purposes: to address community concerns; to clarify the role of EPA, other governmental agencies, and the Cooperating PRP Group; and to provide important information about site history, contaminants of concern, health effects, and site activities. Fact sheets will be produced throughout the life of the Berry's Creek Study so that the public remains informed and educated on project progress and the decision-making process. Fact sheets are provided to the public through mailings, website postings, and public meetings/sessions and to stakeholder organizations for dissemination. EPA will use fact sheets to provide information to the public in the BCSA and will encourage the public to share the fact sheets with their neighbors and interested parties, ensuring a flow of accurate information to the public.

Field Notifications

Field notifications include posted advisories, signs, and restrictions which clearly illustrate to the public any project work areas and/or restrictions. These notifications are used to alert the public to any field work that may be underway or planned. Health and safety plans will also be used to inform and maintain a safe environment for the public and project field workers. If necessary, field notifications will be translated into languages other than English.

Field notifications may be used at the BSCA for tide gate replacement or repair, or to alert the public to the presence of field workers.

Information Repositories

Information repositories are located in public buildings such as libraries, universities, or government offices where the public may review, read, and copy official site documents. The Information Repository for the BCSA is located at the Wood-Ridge Public Library and at the EPA Records Center (refer to Appendix 4). An Information Repository will be established at the MERI. The Information Repository functions as a one-stop shopping place for project information with available copying facilities and evening hours. The BCSA Information Repository is located at the Wood-Ridge Memorial Library, 231 Hackensack Street, Wood-Ridge, New Jersey 07075. The additional BCSA Information Repository at the MERI is located at the MERI, One DeKorte Park Plaza, Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071.

Mailing List Updates and Maintenance

EPA maintains a list of organizations, elected officials, and stakeholders who may have an interest in the project. Throughout the

project, additional names, and addresses will be added to this list to keep contact information current and to expand community access to project information.

Maps and Visual Aids

Maps and visual aids (such as charts, tables, photos, *etc.*) help the public to understand the geography of the BCSA and the locations of site activities in relation to where they work, live, or go to school. The use of maps is especially useful to the public in the BCSA due to the variety of hazardous waste sites within its boundaries along with the various areas in the Meadowlands that are slated for redevelopment.

Media Notification/Media Events

EPA will provide project updates and information to local media outlets such as newspapers, television, and radio. These activities allow EPA to share project information with a large audience and to reinforce important messages.

Media notifications may be used at the BCSA to inform the public of site activities. They may also be used to remind the public of the importance of heeding fish and shellfish advisories.

Public Notices

Public notices are widely distributed and published announcements of public comment periods, meetings, and major project milestones. Public notices are used to announce important project news through newspaper display ads, website announcements, and press releases. These notices reach a wide public audience in an efficient manner and through a familiar medium. EPA will also reach out to stakeholder and community groups to request their assistance in getting the word out. In the BCSA, public notices of availability sessions have been used across many media to alert the public and encourage their participation.

Public Service Announcements

Radio and television public service announcements (PSAs) can be used to announce project news and provide basic information about upcoming site activities or meetings. This form of communication is a highly efficient method for distributing project information to a broad audience, including non-English speakers.

Project Site Visits/Tours

One way in which the public can be informed of how the work is being conducted is with photographs and video clips taken during the sampling activities. If appropriate and necessary to enhance what can be learned through the photographs and video clips, EPA may lead project site visits/tours. Small groups of stakeholders can be given guided tours to view the project site and/or project activities (such as sampling) when such tours are appropriate, feasible, and

safe. These visits provide the public with a good understanding of actual project work and conditions "up close and personal." During the visit, project staff can explain field activities and why they are important to the project. It should be understood that, at times, activity or location-specific circumstances exist when public visits must be limited due to health and safety requirements. Project tours can be highly useful in the BCSA to illustrate to the public the complexities of the Study Area and its ecosystem, and to foster public understanding of the challenges posed by these issues.

Project Web Sites

A project website has been developed by EPA as another form of communication and information sharing. EPA will post project updates, notices, and technical documents in as timely a manner as practicable. Notice of public meetings, forums, and announcements related to the project will be posted immediately. The website will be updated and enhanced regularly. Public use of the project website is especially important in the BCSA to enhance public understanding of the work that is being performed at other sites within the area, and to place that work in the context of the BCSA.

BCSA Project Websites

www.epa.gov/region2/superfund/npl/ventronvelsicol/

and

www.epa.gov/region2/superfund/npl/berryscreekstudy/
(currently under development)

School/Educational Outreach

EPA will provide project information to local schools and academic institutions. In addition, EPA will work with existing educational programs to identify additional opportunities for presenting project information to school-affiliated groups such as Parent/Teacher Associations, school environmental and ecology clubs, and outdoor organizations. For example, information about sampling events and/or results may be disseminated to these groups, or an EPA representative may be featured as a guest speaker at the school.

Involvement and Input Integrated with Outreach

Community Advisory Group

A Community Advisory Group (CAG) is made up of stakeholder representatives from the various facets of the community, such as local elected officials, local utilities, business organizations, environmental groups, civic associations, educational facilities, *etc*. The CAG meets regularly with EPA project personnel to discuss community concerns, project activities, decisions, and impacts. Several factors affect whether a CAG is appropriate for a particular project. These factors include the level of public interest, the presence of many competing interests, how long the CAG would need to be in existence, and whether a broad-based group already exists that could function as a CAG. The formation of a CAG for the BCSA might be

used to gather targeted stakeholders with interests across the lines of science, research, and development for in-depth discussion about technical issues and project findings.

Community Events

EPA will attend community events such as fairs, festivals, outdoor activities, and cultural festivals to distribute information about the project and answer questions at an information booth or table. This activity helps to build and maintain good relationships with area residents and reach an ever-wider audience than might generally be contacted through public meetings or other types of forums. For example, EPA might coordinate with local municipal, environmental, or civic groups to provide information at special events, such as Earth Day.

Coordination with Local Government and Other Agencies

EPA will ensure that local government and state agencies are informed of project activities. In addition, EPA will obtain feedback from these agencies regarding their concerns about issues such as green spaces, land use, restoration, and redevelopment. Communication and coordination through meetings and regular dialogue will continue throughout the life of the project.

EPA will provide BCSA information on tide gate issues, local flooding, and zoning authorities with the appropriate state and local agencies.

Electronic Mail

Email can be used by the public to contact agency representatives for information or to ask questions and receive answers about the project. Email contact information for agency technical and public affairs staff will be included in all outreach materials. The public interested in the BCSA can use email to contact agency staff to ask their questions or alert EPA to local issues that might impact the BCSA (*i.e.*, flooding).

Public Availability Sessions (or Information Sessions)

Public availability sessions (or information sessions) are informal sessions open to the general public that make agency technical and outreach staff available to the members of the public outside of the setting generally found at formal public meetings. These sessions may feature posters, displays, presentations, videos, question and answer sessions, and informal interaction between agency staff and the public. There are no court reporters or meeting transcripts, although meeting summaries may be generated and made available to the public. These sessions create an atmosphere conducive to education and inquiry and promote dialogue in a comfortable, casual setting. These sessions will be conducted as needed and will be held at convenient times and at familiar, easy-to-reach locations in the project communities. EPA will make every effort to give the public at least a

EPA will use public availability sessions to provide the public with information on project milestones, to give presentations on project findings, to exchange ideas, and to take formal public comment and public input.

2-week notice before the session is held. Notice of the meetings may be made via direct mailing, email notifications, or advertising in local print, radio, television, or Internet media. Public availability sessions will be used at the BCSA to inform the public of project milestones and to initiate dialogue between the stakeholders and EPA.

Public Meetings

Public meetings are structured, formal meetings often required by law that are open to the general public. They often feature a presentation and question and answer session between agency representatives and the audience. At times, these meetings may feature a court reporter to create a verbatim record of the proceedings from which a meeting transcript is produced. These meetings are often held at significant project milestones, such as when a Proposed Plan for cleanup is issued. At these milestones, EPA invites formal public comment and provides formal responses. Whenever possible, public notice will be given at least two weeks before scheduled public meetings.

Stakeholder Group Interaction

EPA will make every effort to coordinate with, and if requested, attend meetings of stakeholder groups to provide project information, address concerns, and receive input. Working with stakeholder groups helps to build bridges between EPA and the community, extending outreach capabilities across a broad public spectrum.

EPA will work with stakeholders to ensure awareness of issues such as flooding, tide gate repairs, and field activities in the BCSA.

Workshops/Seminars/Symposia

Workshops/seminars/symposia are classroom, lecture-hall, or round-table venues that are used to bring technical information to a wide audience from academia to the general public. Often focusing on project-specific topics such as public health and ecological risk or cleanup technologies, they provide scientific information in an educational atmosphere. EPA will participate, as appropriate, in symposia hosted by local academic institutions. In addition, EPA may conduct workshops on specific topics if sufficient public interest in that subject exists.

EPA will participate in the Meadowlands Symposium, sponsored by MERI. This forum takes place every other year (next event scheduled in 2009) and includes presentation and discussion of scientific work and research relevant to the ecology of the Meadowlands.

Tools	Community Concerns / Need Addressed
Community Advisory Group (CAG)	Addresses concerns about "keeping the project moving"; provides a forum for coordination with interest groups and municipalities on such issues as land restoration and redevelopment.
Community Events	Promotes interaction with individual community members and the environmental justice community.
Coordination with Local Government	Addresses concerns about coordination on all levels, clarity of health advisories, redevelopment, and green space issues.
Fact Sheets	Addresses public need for understandable information on project issues, ecological issues, and health advisories. May be available in other languages.
Field Notifications	Addresses need for information about project work areas; issues concerning public safety and health.
Information Repositories	Provides project documents for public study and use in a local facility that is easily accessed and user-friendly.
Maps and Visual Aids	Enhances public understanding and familiarity with project areas and the relationship of project areas to local communities.
Media Notification / Events	Increases / raises public awareness of project activities, health issues, fish advisories, and opportunities for involvement.
Newsletters	Raises overall public awareness and information level.
Project "Roadmap"	Addresses public concerns about communicating the project "at a glance" and in terms of installments.
Mailing List Updates and Maintenance	Provides timely notification and information regarding project activities, meetings, and events.
Project Websites	Addresses community concerns about access to project information, documents, and announcements; provides public with another communication tool.
Public Availability Sessions / Forums	Held in the local community; fosters an atmosphere of casual interaction and outreach.
Public Comment Period	Provides public involvement in the decision making process.
Public Meetings	Provides a more formal venue for public interaction and input on major project milestones and to take official public comment.
Public Notices	Ensures that the public receives timely information and announcement of project activities, actions, and comment periods.
Public Service Announcements (PSAs)	Provides important information / announcements and messages about health advisories and project actions via radio and television; addresses public concerns about reaching out and informing a broad spectrum of the community.
Public TV / Public Access TV	Brings important project information to a wide audience in their homes; raises public awareness about health advisories and environmental justice issues.
School / Educational Outreach	Engages the student / teacher / parent population; addresses public concern about project status, environmental stewardship / awareness of environmental justice / public and ecological health issues.
Project Site Visits / Tours	Offers an opportunity to provide project information and dispel public myths about Berry's Creek.
Speakers' Bureau	Addresses concerns about reaching business, civic, and municipal constituencies.
Stakeholder Group Interaction	Enhances communication between the various constituencies that make up the involved public.
Surveys and Focus Groups	Addresses public concerns with a "snapshot in time."
Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)	Fosters public understanding of technical issues.
Technical Assistance Support Contract (TASC)	Fosters public understanding of technical issues.
Toll-free Hotline (English/Spanish)	Provides the public with direct agency contacts, which is important for people who do not use the Internet.
Workshops, Seminars, Symposia	Addresses public concern regarding need to be kept informed of scientific and technical information and research related to the project.
Public Input	Provides public involvement in the decision making process.
Email	Enhances communication between the various constituencies that make up the involved public.

Figure 4. Community Involvement Toolbox

Appendix 1. List of Acronyms

BCSA	Berry's Creek Study Area
BCUA	Bergen County Utilities Authority
CAG	Community Advisory Group
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
CROP	Community Relations Outreach Program
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
email	Electronic Mail
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESD	Explanation of Significant Differences
FS	Feasibility Study
HSRC	Hazardous Substance Research Center
MERI	Meadowlands Environmental Research Institute
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
NJMC	New Jersey Meadowlands Commission
NJSEA	New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NPL	National Priorities List
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Work
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
PSA	Public Service Announcement
RI	Remedial Investigation
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Recovery Act
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SVOC	Semi-volatile Organic Compound
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant

TASC	Technical Assistance Support Contract
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Appendix 2. Glossary

Administrative Record: The body of documents that "forms the basis" for the selection of a particular response at a site. For example, the Administrative Record for remedy selection includes all documents that were "considered or relied upon" to select the remedy through the record of decision.

Cleanup: Actions taken to deal with a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance that could affect humans and/or the environment. The term "cleanup" is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms "remedial action," "remediation," "removal action," "response action," or "corrective action."

Community: An interacting populations of various types of individuals (or species) in a common location; a neighborhood or specific area where people live.

Community Advisory Group (CAG): A committee, task force, or board made up of residents affected by a Superfund or other hazardous waste site. A CAG provides a way for representatives of diverse community interests to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the site and the site cleanup process. CAGs are a community initiative and responsibility and function independently of EPA.

Community Involvement and Outreach: The term used to identify its process for engaging in dialogue and collaboration with communities. Community involvement is founded on the belief that people have a right to know what the government is doing in their community and to have a say in it. Its purpose is to give people the opportunity to become involved in the government's activities and to help shape the decisions that are made.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP): A management and planning tool outlining the specific community activities to be undertaken during the course of a project. It is designed to provide for two-way communication between the affected community and federal and state agencies; and to ensure public input into the decision-making process.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Cleanup, and Liability Act (CERCLA): Commonly known as "Superfund," CERCLA is intended to protect public health and the environment by investigating and cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous

waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either pay for site cleanup when the parties responsible for the contamination cannot be found or are unwilling or unable to do the work; or take legal action to force responsible parties to clean up the site or repay the federal government for the cost of cleanup.

Ecosystem: The complex of a community and its environmental functioning as an ecological unit in nature.

Environmental Justice: The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, culture, education, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. It implies that no population of people should be forced to shoulder a disproportionate share of negative environmental impacts of pollution or environmental hazard due to a lack of political or economic strength.

Feasibility Study (FS): Evaluation of alternatives for cleanup and restoration, including overall protection of public health and the environment, implementability, and cost effectiveness, among others.

Floodplain: Low-lying lands located generally near rivers that flood when the river overflows its banks.

Habitat: A place where a plant or animal species naturally exists.

Information Repository: A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a site. The information repository is usually located in a public building convenient for local residents such as a public library, town hall, or local school.

Mitigation: Measures taken to reduce adverse impacts on the environment.

National Priorities List (NPL): EPA's list of serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term cleanup under Superfund. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives from the Hazard Ranking System. EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): Requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision making

processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions.

Pollutant: Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource or the health of humans, animals, or ecosystems.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP): An individual, company, or other entity (*i.e.*, owners, operators, transporters, or generators of hazardous waste) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. When possible, EPA requires a PRP, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up hazardous waste sites.

Proposed Plan: A plan for a site cleanup that is available to the public for comment.

Public: The community or people in general or a part or section of the community grouped because of a common interest or activity.

Public Availability Session: Informal public sessions that often use poster displays and fact sheets and that include state and federal agency personnel and contractors who are available to discuss issues and answer questions. Public availability sessions offer the public the opportunity to learn about project-related issues and to interact with state and federal agency personnel on a one-to-one basis. Public availability sessions do not require the use of court reporters and transcripts, although meeting summaries may be issues through newsletters and progress reports.

Public Comment Period: A formal opportunity for community members to review and contribute written comments on various documents or actions.

Public Forum: Semi-formal, public sessions that are characterized by a presentation, question and answer session, and a less formal poster-display session. This format allows members of the public to participate via large or small group settings. Court reporters and meeting transcripts are required, although meeting summaries may be made available to the public.

Public Meeting: Formal public sessions that are characterized by a public presentation followed by a question and answer session and may involve the use of a court reporter and a meeting transcript. Public meetings are required for the Proposed Plan, Record of

Decision amendments, and National Environmental Policy Act Scoping.

Record of Decision (ROD): A document that formalizes the selected cleanup for a site.

Remedial Action: The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design; also referred to as site cleanup.

Remedial Design: The phase that follows the RI/FS and the Record of Decision and includes development of engineering drawings and specifications for site cleanup.

Remedial Investigation (RI): An in-depth study designed to gather data needed to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site, identify public health and ecological risks, and establish preliminary cleanup criteria. The remedial investigation is generally concurrent with the FS; together they are referred to as the "RI/FS."

Remediation: Cleanup or other methods to remove or contain a toxic spill or hazardous materials from a Superfund site.

Restoration: Actions taken to return an injured resource (wetlands, rivers, shorelines, *etc*.) to its baseline condition, or the condition the resource would naturally be in if the pollution that injured it had not happened. Restoration consists of two kinds of activities: primary and compensatory. Primary restoration includes actions to speed up the recovery of the resource. Compensatory restoration compensates for the interim loss of the resources from the time the injury occurs until restoration is complete.

Risk Assessment: Provides a mechanism for evaluating the current and future public health and ecological risks from exposure to contaminants at a specific site. The assessments evaluate contaminants of concern, toxicity, and routes of exposure, along with risk characterization.

Stakeholder: People, interest groups, and other organizations or institutions that live in the project area or closely identify with issues associated with the project (such as wetlands preservation).

Superfund: Operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA, this program funds, oversees, and carries out EPA solid waste emergency and long-term cleanup activities. These activities include establishing

the NPL, investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority for evaluation, and conducting and/or supervising a RI/FS, cleanup, and other remedial actions.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG): A TAG provides funding for activities that help communities participate in the decision-making process at eligible Superfund sites, such as hiring a technical advisor to help interpret technical documents. The funding consists of an initial grant of $50,000. An additional $50,000 may be provided by EPA at complex sites.

Technical Assistance Support Contract (TASC): TASC is a national EPA contract vehicle that is potentially available to the public to better understand the hazardous contamination issues in or near their communities by providing free, independent, non-advocate, and technical assistance about contaminated sites. TASC services are provided through EPA's regional offices which tap into experts who provide site-specific support on tasks identified by the community.

Wetlands: Areas such as swamps, bogs, fens, marshes, and estuaries that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils conditions.

Appendix 3. Community Interview Questions

GENERAL QUESTIONS – Background Information and History

1. Are you aware of the Berry's Creek area, and if so, what do you know or what have you heard?

2. How would you describe the community surrounding Berry's Creek (population, businesses, and residents)?

3. Do you have any knowledge of specific sites of concern located in the BSCA?

4. Is there a history of community concern or involvement in cleanup of Berry's Creek?

NON-TECHNICAL QUESTIONS - Stakeholder Involvement

5. What are your issues and concerns on Berry's Creek (*e.g.*, health risks, quality of life, economic impact, fish and wildlife, creek navigation, and cultural resources)?

6. What do you hope that the study will achieve?

7. What is your reaction to the contamination in Berry's Creek?

8. Is there a community concern on long-term health effects and exposure to the contamination on Berry's Creek?

9. Are you aware of any previous cleanup efforts on Berry's Creek? If yes, what do you think of those efforts?

10. What do you think of government involvement in Berry's Creek? Is the distinction between various federal and state agencies apparent to you?

11. Do you understand the role of EPA in the Berry's Creek study?

12. Do you feel well informed on the contamination on Berry's Creek?

13. Do you feel well informed about field sampling and schedule?

14. Do you have a concern on the future property value and ecological value of Berry's Creek?

15. What areas of Berry's Creek would benefit most from redevelopment, recreational use, green space preservation, or restoration of wetlands?

NON-TECHNICAL – Other questions

16. To the Cooperating PRP Group or community officials: Is a CIP available to assess the impact of the Berry's Creek (or the specific site) on the community?

17. Are there any environmental documents available, which may be helpful to the EPA to assess the impact of Berry's Creek (or the specific site) on the community?

18. Do you have any reports characterizing Berry's Creek, or data summarizing contaminant levels or biota surveys?

19. Were you involved in sampling on Berry's Creek? From that sampling experience, do you have any observation or data that you can share to assist in characterizing the site?

20. Are there any future economic development plans for the Berry's Creek area?

21. Are there any future plans for controlling the leachate that is potentially emanating from the old landfills in the lower Berry's Creek area?

TECHNICAL QUESTIONS

22. Have you observed any change in the biota (animals or plants) of Berry's Creek and the surrounding area?

23. What are the dominant wildlife and plants in Berry's Creek and the surrounding area?

24. Do you hunt or fish on Berry's Creek or its tributaries? Where are your favorite hunting/fishing grounds? Is hunting and fishing done as a recreational sport, or are the wildlife/fish consumed?

25. What sections of Berry's Creek and its tributaries are navigable?

26. Do you have any knowledge of the tidal gates located on Berry's Creek or its tributaries? Do the tidal gates operate correctly?

27. Do you have any knowledge of local drainage ditches that drain into Berry's Creek that are accessible for sampling?

28. Do Berry's Creek or its tributaries freeze solid in the winter (approximate month)?

29. When is the last time that Berry's Creek or its tributaries flooded?

30. Are there any historically significant places/buildings along Berry's Creek or its tributaries?

COMMUNICATION

31. What type of information would you want, and do you want to participate in commenting and providing input to EPA?

32. What is the most efficient way for EPA to disseminate information on Berry's Creek (local distribution sites, email list)?

33. What radio and television stations do most people in this area get their news from? What newspapers?

34. Do you think a website designed for the Berry's Creek Study would be helpful to the public?

35. What would be the best location to hold a meeting, or a special event with EPA to discuss the Berry's Creek project?

36. What would be the best location for an information repository?

37. Where would be the best location for a public observation deck?

38. Are there any existing local government councils or civic or property owners associations with which we can partner in holding community meetings and/or information sessions? If so, which do you recommend?

39. What type of meeting format do think is most productive – a "formal" public meeting or a more casual information session?

40. Do you think that field trips to the site would be helpful to explain sampling and analyses techniques?

41. Are you aware of any community within the Berry's Creek area that speaks a language other than English and for whom translation of materials may be needed?

Appendix 4. Information Repositories

BCSA Information Repositories

Wood-Ridge Memorial Library
231 Hackensack Street
Wood-Ridge, NJ 07075
Phone: 201-438-2455

MERI
One DeKorte Park Plaza
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Phone: 201-460-1700

EPA Records Center

290 Broadway, 18th Floor
New York, NY 10007
Phone: 212-637-3000

Appendix 5. Project Contacts

EPA Contacts

David Kluesner
Community Involvement Coordinator
Public Affairs
290 Broadway, 26th Floor
New York, NY 10007
Phone: 212-637-3653
Email: Kluesner.dave@epa.gov

Doug Tomchuk
Project Manager
Superfund Division
290 Broadway, 19th Floor
New York, NY 10007
Phone: 212-637-3956
Email: Tomchuk.doug@epa.gov

Terry Wesley
Environmental Justice Coordinator
Office of the Regional Administrator
290 Broadway, 26th Floor
New York, NY 10007
Phone: 212-637-5027
Email: Wesley.terry@epa.gov

Federal Elected Officials – United States Senate

Senator Frank R. Lautenberg
District Office
Senator Frank R. Lautenberg
One Gateway Center
23rd Floor
Newark, NJ 07102
Phone: 973-639-8700
Fax: 973-639-8723
Toll-free: 1-888-398-1642

Washington Office
Hart Senate Office Building
Suite 324
Washington, DC 20510
Phone: 202-224-3224
Fax: 202-228-4054
Email via Senator's website at: lautenberg.senate.gov

Senator Robert Menendez
District Office
Senator Robert Menendez
One Gateway Center
Suite 1100
Newark, NJ 07102
Phone: 973-645-3030
Fax: 973-645-0502

Washington Office
317 Senate Hart Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510
Phone: 202-224-4744
Fax: 202-228-2197
Email via Senator Menendez's website at: menendez.senate.gov

Federal Elected Officials - United States House of Representatives

Congressman Steve Rothman
District Office
25 Main Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601
Phone: 201-646-0808
Fax: 201-646-1944

Washington Office
2303 Rayburn HOB
Washington, DC 20515
Phone: 202-225-5061
Fax: 202-225-5851

New Jersey State Elected Officials

Office of the Governor

Hon. John S. Corzine
Governor of the State of New Jersey
Office of the Governor
P.O. Box 001
Trenton, NJ 08625
Phone: 609-292-6000

New Jersey State Senate

Senator Robert M. Gordon
14-25 Plaza Road
P.O. Box 398
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
Phone: 201-703-9779

Senator Paul R. Sarlo
207 Hackensack Street, 2nd Floor
Wood-Ridge, NJ 07075
Phone: 201-804-8118

New Jersey State Assembly

Assemblyman Frederick Scalera
800 Bloomfield Avenue
Lower Level
Nutley, NJ 07110
Phone: 973-667-4431

Assemblyman Gary S. Schaer
1 Howe Avenue, Suite 302
Passaic, NJ 07055
Phone: 973-249-3665

Assemblywoman Joan M. Voss
520 Main Street
Fort Lee, NJ 07024
Phone: 201-346-6400

Assemblywoman Connie Wagner
205 Robin Road, Suite 216
Paramus, NJ 07652
Phone: 201-576-9199

New Jersey Department of Community Affairs

Joseph V. Doria, Commissioner
101 South Broad Street
P.O. Box 800
Trenton, NJ 08625-0800
Phone: 609-292-6420
Fax: 609-984-6696

New Jersey Turnpike Authority

Kris Kolluri, Chairman
Commissioner, NJDOT
P.O. Box 5042
Woodbridge, NJ 07095-5042
Phone: 732-750-5300

Bergen County Elected Offices

Bruce Bonaventuro, Director
Bergen County Department of Parks
One Bergen County Plaza, 4th Floor
Hackensack, NJ 07601
Phone: 201-336-7275
Fax: 201-336-7272

John DiRienzo, Chairman
Bergen County Environmental Council
c/o Bergen County Soil Conservation District
700 Kinderkamack Road
Suite 106
Oradell, NJ 07649
Phone: 201-261-4407
Fax: 201-261-7573
Email: Info@bergenscd.org

Dennis McNerney, County Executive
One Bergen County Plaza
5th Floor, Room 580
Hackensack, NJ 07601
Phone: 201-336-7300

Municipalities Elected Offices

Borough of Carlstadt

Mayor William J. Roseman
500 Madison Street
Carlstadt, NJ 07072
Phone: 201-939-2850

East Rutherford

Mayor James L. Cassella
Grove Street and Uhland Street
East Rutherford, NJ 07073
Phone: 201-933-3444

Township of Lyndhurst

Mayor Richard J. DiLascio
253 Stuyvesant Avenue
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Phone: 201-804-2500

Moonachie

Mayor Frederick J. Dressel
70 Moonachie Road
Moonachie, NJ 07074
Phone: 201-641-1813

Rutherford

Mayor John F. Hipp
176 Park Avenue
Rutherford, NJ 07070
Phone: 201-460-3022

Borough of Teterboro

Mayor John P. Watt
510 Route 46 West
Teterboro, NJ 07608
Phone: 201-288-1200
Fax: 201-288-3203

Borough of Wood-Ridge

Mayor Paul A. Sarlo
85 Humbolt Street
Wood-Ridge, NJ 07075
Phone: 201-939-0202
Email: mayorsarlo@njwoodridge.org

Academia

New York Academy of Sciences

Consortium on Industrial Ecology
Marta Panero
NY Academy of Sciences
2 East 63rd Street
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-880-2916
Email: mpanero@nyas.org

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Dr. Richard F. Bopp
110 Eighth Street
SC 1st Floor
Troy, NY 12180
Phone: 518-276-3075

Rutgers University

Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences Institute
170 Frelinghuysen Road
Piscataway, NJ 08854
Contact: Betty Davis
Phone: 732-445-0202
Email: davisbe@eohsi.rutgers.edu

Seton Hall University

Environmental Studies Program
Michael Taylor, Ph.D., Director
College of Arts and Sciences, Fahy Hall
400 South Orange Avenue
South Orange, NJ 07079
Phone: 973-275-2868
Email: taylormi@shu.edu

University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey

School of Public Health
Michael R. Greenberg, Ph.D.
c/o Rutgers University
Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy
Dept. of Epidemiology
New Brunswick Campus
Civic Square Bldg., Room 536
Phone: 732-0387
Fax: 732-932-0934
Email: mrg@rci.rutgers.edu

Development Community

Bergen County Department of Planning and Economic Development

Farouk Ahmad, P.E.
One Bergen County Plaza
4th Floor
Hackensack, NJ 07601
Phone: 201-336-6446
Fax: 201-336-6449

Dredge Material Management Integration Work Group

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257 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10010
Phone: 212-505-2100
Fax: 212-505-2375
Email: jim_tripp@edf.org

Greater Hackensack Chamber of Commerce

Darlene Damstrom, Director
5 University Plaza Drive
Hackensack, NJ 07601
Phone: 201-489-3700
Fax: 201-489-1741
Email: chamberhacknj@aol.com

Meadowlands Environmental Research Institute

Dr. Francisco Artigas, Director
One DeKort Park Plaza
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Phone: 201-460-2801
Fax: 201-460-2804
Email: Francisco.Artigas@njmeadowlands.gov

Meadowlands Regional Chamber of Commerce

Jim Kirkos, CEO
201 Route 17N
Rutherford, NJ 07070
Phone: 201-939-0707
Fax: 201-939-0522
Email: jkirkos@meadlowlands.org

New Jersey Meadowlands Commission

Joseph V. Doria, Chair
One DeKort Plaza
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Phone: 201-460-1700

Rutherford Chamber of Commerce

Vince Micco, President
P.O. Box 216
Rutherford, NJ 07070
Phone: 201-933-5230
Fax: 201-507-7077
Email: info@rutherfordchamber.com

Xanadu

New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority
John Samerjan, Public Affairs Office
50 State Route 120
East Rutherford, NJ 07073
Phone: 201-842-5022
Email: jsamerjan@njsea.com

Non-Governmental Organizations

Association of New Jersey Environmental Commissions

Sandy Batty, Executive Director.
P.O. Box 157
Mendham, NJ 07945
Phone: 973-539-7547
Fax: 973-539-7713
Email: sbatty@anjec.org

Association of New Jersey Environmental Educators

Tanya Oznowich, President
11 Hardscrabble Road
Bernardsville, NJ 07924
Email: president@anjee.net

Bergen Save the Watershed Alliance (SWAN)

Lori Charkey
P.O. Box 217
Westwood, NJ 07675
Phone: 201-666-1877
Fax: 201-666-0220
Email: bergenswan@sprynet.com

Clean Ocean Action

Cindy Zipf, Executive Director
18 Hartshorn Drive, Suite 2
Highlands, NJ 07732
Phone: 732-872-0111
Fax: 732-872-8041
Email: SandyHook@CleanOceanAction.org

Hackensack Riverkeeper

Capt. Bill Sheehan
231 Main Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601-7304
Phone: 201-968-0808
Fax: 201-968-0336
Email: info@hackensackriverkeeper.org

New York/New Jersey Baykeeper

Deborah A. Mans, Executive Director
52 West Front Street
Keyport, NJ 07735
Phone: 732-888-9870
Fax: 732-888-9873
Email: info@nynjbaykeeper.org

Nature Conservancy NJ Chapter

200 Pottersville Road
Chester, NJ 07930
Phone: 908-879-7262
Fax: 908-879-2172
Email: newjersey@tnc.org

New Jersey Conservation Foundation

Michele S. Byers, Exec. Director
Bamboo Brook
170 Longview Road
Far Hills, NJ 07931
Phone: 908-234-1225
Fax: 908-234-1189
Email: info@njconservation.org

Sierra Club, New Jersey Chapter

Ken Johanson, Chair
145 West Hanover Street
Trenton, NJ 08618
Phone: 908-464-0442, or 609-656-7612
Fax: 609-656-7618
Email: kjohan@comcast.net

Local Schools with Potential Interest in Environment Issues & Education

Pierrepont School

70 East Pierrepont Avenue
Rutherford, NJ 07070
Phone: 201-438-7675

Sylvan School

109 Sylvan Street
Rutherford, NJ 07070
Phone: 201-438-7675

St. Mary Elementary School

72 Chestnut Street
Rutherford, NJ 07070
Phone: 201-933-8140

St. Mary High School

64 Chestnut Street
Rutherford, NJ 07070
Phone: 201-933-5220

Washington School

89 Wood Street
Rutherford, NJ 07070
Phone: 201-438-7675

Lincoln School

414 Montross Avenue
Rutherford, NJ 07070
Phone: 201-438-7675

Union School

359 Union Avenue
Rutherford, NJ 07070
Phone: 201-438-7675

Rutherford High School

56 Elliott Place
Rutherford, NJ 07070
Phone: 201-438-7675

Columbus School

640 Lake Avenue
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Phone: 201-896-2074

Franklin School

360 Stuyvesant Avenue
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Phone: 201-896-2077

Jefferson School

336 Lake Avenue
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Phone: 201-896-2065

Lincoln School

281 Ridge Road
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Phone: 201-438-5683

Roosevelt School

530 Stuyvesant Avenue
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Phone: 201-896-2068

Washington School

709 Ridge Road
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Phone: 201-896-2072

Sacred Heart School

620 Valley Brook Avenue
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Phone: 201-939-4277

St. Michael the Archangel School

624 Page Avenue
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Phone: 201-939-0350

Robert L. Craig School

20 West Park Street
Moonachie, NJ 07074
Phone: 201-641-5833

Wood-Ridge High School

258 Hackensack Street
Wood-Ridge, NJ 07075
Phone: 201-933-6777

Catherine E. Doyle School

12th Street and Wood-Ridge Avenue
Wood-Ridge, NJ 07075
Phone: 201-933-0440

Gretta Ostrovsky School

540 Windsor Road
Wood-Ridge, NJ 07075
Phone: 201-939-2103

Our Lady of the Assumption School

151 First Street
Wood-Ridge, NJ 07075
Phone: 201-933-0239

Carlstadt Public School

550 Washington Street
Carlstadt, NJ 07072
Phone: 201-672-3000

Henry P. Becton Regional High School

120 Paterson Avenue
East Rutherford, NJ 07073
Phone: 201-935-3007

Corpus Christi School

215 Kipp Avenue
Hasbrouck Heights, NJ 07604
Phone: 201-288-0614

Euclid School

1 Burton Avenue
Hasbrouck Heights, NJ 07604
Phone: 201-288-2139

Cooperating PRP Group

Environmental Liability Management, Inc.

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P.O. Box 305
Holicong, PA 18928-0305
Phone: 215-794-6920
Email: pa@elminc.com

Beveridge & Diamond, PC

John Hanson, Joint Counsel
1350 I Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 2005-3311
Phone: 202-789-6015
Email: jhanson@bdlaw.com

Media List

Newspapers

The Gazette (serves Lodi, Hasbrouck Heights, Moonachie, Teterboro, and Wood-Ridge)

1 Garret Mountain Plaza
West Paterson, NJ 07424
Phone: 201-847-0400

The Leader (serves Wood-Ridge, Carlstadt, East Rutherford, Rutherford, and Lyndhurst)

251 Ridge Road
Lyndhurst, NJ 07070
Phone: 201-438-8700
Fax: 201-438-9022
Email: Editor@leadernewspapers.net

The Record

150 River Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601
Phone: 201-646-4100
Fax: 201-646-4135

South Bergenite

33 Lincoln Avenue
Rutherford, NJ 07070
Phone: 201-933-1166
Fax: 201-933-5496

The Star Ledger

One Star Ledger Plaza
Newark, NJ 07102
Phone: 973-392-4040
Fax: 973-392-5845

Wood-Ridge Independent (serves Wood-Ridge and Moonachie)

P.O. Box 242
Wood-Ridge, NJ 07075-0242
Phone: 201-438-3574

Television Stations

ABC-TV

Eyewitness News Bureau NJ
201 North Avenue
Wood-Ridge, NJ 07075
Phone: 201-372-0545

NJN Network (Public)

50 Park Place
Newark, NJ 07102
Phone: 973-648-3630
Fax: 973-643-4004

WNET-TV (Public)

One Gateway Plaza
Newark, NJ 07102
Phone: 973-643-3315

WNJU (Spanish)

47 Industrial Avenue
Teterboro, NJ 07608
Phone: 201-288-5550
Fax: 201-288-0219

WWOR-TV

9 Broadcast Plaza
Secaucus, NJ 07096
Phone: 201-348-0009
Fax: 201-330-2488

Radio

Multicultural Radio Broadcasting

350 Paterson Plank Road
Carlstadt, NJ 07072
Phone: 201-635-1380

Univision Radio

277 Paterson Plank Road
Carlstadt, NJ 07072
Phone: 201-804-1739

WABC-AM (770.0)

2 Penn Plaza
New York, NY 10121
Phone: 212-268-5730

WADO-AM (1280.0) – Spanish

485 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022
Phone: 212-310-6000
Fax: 212-888-3694

WBBR-AM (Bloomberg)

1 Metro Road
Carlstadt, NJ 07072
Phone: 201-935-1133

WINS-AM (1010.0)

888 7th Avenue
New York, NY 10016
Phone: 212-397-1010
Fax: 212-247-7918

WPAT-AM (93.0)

449 Broadway
New York, NY 10013
Phone: 212-966-1059
Fax: 212-966-9580

WWRL-AM (1600)

333 7th Avenue
New York, NY 10001
Phone: 212-631-0800
Fax: 212-239-7203

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