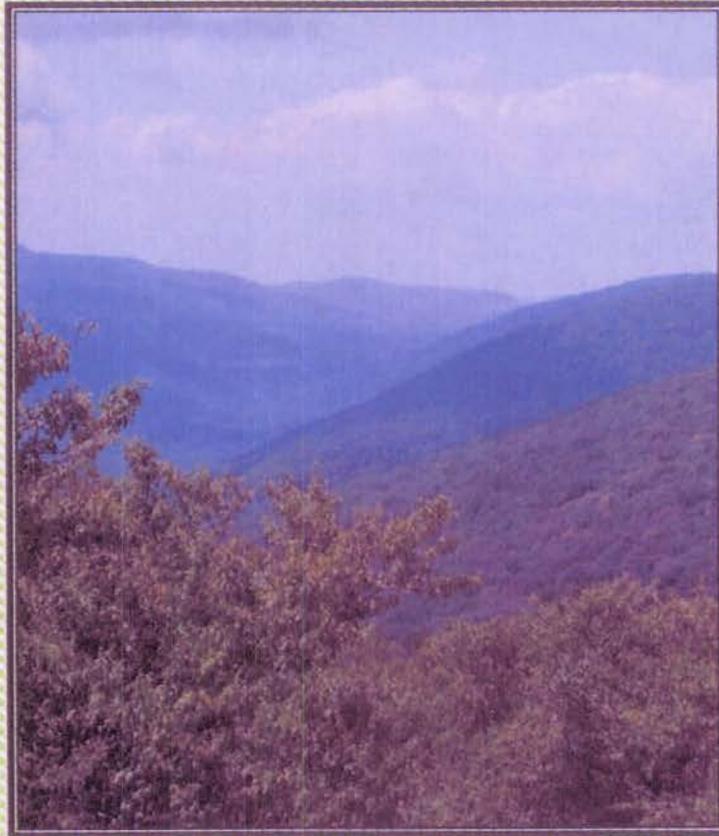


Public Involvement Plan (PIP)
Military Munitions Located at Dolly Sods
Monongahela National Forest



May 2013



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Before the 1970s, industry, agriculture, and government managed and disposed of hazardous and non-hazardous waste products by using methods that later were determined to be environmentally damaging. Liquids and dissolved chemical waste leaked into groundwater, contaminated dust and vapors polluted the air, and erosion and flooding washed contaminated soil into waterways. Therefore, environmental issues rose to the top of the national agenda and prompted legislation to cope with a growing number of toxic substances and hazardous waste sites.

1.1 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

In 1976, Congress acknowledged that hazardous waste disposal practices can have adverse effects on human health and the environment by passing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The act mandates the management and accountability of present and future disposal of hazardous wastes. Four years later Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) to investigate and remediate areas resulting from past, formerly acceptable hazardous waste management practices. "Superfund" is a term frequently used with CERCLA activities. The Dolly Sods Region of the West Virginia Maneuver Area (WVMA) is not a Superfund site. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), in 1986, amended CERCLA to require public involvement in a defined set of activities.

The Department of Defense (DoD) has been, and is still engaged in, manufacturing activities that involve toxic and hazardous materials. Due to past waste and resource management practices at some current and former DoD installations, some facilities are contaminated by chemicals or hazardous compounds. This prompted DoD to address past, current, and future hazardous waste operations, with the goal to eliminate any threat posed by previously discarded, potentially hazardous materials.

1.2 Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) was established by Congress in 1986 under SARA. It provides the funding necessary for the cleanup of contamination resulting from past disposal practices at DoD facilities in order to protect human health and the environment.

The goal of DERP is to reduce, in a cost-effective manner, the risks to human health and the environment attributable to contamination resulting from past DoD activities.

This goal is being accomplished through the following policies:

- Identify, evaluate, and, where appropriate, remediate contamination resulting from past DoD activities.
- Ensure immediate action to remove imminent threats to human health and the environment.
- Comply with statutes, regulations, Executive Orders, and other legal requirements governing cleanup of contamination.
- Conduct DERP program activities to meet program goals as stated in the Defense Planning Guidance.
- Develop partnerships regarding restoration activities with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and appropriate state, local, and territorial regulatory agencies.
- Support the development and use of cost-effective innovative technologies and improvements in the restoration process.
- Promote and support public participation in the DERP.

1.3 Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)

The Secretary of the Army was designated as the DoD Executive Agent for the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program. FUDS are facilities that were under the jurisdiction of DoD at the time of actions that caused the release of hazardous substances or other environmental damages. Funds for FUDS are programmed and budgeted in the Defense-wide environmental restoration account.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) serves as the DoD Execution Agent for cleanup of FUDS. USACE manages the cleanup of more than 9,000 potentially contaminated sites ranging from military training sites containing ordnance to industrial operations and production facilities containing solvents, organic materials and petroleum contamination.

The USACE Huntington District is responsible for the environmental investigation and cleanup programs in the Dolly Sods Region, which is located between Canaan Valley and Seneca Rocks within the Monongahela National Forest in Grant, Randolph and Tucker counties of West Virginia. The Dolly Sods FUDS Project is part of a much larger property known as the former West Virginia Maneuver Area (WVMA).

Over the past several decades, several removal efforts managed by the USACE Huntington District have successfully removed ordnance from areas that see the most use in the Dolly Sods. They are, in particular, the trails and campsites that receive the highest amounts of use. Previous remedial actions conducted by the USACE (the most recent action spanned 1997-1998) were the most feasible based on the influencing factors of cost, environmental impact, and reduction of public risk. These past actions by the USACE have significantly reduced the amount of ordnance posing a hazard to the public in the most widely used areas.

An Ordnance and Explosives (OE) Recurring Review was conducted for the Dolly Sods Region project during 2004 in order to ensure the continued protection of human health, safety and the environment. The Huntington District led and managed the review process efforts, with the USACE OE Center of Expertise, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP), and the West Virginia Division of Forestry (WVDoF) also involved and contributing support. The review concluded that the 1997 to 1998 ordnance removal action completed in the Dolly Sods Region is functioning as intended, and is still protective of human health, safety, and the environment. The recurring review report (USACE, 2004) documents the review process methodologies, and presents the findings, conclusions, and recommendations attained through the study. The second OE Recurring Review was completed in September 2011 with the same conclusions as the earlier review (USACE, 2011).

2.0 PURPOSE

The USACE Public Involvement Plan (PIP) identifies issues of community concern regarding the environmental clean-up program at Dolly Sods, and outlines public involvement activities to be conducted during response actions.

This plan is based on information obtained from interviews with a broad cross-section of the community, such as area residents, interested individuals, local elected officials and community leaders. This evolving document will be updated as necessary.

This PIP deals with the associated compliance activities, profiles the surrounding community background, provides a summary of community interviews, and identifies goals, objectives, strategies, and communications tools to implement them.

The USACE Huntington District is the lead agency responsible for the creation, revision, and implementation of this PIP.

The PIP goals are:

- Identify and evaluate community concerns
- Develop a communications strategy to address community concerns
- Identify the communications tools available to deliver key messages to stakeholders

2.1 Regulations

This PIP complies with public affairs policy guidance under a number of laws administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). These laws are the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

NEPA assures the government gives proper consideration to the environment prior to undertaking any major federal action that significantly affects the environment.

RCRA gives the USEPA authority to control hazardous waste from "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA focuses only on active and future facilities and does not address abandoned or historical sites.

CERCLA provides a superfund to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites as well as accidents, spills, and other emergency releases of pollutants and contaminants into the environment.

SARA reauthorizes CERCLA to continue clean-up activities around the country. It also authorizes the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

EPCRA is a law designed to help local communities protect health, safety, and the environment from chemical hazards. It requires each state to appoint a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). The SERCs are to name a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) for each district. Boards ensure all necessary elements of the planning process are represented.

NCP is the federal government's blueprint for responding to both oil spills and hazardous substance releases. It documents national response capability and is intended to promote overall coordination among the hierarchy of responders and contingency plans.

3.0 DOLLY SODS REGION

3.1 Description

The Dolly Sods Region is located between Canaan Valley and Seneca Rocks within the Monongahela National Forest in Grant, Randolph and Tucker counties of West Virginia. High upon the Allegheny Plateau, with elevations ranging from 2,600 to 4,100 feet, the area of more than 18,000 acres is well known for its extensive rocky plains, upland bogs and sweeping vistas. Annually between 45,000 and 76,000 people visit Dolly Sods. The remoteness, back to nature experience and limited human influences attract adventurous hikers, mountain bikers, anglers, hunters and berry pickers.

3.2 History

The area is named for the pioneer Dahle (Dolly) family, which formerly owned and cleared some of the area for grazing. Logging occurred in the area in the late 1800s and came to an end between 1910 and 1913. Fires from logging operations burned so hot that the topsoil and humus layers were destroyed. This is what helped create this unique environment. The United States Forest Service (USFS) purchased the land, and in the 1930s the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) planted red pine and other conifers as well as aided in the construction of Forest Service Road 75.

Many of the lands now referred to as Dolly Sods were acquired by the U.S. Federal Government between 1916 and 1939, under authority of the Weeks Act of 1911. This act sanctioned the purchase of lands for natural resource management purposes. During 1943 and 1944, military maneuver exercises and artillery/mortar practice were conducted in the area by the U.S. Department of the Army as training for involvement in World War II. Dolly Sods was a part of the 2,181,000 acres that were used for such training, known as the former West Virginia Maneuver Area (WVMA). It is documented that rounds fired during military training in the Dolly Sods Region included 57-mm, 75-mm, 105-mm, and 155-mm projectiles and 60-mm, 81-mm and 4.2-inch mortars. The property was returned to the USFS in 1950.

In 1970, 10,200 acres were congressionally designated as the Dolly Sods Scenic Area that would maintain the scenic qualities of this area. The Dolly Sods Wilderness Area (DSWA) was then created by an act of Congress in 1975 to preserve and protect the area with special opportunities for solitude, primitive recreation and other scientific, educational, scenic and historical values. Management efforts within the 10,215 acre Wilderness Area (its boundaries do not coincide with the 1970 Scenic Area boundaries) focus on allowing the forces of nature to reclaim the land, returning it to a natural appearing state. During 1992 and 1993, 6168.5 acres located north of the Wilderness Area were purchased by the USFS from The Nature Conservancy, and this area is known as the Dolly Sods North Area (DSNA). Today, 2,268 acres of Dolly Sods along Forest Road 75 have the designation of Scenic Area. Recently, in early 2009, an additional 7,156 acres (formerly known as the DSNA) was added to the DSWA.

3.3 Remedial Actions and Outcomes

Immediately following maneuvers in the area, the Department of the Army conducted an ordnance clearance prior to returning the land to the USFS. In 1991, an ordnance removal project was authorized under the DERP-FUDS Program.

Ordnance response actions occur at sites that were contaminated while under the control of the DoD, but were transferred out of DoD control prior to 1986. DoD delegated authority for executing ordnance response activities at FUDS to the USACE through Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA). The USACE Huntington District is the Geographic District having project management responsibilities, and technical support is provided by the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center in Huntsville.

The Huntington District managed the following remedial activities.

- Findings and Determination of Eligibility by DERP-FUDS (1991-1992)
- Feasibility Study was conducted on 281 acres of the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area. Thirteen (13) ordnance pieces were located within six to 24 inches of ground surface, and a Remedial Action Plan was conceived (1991-1992)

The USACE and USFS evaluated areas most likely to contain ordnance that posed a threat to the public (trails, campsites, cabins). The USFS marked the trails for the Risk Assessment contractor to improve removal efficiency. They also trained a risk assessment contractor to act for the Service in identifying and protecting the Cheat Mountain Salamander. As a result, the Environmental Assessment was expedited and the North Area Risk Assessment was completed at least one year ahead of schedule.

Two environmental assessments were initiated in 1995. The project was divided into two areas: Dolly Sods Wilderness Area (DSWA) with 10,215 acres and Dolly Sods North Area (DSNA) with 6,169.5 acres.

The Environmental Assessments and Finding of No Significant Impact were completed in 1997 for DSWA and 1998 for DSNA.

The DSWA removal action included searching and clearing 21 miles of trails to 20 feet on each side, and to a one-foot depth. One hundred and one campsites were searched and cleared to a four-foot depth.

The DSNA removal action included searching and clearing 23 miles of trails to 20 feet on each side, and to a one-foot depth. Blackbird Knob (99 acres of open land) was searched and cleared to a one-foot depth. Seventy-five campsites and four hunter structures were searched and cleared to a four-foot depth.

The ordnance removal action greatly reduced the risk to the public. The concern was not so much on stepping on ordnance as it was on building a fire near or driving a tent spike through a piece of ordnance. Ordnance removal focused on factors such as cost, environmental impact, and reduction of public risk. As a result:

- Trail risk was reduced by 47.6%; campsite risk reduced by 58.9%.
- Twelve (12) HE 81-mm and two (2) 60-mm HE mortars were found and safely detonated in DSWA; 32,592 anomalies were excavated.
- One HE 60-mm and twenty six (26) 4.2-inch mortars were disposed of in DSNA.
- There were 108 pounds of scrap removed from the DSWA and 1,043 pounds removed from DSNA.

The risk to the public due to military munitions (formerly known as unexploded ordnance (UXO)) is dependent upon the density of ordnance and the number of visitors. Past removal actions have concentrated in locations frequented by visitors to the area such as trails, campsites and other easily accessible and scenic areas.

All designated and maintained trails, including their adjoining known campsites, were cleared of ordnance to the depth and width designated during a removal project conducted May 1997 through November 1998. This remedial action was the most feasible based on the influencing factors of cost, environmental impact, and reduction of public risk and has significantly reduced the amount of ordnance posing a hazard to the public in the most widely used areas. However, due to the following current conditions and facts, this remedial action could not, and was not expected to negate the risk entirely.

Other Considerations:

- The environment has changed over the course of 60 years since WWII
- The movement of the military forces are random in nature and undocumented
- The vast amount of acreage
- A grid by grid search of the entire area would not reduce the risk to zero and could prove to be as expensive as it is environmentally damaging
- Heavy rains could dislodge ordnance which could cause migration
- The course of the cleared trails could change over time due to the effects of erosion and public movement
- Campsites are not permanently marked and there is little restriction upon where camping can occur
- Throughout the North Area numerous trails exist that are undocumented but are used regularly
- Hunters, hikers, and explorers are apt to roam away from established trails

4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

4.1 County Demographics

2010 Estimated Census Data (Information obtained via www.census.gov)

Demographics	Tucker County		Grant County		Randolph County	
Population	7141		11,937		29,405	
Population Density (per square mile)	17.0		25.0		28.3	
Land Area (square miles)	418.92		477.37		1,039.68	
Gender						
Male	3,578	50.1%	5,933	49.7%	15,144	51.5%
Female	3,563	49.9%	6,004	50.3%	14,261	48.5%
Age						
5 or younger	328	4.6%	633	5.3%	1500	5.1%
18 or younger	1371	19.2%	2555	21.4%	5705	19.4%
19-64	3942	55.2%	6565	55.0%	16966	57.7%
65 and over	1500	21.0%	2184	18.3%	5234	17.8%
Race						
White	7048	98.7%	11662	97.7%	28,611	97.3%
Black	14	0.2%	84	0.7%	353	1.2%
American Indian/Alaska native	14	0.2%	24	0.2%	59	0.2%
Asian	A	A	24	0.2%	88	0.3%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Island	0	0.0%	A	A	A	A
Two or more races	43	0.6%	107	0.9%	235	0.8%
Hispanic/Latino	43	0.6%	119	1.0%	206	0.7%
White persons not Hispanic	7027	98.4%	11,579	97.0%	28,464	96.8%
Households	3,132		4,899		11,319	
Annual Household Median Income	\$32,712		\$35,593		\$36,176	

A Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

4.2 Community Involvement

The USACE Huntington District has periodically held public meetings in the Grant, Randolph and Tucker county areas. These meetings were advertised in local newspapers (including the Elkins Inter-Mountain, Parsons Advocate, and Grant County Press, for example). The Huntington District has developed a list of interested parties, and periodically mails newsletters updating them on the progress at Dolly Sods. In addition, Huntington District has created and maintains a Dolly Sods project specific Web site (www.lrh.usace.army.mil/projects/current/derp-fuds/wvma).

USACE Huntington District has briefed government agencies and other organizations on Dolly Sods and the West Virginia Maneuver Area on an as-needed basis on the history and new information generated on the project. The USACE Huntington District also participates in community fairs and other special events as part of the public involvement effort to educate the public on Dolly Sods and UXO safety.

The Huntington District has also responded to interested individuals desiring information on the Dolly Sods and West Virginia Maneuver Area. The Huntington District maintains an Administrative Record (AR) which is a compilation of documents that record USACE's decision-making process regarding the selection of the response actions taken at the Dolly Sods and West Virginia Maneuver Areas.

4.3 Summary of Community Interviews

A USACE contractor, S&C Advertising & Public Relations, conducted community surveys in the Dolly Sods Region and surrounding towns to evaluate local and visitor awareness, knowledge, and concerns about potential ordnance at Dolly Sods. During the five-day visit, July 28 - August 1, 2003, 70 people were surveyed face-to-face, and two people by phone. Informational meetings and phone conferences with various opinion leaders and related agencies were also obtained to enhance the study.

Nearly all locals are aware of and are comfortable with the military's history and earlier restoration efforts at Dolly Sods. Residents who were not familiar with it were fairly new to the area. The majority of people visit Dolly Sods for its recreational value. Many locals use the natural resources to supplement their lifestyle (hunting and berry picking). The locals feel a connection with the land and want to see as little disturbance to it as possible. Many visitors were also familiar with the history and generally had obtained their information from the Internet. Those who had no prior knowledge were intrigued with the story, but not alarmed. No one seemed reluctant to go there because of the past or future risk of military munitions. The majority of people surveyed felt that additional measures to ensure community awareness of military munitions should be taken (41 replied "yes", 31 replied "no"). Of those who did, most said that trailhead signs and posters were the most effective forms of communication. Please see Appendix B for the comprehensive report.

4.4 Restoration Advisory Board

A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) is generally established when high interest is demonstrated by area residents in the environmental course of action at a particular site. The community survey conducted July 28-August 1, 2003 showed that only 24 percent of the respondents demonstrated an interest in participating in a future RAB.

A major clean-up of the area was performed in 1997-98. There are no intrusive remediation actions currently underway, thereby inferring that human health and safety are not at immediate risk. It can then be concluded that these factors are directly related to the low RAB interest. Fifty seven percent of those interviewed thought USACE had taken the appropriate steps to ensure safety to both visitors and surrounding residents. Area residents are aware of USACE and the past remedial actions performed. USACE has communicated in a concise and effective manner as to not alarm, but to educate and inform.

In secondary interviews with local opinion leaders, results showed that establishing a RAB was not a major concern or priority. For the aforementioned reasons, no Restoration Advisory Board is recommended for this project, unless the current situation changes dramatically.

4.5 Key Community Concerns

- Continue and expand awareness efforts because there are always new visitors coming to Dolly Sods who may be unaware of potential UXO hazards.
- Signs need to be monitored on a regular basis and replaced/updated as necessary.
- Use the Internet to disseminate public information regarding UXO safety at Dolly Sods.

5.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 Public Involvement Plan (PIP) Objective

The objective of this plan is to manage the risk to public safety from the hazards of any military munitions resulting from past DoD activities at the Dolly Sods area.

This PIP incorporates USACE's suggested format for a PIP, EP 1110-3-8 (April 9, 2004) and reflects the established guidelines set forth.

The Dolly Sods PIP takes into consideration that unlike many FUDS sites, the primary users and stakeholders of the site extend beyond the local communities to include other West Virginia locations and surrounding states. Stakeholders also include people whose main interest is outdoor activities and have traveled a distance for the experience. This PIP focuses on both the general public and the residents in surrounding communities. Its primary focus is on communicating the risks posed by UXO and the necessary steps to avoid being hurt by UXO without alarming the public.

5.2 Partnership for Public Awareness at Dolly Sods

A partnership agreement has been established by the USACE Huntington District, USFS, WVDof, WVDEP, and U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center in Huntsville to promote awareness of military munitions (formerly known as unexploded ordnance (UXO)) in the Dolly Sods Area of the Monongahela National Forest. The agencies will make visitors and local residents aware of the risks to human health and the environment from the hazards of the military munitions resulting from past DoD operations in this area. The agencies have agreed to develop and foster understanding, trust, cooperation, and the exchange of information with stakeholders to accomplish the following goals:



**Partnership Agreement for
Public Awareness and Organizational Plan (PAP)
of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) at Dolly Sods
Monongahela National Forest**

MISSION

As partners committed to promoting awareness of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the Dolly Sods Area of the Monongahela National Forest, we will use the "Public Awareness and Organizational Plan" (PAP) to make visitors and local residents aware of the risks to human health and the environment from the hazards of the unexploded ordnance resulting from past Department of Defense (DoD) operations in this area. We will strive to develop and foster understanding, trust, cooperation, and the exchange of information with stakeholders to accomplish these goals.

Wally Dean

Eric D. Day

Jeffrey J. Hammer

GOALS

1. Educate the public without alarming.
2. Ensure that stakeholders understand that public safety is the primary concern.
3. Serve the public's information needs.
4. Foster and maintain trust among stakeholders.
5. Review and update the PAP at least annually to ensure it is consistent with our mission.
6. Support the Federal and State Fire Suppression Objectives in potential ordnance areas.

Rich Meadows

Jim Maurin

William Wright

Carol L. Whiteside

Steve Yates

Partnership Agreement signed by Dolly Sods project stakeholders in 2004.

5.3 Stakeholders and Communications Charts

Categories	Stakeholders	At Risk *	Media (Top Four)							
			Internet	Video	Brochures/ Pamphlets	Signs	Hunters Safety Course	Briefing / Permit	Maps	News- papers
Recreation	Hikers	HH	x		x	x			x	
	Horse Back Riding	HH	x		x	x			x	
	Mountain Bikers	HH	x		x	x			x	
	Fishing	HH	x		x	x			x	
	Bird Watchers	HH	x		x	x			x	
	Hunting	HH	x			x	x		x	
	Berry Pickers	HH	x		x	x			x	
	Outfitters Clubs / Private Organizations	HH, S/E	x			x		x	x	
		HH, S/E	x	x		x		x	x	
Governmental Special / Interests	Fire Departments	HH, S/E, P	x			x		x	x	
	Forest Service	HH, S/E, P	x			x		x	x	
	WV DEP	HH, S/E, P	x			x		x	x	
	Private Property Owners	HH, S/E, P	x			x				x
	DoD	HH, P	x			x		x	x	
	Nature Conservancy	HH, P	x			x		x	x	
	Sierra Club	HH, P	x		x	x				x
	Schools	HH, S/E	x	x	x					x
	Visitors Centers	HH, S/E	x	x					x	x
	Brooks Clubs	HH, S/E	x			x		x		x
Retail/ Tourism	Sporting Goods	S/E	x	x	x					x
	Restaurants	S/E	x		x					x
	Groceries	S/E	x		x					x
	Gas	S/E	x		x					x
	Motel / Hotel / Cabins	S/E	x	x	x					x

Legend:

- *HH - Human Health
- S/E - Social/Economical
- P - Political

Communications Chart

Media	Location	Responsibility
Internet	www.lrh.usace.army.mil/projects/current/derp-fuds/wvma www.wvweb.com http://www.wvdnr.gov/ http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/mnf/sp/dolly_sods_wilderness.htm www.wvforestry.com	USACE STATE STATE FS WVDOF
Video	Visitors Center Internet State Parks Retail Store	USACE initially then FS USACE initially then FS USACE initially then FS USACE initially then FS
Pamphlets	Ranger Station Trail Heads Information Portals	USACE initially then FS
Hunters Safety Course	DNR Offices	DNR
Briefing / Permit	Various	FS, USACE
Maps	www.lrh.usace.army.mil Trail Heads Camp Grounds Visitors Centers Near Dolly Sods Information Portals Internet	FS, USACE
Newspaper	Newspaper	FS, USACE
Schools	In Location	FS, USACE, WVDOF

Legend:
 USACE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 FS - U.S. Forest Service

The Stakeholders and Communications charts were developed in conjunction with the aforementioned partnering agencies involved in the Dolly Sods Public Awareness and Organizational Plan (PAP). These agencies have agreed to develop and foster understanding, trust, cooperation, and the exchange of information with stakeholders.

One chart outlines key stakeholders involved and affected by Dolly Sods. The stakeholders outlined are those who frequent Dolly Sods for recreational purposes, government and special interest agencies that regulate and hold interest in the area, and retail entities that depend on Dolly Sods for much of their business. A legend is provided to reflect the type of impact the site has on specific stakeholders. These include human health, social/economic and political effects.

The methods of dissemination for the UXO safety messages are also outlined in this chart. The top four include: the Internet, video, pamphlets and signs. The partnering agencies agreed that the Internet will achieve the most widespread effect in disseminating safety messages. Those traveling a distance to visit Dolly Sods will quite often rely on the Internet as the first line of communication to gather general information about the area. The partnering agencies agreed that the safety messages not only be placed on a Dolly Sods specific Web site, but also on their respective agency's Web site to ensure that the reach of this important message is widespread.

An important communications tool was developed during 2004 specifically for this PIP. The final version of the video, titled "Enjoying Dolly Sods Safely", explains the history, use of the area as infantry training ground for WWII, and the steps that the USACE has taken to ensure safety through UXO removal actions. It also includes the Army's 3Rs safety message. The video has initially been provided by the USACE; the USFS will distribute the video to retail stores, state parks, visitor centers, and other points of entry of the Dolly Sods area. This video may also be used when the partnering agencies visit schools and special interest groups to educate them on the Dolly Sods area and UXO safety. The video will also be streamed online, via the project web site, to enable all people with an Internet connection to view it.

Two variations of the brochure/pamphlet were produced during 2004, and finalized in 2005. A children's version includes the character "Wally the Woodchuck," who was specifically created to convey the UXO safety message to children. The adult version includes the same important safety message but in a more straight-forward, and more mature manner. The brochures/pamphlets are initially being provided by the USACE; the USACE and USFS will be responsible for distribution.

Warning signs were cited during the community interviews as being the most important factor in making the public aware of potential dangers of UXO. As a result of this plan, brighter and bolder trailhead signs were designed and produced in 2004-05. Newly developed, blaze orange, warning signs have been posted at frequently visited areas such as campgrounds, trails and information kiosks. Special consideration was given to being able to reproduce the new trailhead signs in black and white, since signs disappear and need to be replaced more often than new replacements are available. The signs warn about possible UXO and include the toll-free contact number (1-888-283-0303) in case UXO is spotted. As part of the Partnership Agreement, instead of three different telephone numbers to call for assistance, the Partnership made available a 24-hour toll free number that can answer emergency UXO reports. New signs now have only one telephone number to call in case of an emergency. The USACE placed new signs at frequently visited areas in the Dolly Sods Region, and provided new signs to the USFS during 2004; the responsibility currently rests upon the USFS to maintain the signs. The USFS has agreed to monitor the trails at Dolly Sods and replace signs that have disappeared.

The WVDEP will include the important safety message in the hunter safety courses.

One of the most important tools developed during 2004 is a map of the Dolly Sods Region which includes hiking trails that were cleared for UXO. It is important to note that previously there had been no detailed map of the area showing trails. Such a map is of great importance to visitors of the area. It will ensure that visitors will know which areas have been cleared. Printable maps of the area have been posted on the new USACE Dolly Sods Web site. The maps include important information such as the "3 Rs of UXO Safety"

which are “Recognize, Retreat, Report.” Hard copies of these maps were originally printed in 2005, and are regularly distributed by USACE and the USFS and made available to the public at visitor centers, campgrounds, and information portals. Re-prints of the maps using the latest mapping available for the project are now available at the same locations.

The USFS and USACE will provide local newspapers with the educational information created for Dolly Sods so that stakeholders and the general public can be informed.

The USFS, USACE, and WVDOF will provide local schools and educators with the Dolly Sods educational materials (pamphlets, videos, children’s and adult presentations, etc.). The message is especially important to share with educators and students because field trips are often taken to the Dolly Sods area. Also the children that have been informed at school are likely to share the message with their families and loved ones, thereby extending the reach of the important safety message.

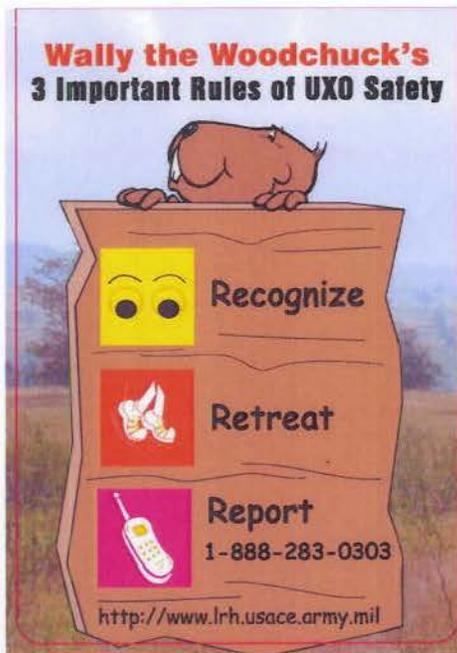
A presentation has also been produced to target educators. This “Train the Trainer” presentation is specifically designed to train teachers, firefighters, and law enforcement on the Dolly Sods area, UXO safety, and methods to convey the messages to the general public.

5.4 Key Message and “Wally the Woodchuck”

The key message is safety. Since UXO is not common, the USACE Huntington District created a character called “Wally the Woodchuck” to explain “The 3 Rs of UXO Safety.”



The awareness campaign emphasizes “Recognize, Retreat, Report.”



5.5 Public Involvement Action Plan

As a result of the intense interaction, idea sharing, brainstorming and cooperation from the agency representatives who created the Partnership for Public Awareness at Dolly Sods, this comprehensive PIP has been tailor-made to reach out to the multiple stakeholders inside and outside of the State of West Virginia. The participating agencies have agreed to be actively involved in the distribution of the public awareness materials developed specifically for this educational campaign.

The WVDoF has offered to incorporate this educational campaign into their established outreach directly to students in schools located near the Dolly Sods area.

Each agency has agreed to establish a link on their Web sites that contains the products and educational materials prepared for this program

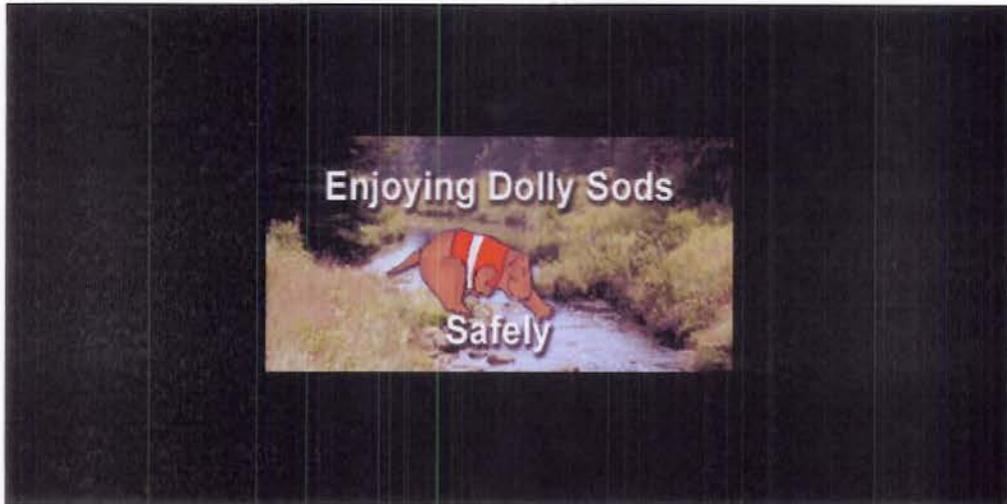
5.5.1 Administrative Record (AR)

The AR is a file containing technical reports and reference documents regarding the environmental sites for public review.

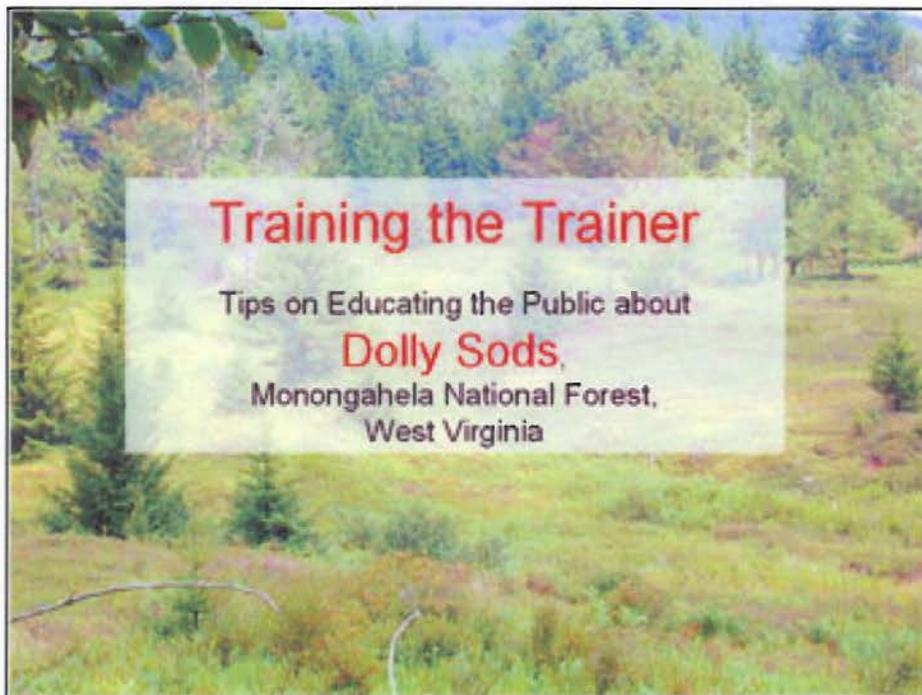
The Administrative Record for the Dolly Sods and West Virginia Maneuver Area is available for public viewing at the following locations:		
U.S. Forest Service Chet-Potomac Ranger District Petersburg, WV	Contact: Julie Fosbender (304) 257-4488 x14	U.S. Forest Service Hours: 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. EST
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Huntington District 502 Eighth Street Huntington, WV 25701	Contact: Jean Read (304) 399-5094	Hours for public viewing Monday-Friday 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. (3-5 days advanced notice is needed to obtain a visitor's pass for access to the building.)

5.5.2 Public Awareness Training for Teachers, Firefighters, Law Enforcement, etc.

This public awareness training consists of a video describing Dolly Sods, UXO and safety. A PowerPoint presentation has also been developed specifically to educate teachers, firefighters, law enforcement and other community leaders on UXO safety at Dolly Sods. This training will provide the recipients with tools to educate the general public.



Dolly Sods Video



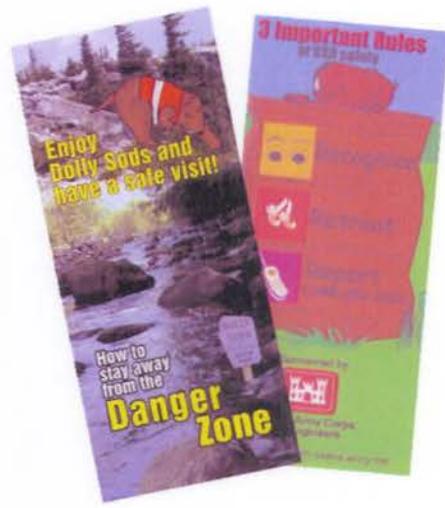
Train the Trainer PowerPoint Presentation

5.5.3 Community Awareness Educational Products

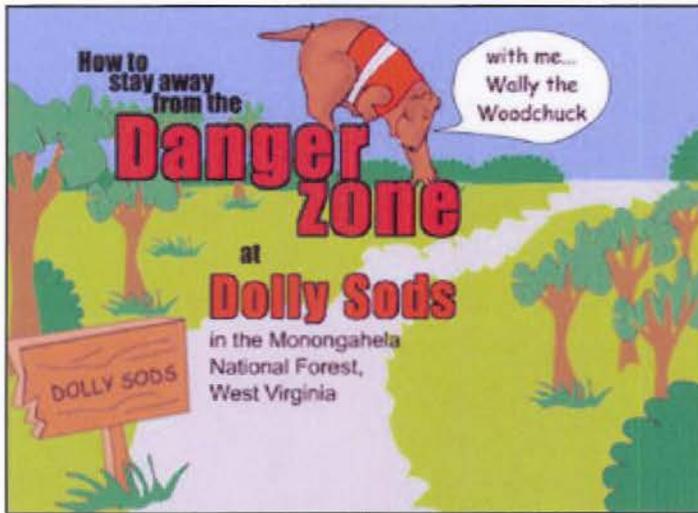
The following products have been developed specifically to educate the general public on UXO safety at Dolly Sods.



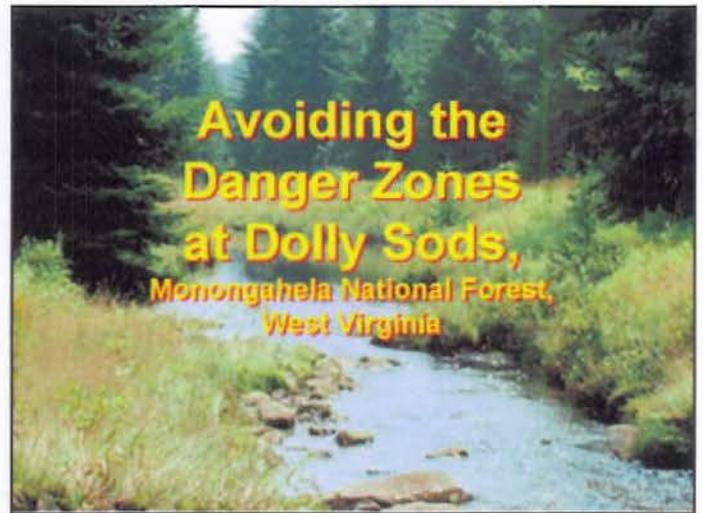
Children's Brochure (pamphlet)
(front and back)



Adult Brochure (pamphlet)
(front and back)



Children's Flash Presentation



Adult PowerPoint Presentation

Promotional Products



Can Cozy



Waterproof Case with Snap Link

Enjoy Dolly Sods and have a safe visit!

How to stay away from the Danger zone

US Army Corps of Engineers

US Army Corps of Engineers Huntington District

<https://www.usace.army.mil>

What is a Danger Zone?

Anywhere there are UXO!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers performed a clean up in the Dolly Sods area. All Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) found were removed; however, there is still a risk that some undetected UXO could resurface.

What are UXO?

UXO = UneXploded Ordnance
Mortars, bullets, etc.

Where did they come from? During WWII, the U.S. Army used **Dolly Sods** for target practice.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) performed a clean up of the area.

All **UXO** found were removed. However, there is still a risk that some undetected **UXO** may resurface.

Rules of UXO Safety

Recognize

UXO can be found in many shapes and sizes: They may look new or old, shiny or rusty.

Lengths vary up to 23 inches

Retreat

Go back the way you came.

Do Not Touch!

Stay at least 50 feet away.

Point out **UXO**, mark the area by:

- Making an arrow with rocks.
- Making an arrow with sticks.
- Tying a bandana around something.

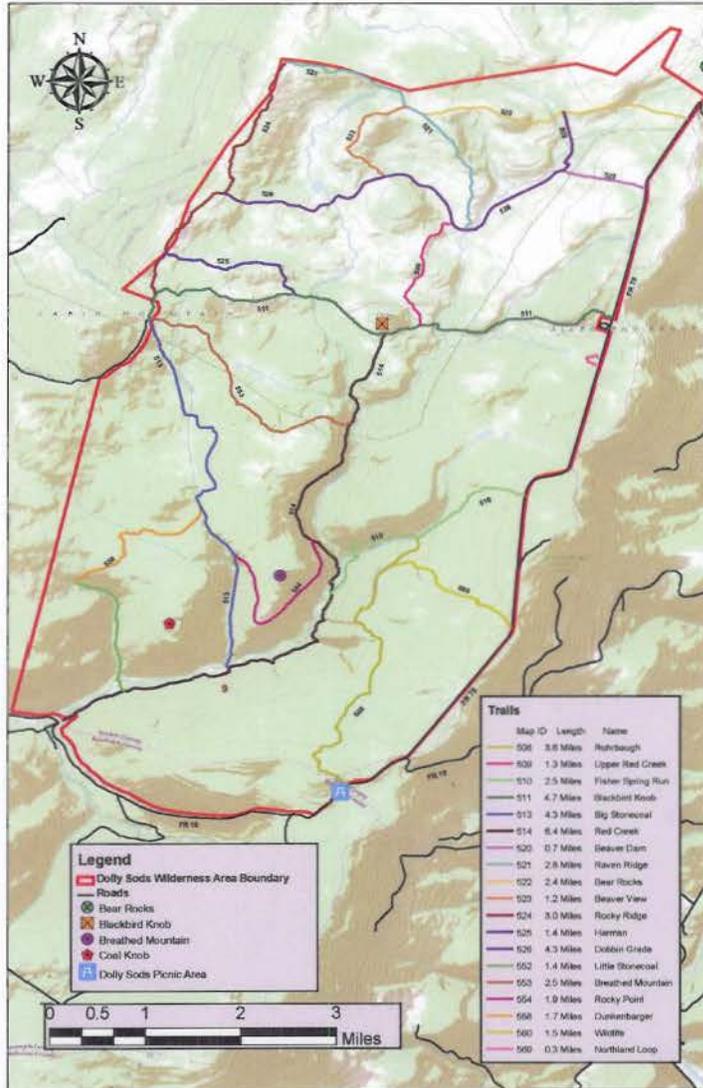
Report

1-888-283-0303

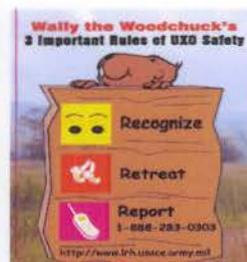
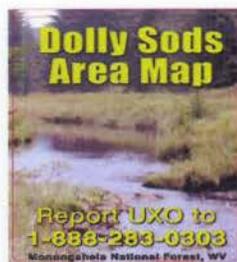
Report the location of the **UXO**.

Back of Dolly Sods Area map with safety information.

Dolly Sods Map

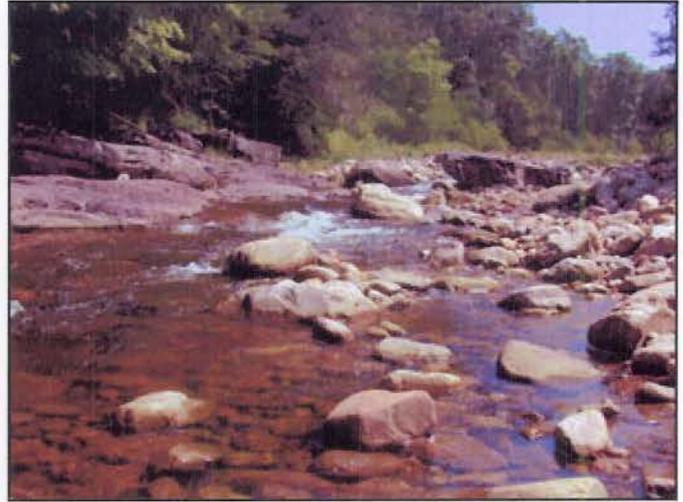


This double-sided map is designed to fold down to 3.5" X 5." The front and back sections (shown here) are printed on water repellent paper stock. When the map is opened to its full size, it is 13.75" X 25".



Scenic Photography

New and updated photography was generated as part of the original PIP (2005). The scenic photos can be displayed at events, schools, fairs, and other functions to educate the public on Dolly Sods. They can also be used in the development of new fact sheets, presentations, and other educational materials.



Warning Signs



5.6 Implementation Recommendations

Create a New Dolly Sods Web site

The government agencies who created the PAP for Dolly Sods are the USFS, WVDEP and WVDoF, in addition to USACE Huntington District and U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville District. The partnering agencies collectively decided that the Internet is the optimal method of dissemination of all Dolly Sods educational and outreach materials.

The rationale for the development of a West Virginia Maneuver Area, and Dolly Sods Region, Web site is simply because a very large number of visitors to Dolly Sods come from other states. People traveling to visit Dolly Sods will most likely access the Internet to obtain all relevant information for their visit. The Web site enables anyone to print the Dolly Sods educational material, including the brochures and maps at his or her convenience.

Another key reason for establishing the Dolly Sods Web site was for dissemination of the map created in conjunction with the USFS and by the USACE, which is the only current map in existence that reflects the current terrain and safe trails. Twenty-five thousand copies of the map have been printed and distributed to local area businesses, stakeholders and partner agencies. As noted in Section 5.3, 25,000 additional copies of new mapping have been produced. A downloadable and printable map available on the project's website can continue to ensure the safety of visitors to the Dolly Sods Area.

This Web site saves the government thousands of dollars in reprinting and distribution costs, and ensures that current maps, brochures and other training materials that have been developed jointly with these agencies remain available for years to come at no additional cost to the government. As an added benefit, schoolteachers, civic organizations, environmental groups, firefighters, and law enforcement officers can easily download the Dolly Sods educational and outreach materials for instructional purposes at no cost. By making the educational and outreach materials available on the Internet, it increases the reach beyond the West Virginia state borders to achieve a level of dissemination not possible without a massive advertising or direct mail campaign.

As part of the PAP approved by the partnering agencies, the Internet was considered to be the optimal method of dissemination. Current information on Dolly Sods is available on Huntington District's Web site. As part of this outreach program, the partnering agencies have agreed to include Web links to all "Wally the Woodchuck" training and outreach materials on their respective Web sites. This will increase the campaign's reach, more than tripling its own Web visitors.

It is evident that a Dolly Sods specific Web site is not only important to the partnering team, but is also considered to be extremely effective by USACE Headquarters, as referenced from the "Public Participation in the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) for Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) EP 1110-3-8, dated April 9, 2004. "Web sites/project home pages are very effective community relations tools. They can be used to disseminate to and receive from the public various types of information. They can, for example, be used in conjunction with various other communication techniques (fact sheets, news releases, response to queries, etc.)."

The new West Virginia Maneuver Area and Dolly Sods Region website was implemented in 2006 and incorporated on the Huntington District's internet site (www.lrh.usace.army.mil/projects/current/derp-

fuds/wvma). The site was developed by S&C, under contract with the USACE Huntington District, and the partnering team provided input through a review process.

Promotional materials

Another campaign component is to generate awareness through the use of promotional materials. The important UXO safety message is displayed on each promotional item including the toll free number to call if UXO is spotted. Items were selected because they are useful items to the visitors of Dolly Sods. Promotional items were produced during 2004 and again in 2011, and have been, and will continue to be, distributed in the Dolly Sods Region, and at fairs and other special events to promote awareness of the UXO safety message.

Brochures (pamphlets)

Two variations of the brochure have been produced. A children's version includes the character "Wally the Woodchuck," who was specifically created to convey the UXO safety message to children. This brochure includes several educational exercises to reinforce the safety message. The adult version includes the same important safety message but in a more straightforward manner. These brochures are currently being distributed by USACE, and it is recommended that these brochures be distributed at the USFS offices, visitors' centers, schools and other public places to promote awareness of the safety message. These brochures are also downloadable from the project website.

Video

The Dolly Sods video is an important educational tool. It provides the history of the area, including its unique name. It also describes the important role Dolly Sods played during WWII as a site for infantry training. The video also features members of the USACE providing first-hand experiences at Dolly Sods and explaining the role of the USACE in the clean-up effort. The video also features the very important UXO safety message. It is recommended that copies of the video be readily available to educators, civic organizations, and visitor centers. The video is also streamed on the Dolly Sods Web site. The USACE should coordinate with other relevant organizations such as the USFS, and WVDEP to provide the streamed video on their respective Web sites.

Safety Presentations

The children's Flash (animated) presentation features "Wally the Woodchuck" explaining UXO safety in a fun and exciting way. Wally is extremely important in order to convey the serious message in such a way to maintain the interest and attention of children. Upon viewing the Flash presentation, the children will know what UXO is and what to do if they find it. The "3 Rs of UXO safety" which are "Recognize, Retreat and Report" are intended to be simple, allowing even children to remember them easily. This presentation will prove useful to visitor centers, schools, and organizations such as the Boy Scouts to name only a few. A professional voice over creating "Wally the Woodchuck's" persona has been integrated to make this presentation even more effective.

The adult PowerPoint presentation uses the same simple messages featured in the children's Flash presentation. The adult version features beautiful photos of the Dolly Sods area, real pictures of UXO, an explanation of FUDS and safety precautions. The presentation is short and simple to keep the interest and attention of those viewing it. This presentation will prove useful to visitor centers and environmental clubs such as the Sierra Club, to name a few.

A "Train the Trainer" PowerPoint presentation has been developed specifically to educate teachers, firefighters, law enforcement and other community leaders on UXO safety at Dolly Sods. The presentation explains useful methods to present the difficult subject matter to the general public in a fun and interesting way. The presentation also outlines steps of good presentation preparation and execution to help the trainer be as informative as possible. It is recommended that the USACE actively seek opportunities to show this presentation to educators and community leaders in the effort to promote the important safety message.

All three presentations are streamed on the Dolly Sods specific Web site. USACE should coordinate to provide the streamed presentations to other relevant organizations such as the USFS, WVDEP and the Sierra Club, and should include links to the video and presentations on their respective Web sites.

Trade Show Booth

The trade show booth was created to promote the UXO safety message at fairs and special events that the USACE attends. The booth features "Wally the Woodchuck," the "3 Rs of UXO safety," photos of UXO, and beautiful scenic photos of Dolly Sods. This trade show booth is very important because it is something that the USACE can bring to different events and generate awareness. USACE should continue to give occasional public and conference presentations regarding the Dolly Sods project to solicit input from the community and educate the public regarding UXO safety.

New Dolly Sods Trails Map

Previously, there were no maps outlining Dolly Sods trails and campgrounds. This map is extremely important to visitors and residents alike because it enables them to see the established trails, campsites and other important landmarks. Without this map visitors have an increased chance of wandering into "danger zones." The two-sided, easy to carry pocket size map is a must have for all Dolly Sods visitors. The front includes the "3 Rs of UXO safety," the 1-800 number, photos of UXO that might be found, beautiful scenic photos and "Wally the Woodchuck." It also includes the national awareness campaigns "Leave No Trace" and "Smokey the Bear." The reverse side has a large map of the Dolly Sods area including all trails, campsites, boundaries, streams, roads and picnic areas. Hard copies of the map were originally produced 2005, and were updated and reprinted in 2011. The map is located on the Dolly Sods website so that it may be downloaded and printed from any computer with an Internet connection. The map should also continue to be distributed to visitor centers, ranger stations and be posted at the beginning of each trail; plans are to continue them in out years.

New Warning Signs

Two trailhead signs were developed for use at WVMA. These trailheads warn of UXO and also provide the toll free number in case UXO is spotted. Bright orange was the color of choice for these signs because it is eye-catching and it creates a sense of urgency to heed the important safety message. The USFS has the trailhead artwork in the event that the signs initially placed and provided are stolen or destroyed. The second sign was prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for use in the Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge.

Conclusion

This PIP has been tailored to meet the specific needs of the Dolly Sods FUDS project. All public awareness communications tools have a common theme and look. In order to reinforce the key safety messages each product has been tailored to the specific audience for which it is intended. The messages created are intended to promote awareness comprehensible to people from all walks of life.

Timing

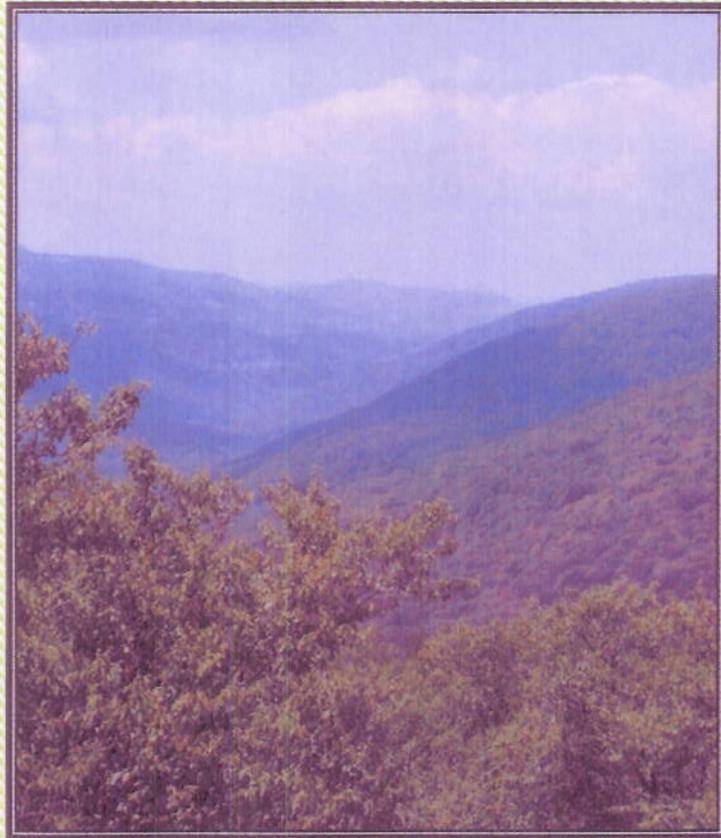
All above-described educational materials have been completed and are currently being implemented. Spring and summer visitors are the key target of this plan. The educational campaign should continue to be explored and physical/hard copies of educational products should continue to be distributed.

Appendix A
Public Awareness and Organizational Plan (PAP) of Military Munitions at
Dolly Sods, Monongahela National Forest
(Revised May 2013)

Public Awareness and Organizational Plan (PAP)

Military Munitions Located at Dolly Sods

Monongahela National Forest



May 2013





Public Awareness and Organizational Plan (PAP) of Military Munitions at Dolly Sods Monongahela National Forest

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Public Awareness and Organizational Plan (PAP)
Of Military Munitions at West Virginia Maneuver Area (WVMA)/Dolly Sods
Monongahela National Forest
Grant, Tucker and Randolph Counties
May 2013

1. Plan Overview:

This plan provides a process to educate the public on the hazards of military munitions (MM) and the organizational procedures associated with the management of these hazards. Several removal actions have been conducted. Due to current technology, terrain and equipment limitations, we cannot guarantee complete removal of all MM. Therefore, an MM risk remains resulting in a hazard to the users of the area.

The objective of this plan is to manage the risk to public safety from the hazards of any MM resulting from past Department of Defense (DoD) activities within the WVMA/Dolly Sods area.

This is accomplished by increasing the lines of communication and awareness among the public and stakeholders without causing alarm. The plan requires the involvement of those who are active in the policy and decision-making process. It is the responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to maintain the plan and uphold the responsibilities listed. The Lead Agency for this plan is the USACE.

2. Site Description and History:

Dolly Sods is located between Canaan Valley and Seneca Rocks within the Monongahela National Forest in Grant, Randolph and Tucker counties of West Virginia. High upon the Allegheny Plateau, with elevations ranging from 2,600 to 4,100 feet, the area of more than 18,000 acres is well known for its extensive rocky plains, upland bogs and sweeping vistas. In recent years, between 45,000 and 76,000 people visit Dolly Sods annually. The remoteness, back to nature experience and limited human influences attract adventurous hikers, mountain bikers, anglers, hunters and berry pickers.

The area is named for the pioneer Dahle (Dolly) family, which formerly owned and cleared some of the area for grazing. Logging occurred in the area in the late 1800s and came to an end between 1910 and 1913. Fires from logging operations burned so hot that the topsoil and humus layers were destroyed. This is what helped create this unique environment.

Many of the lands now referred to as Dolly Sods were acquired by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) between 1916 and 1939, under authority of the Weeks Act of 1911. In the 1930s the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) planted red pine and other conifers as well as aided in the construction of Forest Service Road 75. The Weeks Act sanctioned the purchase of lands for natural resource management purposes. During 1943 and 1944, military maneuver exercises and artillery/mortar practice were conducted in the area by the U.S. Department of the Army as training for involvement in World War II. Dolly Sods was a part of the 2,181,000 acres that were used for such training. This total acreage is known as the former West Virginia Maneuver Area.

It is documented that rounds fired during military training in the Dolly Sods area included 57-mm, 75-mm, 105-mm, and 155-mm projectiles and 60-mm, 81-mm and 4.2-inch mortars. The property was returned to the USFS in 1950.

In 1970, 10,200 acres of Dolly Sods were designated as the Monongahela National Forest to protect their unique scenic qualities. The Dolly Sods Wilderness Area was created by an act of Congress in 1975 to preserve and protect the area with special opportunities for solitude, primitive recreation and other scientific, educational, scenic and historical values. Management efforts within the 10,215 acre Wilderness Area (its boundaries do not coincide with the 1970 Scenic Area boundaries) focus on allowing the forces of nature to reclaim the land, returning it to a natural appearing state. Today, 2,268 acres of Dolly Sods along Forest Road 75 have the designation of Scenic Area, while 202 acres west of the current Wilderness Area boundary do not have any special designation. Recently (early 2009) an additional 7,156 acres was added to the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area. This area was previously designated mainly as the Dolly Sods North Area.

3. Ordnance Project Background:

Immediately following maneuvers in the area, the Department of the Army conducted an ordnance clearance prior to returning the land to the USFS. In 1991, an ordnance removal project was authorized under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS).

Ordnance response actions occur at sites that were contaminated while under the control of the Department of Defense (DoD), but were transferred out of DoD control prior to 1986. DoD delegated authority for executing ordnance response activities at FUDS to the USACE through Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA). The USACE Huntington District is the Geographic District having project management responsibilities, and technical support is provided by the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center in Huntsville and USACE, Baltimore District.

The Huntington District managed the following remedial activities.

- Findings and Determination of Eligibility by DERP-FUDS (1991-1992)
- Feasibility Study was conducted on 281 acres of the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area. Thirteen (13) ordnance pieces were located within 6 to 24 inches of ground surface, and a Remedial Action Plan was conceived (1991-1992)
- A list of the ordnance found to date is included in Appendix B of this plan.

The USACE and USFS evaluated areas most likely to contain ordnance that posed a threat to the public (trails, campsites, cabins). The USFS marked the trails for the Risk Assessment contractor to improve removal efficiency. They also trained a risk assessment contractor to act for the Service in identifying and protecting the Cheat Mountain Salamander. As a result, the Environmental Assessment was expedited and the Dolly Sods North Area Risk Assessment was completed at least one year ahead of schedule.

Two environmental assessments were initiated in 1995. The project was divided into two areas: Dolly Sods Wilderness Area (DSWA) with 10,215 acres and Dolly Sods North Area (DSNA) with 6,169.5 acres.

The Environmental Assessments and Finding of No Significant Impact were completed in 1997 for DSWA and 1998 for DSNA.

The Dolly Sods Wilderness Area removal action included searching and clearing 21 miles of trails to 20 feet on each side, and to a one-foot depth. One hundred and one campsites were searched and cleared to a four-foot depth.

The Dolly Sods North Area removal action included searching and clearing 23 miles of trails to 20 feet on each side, and to a one-foot depth. Blackbird Knob (99 acres of open land) was searched and cleared to a one-foot depth. Seventy-five campsites and four hunter structures were searched and cleared to a four-foot depth.

The ordnance removal action greatly reduced the risk to the public. The concern was not so much on stepping on ordnance as it was on building a fire near or driving a tent spike through a piece of ordnance. Ordnance removal focused on factors such as cost, environmental impact, and reduction of public risk. As a result:

- Trail risk was reduced by 47.6%; campsite risk reduced by 58.9%.
- Twelve (12) High Explosive (HE) 81-mm and two (2) HE 60-mm mortars were found and safely detonated in DSWA; 32,592 anomalies were excavated.
- One HE 60-mm and twenty six (26) 4.2-inch mortars were disposed of in DSNA.
- There were 108 pounds of scrap removed from the Wilderness Area and 1,043 pounds removed from DSNA.

4. Highlights of the Public Awareness Program (PAP):

A. Purpose

The purpose of the PAP is to provide concrete details on public awareness actions to be taken and to develop a strategy for communicating with stakeholders in the pursuit of the established goals. To be effective, the PAP must be gauged according to the public's need for information and its interest and willingness to participate in the process. The necessary ingredients in this plan are simplicity, quality, well represented input, ownership by the responsible parties and coordinated reviews.

The Dolly Sods Restoration Team includes or is represented by the following agencies:

- WV Division of Forestry
- WV Department of Environmental Protection
- U.S. Forest Service
 - Monongahela National Forest
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- WV Department of Natural Resources
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 - Huntington District
 - Huntsville Center
 - Baltimore District, UXO Safety Personnel

B. Goals

- i. Educate the public without alarming
- ii. Ensure that stakeholders understand that public safety is the primary concern
- iii. Serve the public's information needs
- iv. Foster and maintain trust among stakeholders
- v. Review and update the PAP at least annually to ensure it is consistent with the mission
- vi. Support the Federal and State Fire Suppression Objectives in potential ordnance areas

C. Areas of Responsibility

USACE:

- Maintain and update PAP plan
- Conduct ordnance recurring reviews (at least every five years)
- Generate and provide ordnance signs to USFS and USFWS
- Monitor ordnance signage semi-annually
- Database management and information dissemination
- Ordnance training for local fire departments
- Conduct public information sessions/presentations

USFS:

- Fire Suppression/Safety Plan
- Maintain local contacts (Volunteer Fire Departments, Sheriff Departments, Community Leaders, Newspapers)
- Ordnance Reporting and Notification to US Army EOD at Ft. Meade and WVDEP
- Send notification of ordnance finds to USACE Huntington District
- Generate, place and monitor trailheads and trail markers
- Place and periodically monitor the ordnance signs at trailheads (April-December)

5. Linking the Modes of Communication with the Stakeholders

Communicating to the public is the center of this plan. This plan is a product of four (4) basic steps as shown in Appendix A:

- i. Identify the stakeholders and how they are impacted from a human health (HH), social / economical (S/E), or political (P) standpoint.
- ii. Understand enough about the stakeholders to determine how best to provide information to them.
- iii. Determine where the respective stakeholders will find these forms of media.
- iv. Ensure that responsibility is given to a party to ensure that the media is updated and in the correct location.

6. Notification Process for Ordnance Findings

See Appendix C for the generally accepted method of reporting suspected ordnance.

7. U.S. Forest Service Fire Suppression/Safety Plan

The protection of private property, the National Forest, public safety, and important resource values are the priorities being balanced in the Fire Suppression/Safety Plan. The plan (Appendix D) breaks Dolly Sods into fire management areas depicted by a code. Each code identifies the area, the risk level for finding ordnance, and the fire suppression strategy. Generally, the higher the risk level, the lower the fire suppression activity.

8. Other Management Activities

Management actions that require earth disturbance, use of heavy equipment or explosives such as resource improvement projects, special use permit authorizations, and search and rescue operations, must be aware of the ordnance risk. Prior to any motorized vehicle use or ground disturbing activity in areas where ordnance was not removed, a visual inspection of the ground must be done. If anything is in question, the notification process of this plan is in effect. All activity must be coordinated with the USFS.

9. Updating the PAP

A review of the plan, procedures, phone numbers, and media contacts will be done annually and updated as necessary.

10. Appendices

- A. Lines of Communication Chart
- B. List of Found Ordnance
- C. Notification Process for Ordnance Findings
- D. U.S. Forest Service Fire Suppression/Safety Plan
- E. List of Contacts and Interested Parties

11. Disclaimer

The above Public Awareness Plan is a good faith agreement among the respective agencies. The Agencies will attempt to execute their responsibilities outlined in this plan in accordance with their overall fiscal responsibilities and the receipt of appropriate funding. This Plan does not commit the agencies to any activity for which funding is not made available through their respective budgetary processes.

Appendix A
Lines of Communication

Categories	Stakeholders	At Risk *	Media (Top Four)				Media				Location	Responsibility
			Internet	Video	Pamphlets	Signs	Hunters Safety Course	Briefing / Permit	Maps	Newspaper		
Recreation	Hikers	HH	X		X	X			X		Internet	STATE
	Horse Back Riding	HH	X		X	X			X		www.web.com	USACE
	Mountain Bikers	HH	X		X	X			X		http://www.lrh.usace.army.mil/projects/current/derp-fuds/wvma/	USACE
	Fishing	HH	X		X	X			X		http://www.wvdnr.gov/	STATE
	Bird Watchers	HH	X		X	X			X		http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/rnmf/sp/dolly_sods_wilderness.htm	FS
	Hunting	HH	X		X	X			X		Visitors Center	USACE initially then FS
	Berry Pickers	HH	X		X	X			X		Internet	USACE initially then FS
	Outfitters	HH, S/E	X		X	X		X			State Parks	USACE initially then FS
	Clubs / Private Organizations	HH, S/E	X	X		X		X			Retail Store	USACE initially then FS
											Ranger Station	FS
Governmental / Special / Interests	Fire Departments	HH, S/E, P	X			X					Signs	FS
	Forest Service	HH, S/E, P	X			X					Camp Grounds	FS
	WV DEP	HH, S/E, P	X			X					Trail Heads	
	Private Property Owners	HH, S/E, P	X			X					Information Portals	
	Nature Conservancy	HH, P	X			X					Hunters Safety Course	DNR
	Sierra Club	HH, P	X			X					Briefing / Permit	FS, USACE
	Schools	HH, P	X			X					Various	
	Visitors Centers	HH, P	X	X	X	X					Maps	FS, USACE
	Brooks Clubs	S/E	X		X	X					Camp Grounds	
	Sporting Goods	S/E	X	X	X	X					Visitors Centers Near Dolly Sods Information Portals	
Retail	Restaurants	S/E	X		X	X					Newspaper	FS, USACE
	Groceries	S/E	X		X	X					Schools	FS, USACE
	Gas	S/E	X		X	X					In Location	
	Motel / Hotel / Cabins	S/E	X	X	X	X						

LEGEND:
 * HH - Human Health
 S/E - Social / Economical
 P - Political
 FS - U.S. Forest Service
 USACE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Appendix B
List of Found Ordnance

Appendix C
Notification Process for Ordnance Finds

Notification Process for Ordnance Findings

These are the generally accepted methods of reporting suspected ordnance.

- **Public reporting of suspected ordnance finding:**

1. Do not touch, move or dig near or around suspected ordnance
2. Walk away in the direction you came
3. Identify the area on a map or by terrain feature
4. Report immediately to:

U.S. Forest Service 1-888-283-0303

Or weekends/after hours to:

U.S. Forest Service (304) 257-4488

WV State Police (304) 257-1411

- **Agency reporting of suspected ordnance finding:**

1. Notification of U.S. Forest Service Employee
2. U.S. Forest Service verifies the find
3. Call U.S. Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal at:

744th Ordnance Company (EOD)

Bldg 68

Ft. Meade, MD 20755

Phone: (301) 677-2466 (24-hour number)

(301) 677-2468 / 2471

Fax: (301) 677-2490

4. Provide courtesy call to Division of Water and Waste Management and USACE Huntington District at the earliest convenience (Permit no longer required).

WV Department of Environmental Protection

Division of Water and Waste Management

601 57th Street

Charleston, WV 25304

Phone: (304) 926-0499

Rick Meadows, Project Manager

USACE Huntington

502 Eighth Street

Huntington, WV 25701-2070

Phone: (304) 399-5388

Fax: (304) 399-5715

- **Information to be included in Agency Reporting:**
 1. Date found
 2. Contact info of person who found it
 3. Coordinates/location
 4. What type of ordnance was found
 5. What happened – injury or no injury – how was it reported?
 6. Is photo available?
 7. Was ordnance disposed of properly?
 8. Name of Forest Service person who verified the finding

- **The U.S. Forest Service personnel must be available upon the arrival of EOD:**
 1. Contact State Fire Marshall's Office and notify them of the find, how, and when it will be handled.
 - Phone: (304) 558-2191 ext. 4
 - Phone: (800) 233-3473
 - (In the event of an accident during disposal or after normal business hours)*
 2. UXO records shall be kept on file at the Potomac Ranger District.
 3. EOD is responsible for maintaining permanent records for all UXO actions.

Appendix D
U.S. Forest Service Fire Suppression/Safety Plan

June 28, 2004

FIRE SUPPRESSION/SAFETY PLAN
Unexploded Ordnance Area
Dolly Sods

Everyone needs to recognize that any fire in this area has unique circumstances, such as unexploded ordnance and the fact that a portion of this area is wilderness, such that additional safety considerations are warranted. Not only does firefighter safety have to be considered, but also the safety of both federal and local volunteer fire departments, adjacent landowners, as well as that of the general public. This safety plan was developed using the Unexploded Ordnance Suppression Plan listed in Appendix One which appears at the end of this appendix. If a wildfire does start within the Dolly Sods area, the critical safety issues will be assigned as follows.

Dispatcher duties:

- Brief the line officer or the one acting in his stead and expect him to report to the scene ASAP.
- Confirm that a copy of the November 2003 USACE, Huntington District “Dolly Sods Found Ordnance Map” is available at the fire scene and is located in the District and Forest Emergency guide.
- Contact the Forest Public Information Officer, PIO, to assist in information transfer needs.
- Contact the Forest Law Enforcement Officer, LEO, to help manage access/traffic issues.
- Contact the WV Division of Forestry (DoF) to establish lines of communication in reference to fire suppression operations.
- Incorporate the Corps of Engineers Public Awareness Plan.
- Request a spot fire weather forecast from the National Weather Service (NWS) in Sterling, VA. 703-260-0106.
- Contact the Forest Supervisor to advise of the developing situation and establish appropriate update protocol.
- Prepare any needed Forest Supervisor road or area closure orders.
- Notify the Eastern Area Coordination Center (EACC) 414-944-3811 of the need for specialized equipment/personnel.

Incident commander duties:

- Evaluate the location of fire and base suppression strategy on the approved unexploded ordnance plan. If the fire is not on Forest Service lands all that can be done is to inform the firefighters of the risk.
- Get permission from Forest Supervisor to use motorized or mechanical equipment.
- Get permission from Regional Forester to use tractors, tractor/plows, or other tacked or wheeled mechanized equipment.
- Establish communications with either the Potomac Dispatch and/or the Central Dispatch ASAP.

- Establish Incident Commander (IC) Post to function as a check-in post for all resources to report to and receive their job assignments and standard briefings. Confirm good communications exists with Dispatch.
- Additionally, brief all firefighters on the risk of unexploded ordnance. This includes Volunteer Fire Department (VFD) personnel. All firefighters **must be briefed** and given the opportunity to decline participation should they feel the risk is unacceptable.
- Consider the alternate suppression strategies listed in Appendix Two. Several will require Forest Supervisor or Regional Forester approval. NOTE: it may take up to 24 hours to have aviation assets on site due to scheduling, communication, and safety issues.
- Minimize personnel exposure along fire line.

Line Officer duties:

- Be available to report to the fire scene ASAP or have the acting fulfill this obligation. The incident commander will need the line officer's help taking care of all the non-technical distractions.
- Consider the evacuation of public based on the severity of the incident.
- Expect pressure to use mechanized equipment to access the fire regardless of the location of the fire.
- Expect pressure from the public to protect their lands, even if the threat is minimal.
- Expect the press to be on scene.

Public Affairs Duties:

- Develop list of local media contacts in advance of an incident (see Appendix E).
- Coordinate with the regional office (RO) liaison and with the RO Public Affairs Officer.
- Be on-site, if possible, to deal with media.

Law Enforcement Duties:

- Help develop and enforce necessary access/egress transportation plans.
- Manage possible irate public issues.
- Implement any needed evacuation measures.

Appendix One
Unexploded Ordnance Suppression Plan
Dolly Sods Area

The plan is based on the following premises:

- The alternative of “no action” is unacceptable. It is unreasonable to simply ignore a fire within the unexploded ordnance area just because there are additional hazards to address.
- The unexploded ordnance issue presents an imminent and substantial danger to the users and maintainers of this area.
- Expect that any fire in this area will generate additional anxiety for both the public and government employees because of less aggressive containment strategies employed. Public misunderstanding is likely.
- The firefighting strategies listed are not risk free. The risks associated with 60-year-old ordnance cannot be quantified absolutely. It is appropriate to note that the general public is not provided a risk free experience if they wander off the designated trails.
- Based on fuel types, location, and prevalent winds it does not appear that even a moderate threat to public homes or other structures exist.
- The strategies, risks, and likely public concern require the Forest/Region to become more actively involved in fire incidents here than elsewhere on the Forest. An aggressive public awareness program has been developed.
- The maximum published public withdrawal distance used by the Corps of Engineers (COE) will be used as the minimum safety zone for consenting firefighters. It is 447 feet for the 155-mm M107 round, which is the largest known ordnance found in the Dolly Sods Area. (Development of Primary Fragmentation Separation Distances for Accidental and Intentional Detonations, Crull and Zehrt)

Decisions concerning suppression strategies should be based on the information displayed on the base map along with the extended fire weather forecast. The base map displays fire management polygons, which contain the following information:

- EXISTING FIRE LINE – This is a combination of cleared trails and natural barriers, e.g., streams and rock outcrops.
- RISK LEVEL – Identified for each polygon. The risk levels are:
 - C - CONFIRMED - ordnance contamination confirmed
 - S - SUSPECTED – ordnance likely due to proximity to impact area or historical information.

- U -UNLIKELY – no reasonable evidence that unexploded ordnance will be located.
- VEGETATION TYPE - For each polygon
 - NORTHERN HARDWOOD (closed canopy)
 - OAK (closed canopy)
 - SOD
 - CONIFER
 - UPLAND BRUSH (blueberries, laurel, thickets)

Suppression Strategies

CONTAINMENT – The least aggressive strategy, allowing fire to burn itself out within existing boundaries. The fire is restricted within determined boundaries established prior to or during fire activities. Limited suppression action can reasonably be expected to check the fire spread under prevailing conditions.

- Appropriate where the polygon has a confirmed risk of contamination, when the natural barriers are strong, or when spread rate is considered low.

CONTROL – Complete a control line around fire and any spot fires. Burn out adjacent to line; hot spots threatening line are cooled down until line can reasonably be expected to hold under foreseeable conditions.

- Given the safety issues, this option is currently not considered viable.

Appendix Two
Dolly Sods Unexploded Ordnance
Alternative Suppression Strategies

- Get Forest Supervisor to authorize motorized and mechanical equipment such as chainsaws, portable pumps, and leaf blowers in Wilderness Area.
- Have Forest Supervisor authorize aircraft use (fixed wing or rotor) for retardant drops, supply deliveries, or personnel shuttles in Wilderness Area. Fixed wing retardant possibilities may exist from either Virginia or North Carolina.
- Use a Call When Needed helicopter equipped with foam applicator. The helicopter would also provide a safe platform for monitoring fire behavior. The closest vendors are located in Gettysburg, PA.
- Get Forest Supervisor to approve helispot locations in Wilderness Area.
- Schedule and position resources so that they can be on site at daybreak so that suppression activities will reduce the risk of heat detonating a round.
- Use nighttime suppression activities along cleared trails to reduce risk of heat detonating a round, but be aware of the additional risks associated with nighttime firefighting activities and consider that trails were cleared to 20 feet either side of the trail, but that unexploded rounds located 30 feet away and detonated by heat could still harm a person located on the trail.
- Use the backfire technique **ONLY IF NO ATTEMPT IS MADE TO HOLD THE LINE ONCE IT IS IGNITED.**
- Have the US Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal clear a path to be used as a fire line.
- Have Regional Forester approve use of tractors, tractor plows, track or wheeled mechanized equipment if needed in Wilderness Area, but consider hazards of unexploded ordnance.

Appendix E
Contacts and Interested Parties

Contacts and Interested Parties

Colleges & Universities

John J. DeGioia, President www.georgetown.edu president@georgetown.edu	Georgetown University 204 Healy Hall 37 th and O streets, NW Washington, DC 20057-1789	(202) 687-4134 Fax (202) 687-6660
Steve Knapp, President www.gwu.edu hdi@gwu.edu	George Washington University Rice Hall, Suite 801 2121 I Street, NW Washington, DC 20052	(202) 994-6500 (202) 994-4949
Richard MacLennan, President www.garrettcollege.edu	Garrett Community College 687 Mosser Road McHenry, MD 21541	(301) 387-3056 (301) 387-3099
Wallace D. Loh, President www.umd.edu president@umd.edu	Office of the President University of Maryland 1101 Main Administration Building College Park, MD 20742-6105	(301) 405-5803
Angel Cabrera, President www.gmu.edu	George Mason University 4400 University Dr. MSN 3A1 Fairfax, VA 22030	(703) 993-8700
Gregory F. Aloia, President http://www.concord.edu info@concord.edu president@concord.edu	Concord University Marsh Hall 200 Campus Box Wall Athens, WV 24712-1000	(304) 384-5224 (800) 344-6679
Dr. Marsha V. Krotseng, President http://www.bluefield.wvnet.edu mkrotseng@bluefieldstate.edu	Bluefield State College 219 Rock St. Bluefield, WV 24701-2198	(304) 327-4000 (304) 327-4030
Dr. Pamela Balch, President balch@wvwc.edu	WV Wesleyan College 59 College Avenue Buckhannon, WV 26201-2998	(304) 473-8000 (304) 473-8181
Dr. Edwin H. Welch, President edwinwelch@ucwv.edu	University of Charleston 2300 MacCorkle Avenue, SE Charleston, WV 25304	(800) 995-4682 (304) 357-4713
G. T. "Buck" Smith, President www.davisandelkins.edu buck@dewv.edu	Davis & Elkins College 100 Campus Drive Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 637-1243
Maria C. Bennett Rose, President Maria.Rose@fairmontstate.edu	Fairmont State University Office of the President, HB 222 1201 Locust Ave. Fairmont, WV 26554-1201	(304) 367-4151 (800) 641-5678
Dr. Peter B. Barr, President www.glenville.edu	Glenville State College 200 High St. Glenville, WV 26351	(304) 462-7361
Stephen Kopp, President www.marshall.edu/ president@marshall.edu	Marshall University President's Office 216 Old Main One John Marshall Dr. Huntington, WV 25755	(304) 696-3977
Dr. Tom Pauley pauley@marshall.edu tkpauley@comcast.net	Marshall University Department of Biological Sciences S 386 Huntington, WV 25755	(304) 696-2376

Dr. Brian O. Hemphill, President www.wvstateu.edu/ bhempfill@mail.wvstateu.edu	WV State University P.O. Box 1000 Institute, WV 25112-1000	(800) 987-2112 (304) 766-3000
Carolyn Long, Campus Executive Officer www.wvutech.edu techadministration@mail.wvu.edu	WV University Institute of Technology 217 Old Main 405 Fayette Pike Montgomery, WV 25136	(304) 442-3246 (304) 442-1025
Charles D. Terrell, President www.eastern.wvnet.edu cterrek@easterb,wvbet,edy	Eastern WV Community & Technical College 316 Eastern Drive Moorefield, WV 26836	(304) 434-8000, ext 227 (877) 982-2322
James P. Clements, President www.wvu.edu presidentsoffice@mail.wvu.edu	West Virginia University P.O. Box 6201 103 Stewart Hall Morgantown, WV 26506-6201	(304) 293-5531
Dr. Marie Foster Gnage www.wvup.edu marie.gnage@mail.wvu.edu	West Virginia Univ. - Parkersburg 300 Campus Dr. Parkersburg, WV 26104-8647	(304) 424-8200
Dr. Suzanne Shipley, President www.shepherd.edu	Shepherd University Office of the President P.O. Box 5000 Shepherdstown, WV 25443-5000	(304) 876-5107
Robin C. Capehart www.westliberty.edu	West Liberty University 101 Faculty Drive West Liberty, WV 26074-0295	(800) 732-6204 (866) 937-8542 (304) 336-5000
Dr. Martin Olshinsky, President www.northern.wvnet.edu molshinsky@wvncc.edu	WV Northern Community College 1704 Market St. Wheeling, WV 26003-3643	(304) 233-5900 (304) 214-8800

Elected Officials (Local)

Frank Drenning Mayor of Davis townofdavis@daviswva.com	P.O. Box 207 505 William Ave. Davis, WV 26260	(304) 259-5302
Michael Taylor President	Randolph County Commission 4 Randolph Avenue Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-2057
Duke Talbott Mayor of Elkins dtalbott@cityofelkinswv.com	401 Davis Ave. Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-1414
Carl Hevener Commission President	County Court House - Pendleton Co. 100 South Main Street P.O. Box 187 Franklin, WV 26807	(304) 358-7573
James T. Carr Commission President	County Court House - Tucker County 215 1st St. Parsons, WV 26287-1235	(304) 478-2866 ext 207
Doug Swick Commission President	County Court House - Grant County 5 Highland Ave. Petersburg, WV 26847-1705	(304) 257-4422

Elected Officials (State)

Earl Ray Tomblin Governor of WV www.state.wv.us/governor Governor@WVGov.org	Governor Earl Ray Tomblin 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East Charleston, WV 25305	(888) 438-2731 (304) 558-2000
Natalie Tennant Secretary of State, WV www.wvsos.com wvsos@wvsos.com	Secretary of State Bldg. 1, Ste. 157-K 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East Charleston, WV 25305-0770	(304) 558-6000 (866) 767-8683
Dave Sypolt, R-Preston State Senator, District 14 www.legis.state.wv.us davesypolt@wvsenate.com	Senator Dave Sypolt Room 441M, Building 1 State Capitol Complex Charleston, WV 25305	(304) 357-7914 (304) 698-5299
Clark Barnes, R-Randolph State Senator, District 15 www.legis.state.wv.us chuck.barnes@wvsenate.gov	Senator Clark Barnes Room 203W, Bldg. 1 State Capitol Complex Charleston, WV 25305	(304) 357-7973 (304) 636-5146
Craig Blair, D-Pocahontas State Senator, District 15 www.legis.state.wv.us craig@craigblair.com	Senator Walt Helmick Room 200W, Bldg. 1 State Capitol Complex 1900 Kanawha Blvd. E. Charleston, WV 25305	(304) 357-7867
Allen Evans, R-Grant State Representative, District 54 (Grant) www.legis.state.wv.us allen.evans@wvhouse.gov	Congressman Allen Evans Room 231E-C, Bldg. 1 State Capitol Complex 1900 Kanawha Blvd. E. Charleston, WV 25305	(304) 340-3399
Denise Campbell, D-Randolph State Representative, District 43 www.legis.state.wv.us denise.campbell@wvhouse.gov	Congressman Mike Ross Room 225E, Bldg. 1 State Capitol Complex 1900 Kanawha Blvd. E. Charleston, WV 25305	(304) 340-3145 (304) 636-1391
Isaac Sponaugle, D-Pendleton State Representative, District 55 www.legis.state.wv.us harold@hardynet.com	Congressman Harold Michael Room 217E, Bldg. 1 State Capitol Complex 1900 Kanawha Blvd. E. Charleston, WV 25305	(304) 340-3154 (304) 358-2110
William G. Hartman, D-Randolph State Representative, District 43 www.legis.state.wv.us billhartman@suddenlink.net	Congressman William G. Hartman Room 202E, Bldg. 1 State Capitol Complex 1900 Kanawha Blvd. E. Charleston, WV 25305	(304) 340-3178 (304) 636-0400

Elected Officials (Federal)

John D. Rockefeller IV U.S. Senator www.rockefeller.senate.gov senator@rockefeller.senate.gov	Senator John D. Rockefeller IV 405 Capitol St., Ste. 508 Charleston, WV 25301 531 Hart Senate Office Bldg. Washington, DC 20510	(304) 347-5372 (202) 224-6472
--	---	--

Joe Manchin III U.S. Senator www.byrd.senate.gov	Senator Joe Manchin III 300 Virginia St. East, Ste. 2630 Charleston, WV 25301	(304) 342-5855
	303 Hart Senate Office Bldg. Washington, DC 20510	(202) 224-3954
David McKinley U.S. Representative www.house.gov	Congressman David McKinley Room 1004, Federal Bldg. 425 Juliana St. Parkersburg, WV 26101	(304) 422-5972
	412 Cannon House Office Bldg. Washington, DC 20515	(202) 225-4172
Nick Joe Rahall II U.S Representative www.house.gov/rahall	Congressman Nick Joe Rahall II 845 Fifth Ave. Huntington, WV 25701	(304) 522-6425
	2307 Rayburn House Office Bldg. Washington, DC 20515	(202) 225-3452
Shelley Moore Capito U.S. Representative www.house.gov/capito	Congresswoman Shelley Moore Capito 4815 MacCorkle Ave., SE Charleston, WV 25304	(304) 925-5964
	2366 Rayburn House Office Bldg. Washington, DC 20515	(202) 225-2711

Emergency Contacts

Explosive Ordnance Disposal	Department of the Army 744 th Ordnance Company (EOD) Bldg, 68 Ft. Meade, MD 20755 (Odenton)	(301) 677-2466 (24 hr.) (301) 677-2468 or 2471
Peggy Bobo-Alt Director grantcooes@citlink.net	Office of Emergency Services Grant County 4 North Main Street – Suite 1 Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-2140 (This number dials into 911) (304) 257-5451
Bruce Minor, Director Mike Alt, Deputy Director oem@pendletoncountyoem.com	Office of Emergency Management Pendleton County 335 Mill Road P.O. Box 187 Franklin, WV 26807	(304) 358-3889 (304) 668-1100 (cell)
Jim Wise, Director Vernon Edinger, Administrative Assistant ranoes@citynet.net	Office of Emergency Management Randolph County 4 Randolph Avenue, Suite 102 Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-0483 (office)
Darla Stemple, Director Pat Gray, Deputy Director tuckeroem@gmail.com	Office of Emergency Management Tucker County 9060 Seneca Trail Parsons, WV 26287	(304) 478-3927

Environmental Agencies (Public/Government)

Shawn M. Garvin, Regional Administrator William C. Early, Deputy Regional Administrator Garvin.Shawn@epa.gov	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III 1650 Arch St. Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029	(800) 438-2474 (215) 814-2900
Herma Johnson Director hjohnson@ag.state.wv.us	WV Department of Agriculture Regulatory & Environmental Affairs 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East Charleston, WV 25305	(304) 558-2227 ext 4035 (304) 541-5464 (cell)
Catherine N. Guynn WV Dept of Environmental Protection Catherine.N.Guynn@wv.gov	Division of Land Restoration 601 57 th Street Charleston, WV 25304	(304) 926-0499, Ext 1468
Donald Martin www.wvdep.org Donald.w.martin@wv.gov	WV Department of Environmental Protection Division of Land Restoration P.O. Box 38 French Creek, WV 26218	(304) 924-6781
James Snyder, Administrator www.wvdhhr.org/oehs	WV Office of Environmental Health Services Tucker Co. Health Department 219 Sunnyside Lane Parsons, WV 26287	(304) 478-3572
Amber Hedrick, Director Kami Keyser, Environmental Preparedness www.wvdhhr.org/oehs	WV Office of Environmental Health Services – Pendleton Co. Health Dept. P.O. Box 520 273 Mill Road Franklin, WV 26807	(304) 358-7565
Sean Bennett, Director Environmental Threat Preparedness Sandra Glasscock, Nursing www.wvdhhr.org/oehs	WV Office of Environmental Health Services – Grant Co. Health Dept. P.O. Box 608, Rt. 28 Petersburg, WV 26847-0608	(304) 257-4922
Linda Sanders, Director Warren Elmer, Environmental & Threat Preparedness warrenelmer@wv.gov	WV Office of Environmental Health Services – Randolph/Elkins Health Dept 32 Randolph Ave, Suite 101 Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-0396

Environmental Organizations (Private)

Jennifer Newland, Executive Director jennifer.newland@canaanvi.org www.canaanvi.org	Canaan Valley Institute 494 RiverStone Road Davis, WV 26260	Main Line (800) 922-3601 Main Office (304) 259-4739
Lejay Graffious, President www.mountaineeraudobon.org wvaudobon@gmail.com	Mountaineer Audubon Society P.O. Box 422 Morgantown, WV 26507-0422	
Robert Reynolds, President robert.reynolds40@gmail.com Kristin Alexander, Executive Director kristen@potomacaudubon.org	Potomac Valley Audubon Society P.O. Box 578 Shepherdstown, WV 25443	(304) 676-3397

Glen Besa Sierra Club Appalachian Regional Office www.sierraclub.org/field/appalachia	6 N. 6 th Street, Suite 101 Richmond, VA 23219-2419	(804) 565-4950 (804) 225-9114 (fax)
Jim Sconyers, Chair Sierra Club WV Chapter westvirginia.sierraclub.org jimscon@gmail.com	PO Box 4142 Morgantown, WV 26504-4142	(304) 698-9628
Stuart Robbins, President www.brooksbirdclub.org StuDriver@comcast.net	The Brooks Bird Club, Inc. P.O. Box 4077 Wheeling, WV 26003	
The Nature Conservancy of WV (c/o Beth Wheatley) www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/westvirginia	Charleston Office 723 Kanawha Blvd. E, Suite 500 Charleston, WV 25301	(304) 345-4350
Rodney Bartgis, State Director www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/westvirginia	The Nature Conservancy of WV P.O. Box 250 Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 637-0160
Ashton Berdine and Mike Powell, Land Conservation Specialists Amy Cimarolli, Science & Stewardship	The Nature Conservancy of WV P.O. Box 250 Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 637-0160
Cindy Ellis, President cdellis@wildblue.net www.wvhighlands.org	WV Highlands Conservancy RR1, Box 163 Red House, WV 25168	(304) 586-4135
Roger Lilly Blackwater Bikes info@blackwaterbikes.com	Blackwater Bikes 460 William Ave. Davis, WV 26260	(304) 259-5286
Angie Rosser Executive Director www.wvrivers.org arosser@wvrivers.org	WV Rivers Coalition 329 Davis Ave., Suite 7 Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 637-7201
Bill Robinson Bill.c.robinson@wv.gov Jim Hudson jim.e.hudson@wv.gov	WVDOH, Planning and Research Div 1900 Kanawha Blvd E Building 5, Room A-863 Charleston, WV 25305-4030	Bill – (304) 558-9615 Jim – (304) 558-9613

Fire Departments & Fire Authorities

Grant County Fire Department	VFD Maysville General Delivery, Route 42 South Maysville, WV 26833	(304) 749-7731
Grant County Fire Department	VFD Mount Storm P.O. BOX 14 Mount Storm, WV 26739	(304) 693-7157
Grant County Fire Department	VFD Petersburg 49 S. Main St. Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-1122
Pendleton County Fire Department	VFD South Fork P.O. BOX 297 Brandywine, WV 26802	(304) 249-5216
Pendleton County Fire Department	VFD Circleville 500 Switchboard Lane Circleville, WV 26804	(304) 567-2440
Pendleton County Fire Department	VFD Franklin P.O. BOX 902 Franklin, WV 26807	(304) 358-7994 Richard Nelson (POC)

Pendleton County Fire Department	VFD Seneca Rocks Route 55 Seneca Rocks, WV 26884	(304) 567-2242
Pendleton County Fire Department	VFD Upper Tract HC 62, Box 74 Upper Tract, WV 26866	(304) 358-2939
Randolph County Fire Department	VFD Beverly Route 250 HWY S Beverly, WV 26253	(304) 636-5032
Randolph County Fire Department	VFD Coalton 2 nd Street Coalton, WV 26257	(304) 636-7933
Randolph County Fire Department	Tygart Valley Fire Company Route 250/219 Dailey, WV 26259	(304) 338-2090
Randolph County Fire Department	Elkins Fire Department 216 4TH ST Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-3433
Randolph County Fire Department	VFD Harman P.O. BOX 131 Harman, WV 26270	(304) 227-4500
Randolph County Fire Department	VFD Huttonsville/Mill Creek P.O. BOX 66 Huttonsville, WV 26273	(304) 335-2385
Randolph County Fire Department	VFD Leading Creek Triplett Rd. Kerens, WV 26276	(304) 636-7414
Randolph County Fire Department	VFD Pickens Main St. Pickens, WV 26230	(304) 924-6637
Randolph County Fire Department	VFD Valley Head P.O. BOX 36 Valley Head, WV 26294	(304) 339-4343
Randolph County Fire Department	VFD Whitmer PO Box 68 Whitmer, WV 26270	(304) 227-4444
Tucker County Fire Department	VFD Canaan Valley 6563 Appalachian Highway Davis, WV 26260	(304) 866-7450
Tucker County Fire Department	VFD Parsons 216 Main St. Parsons, WV 26287	(304) 478-4949
Tucker County Fire Department	VFD Davis 610 William Avenue Davis, WV 26260	(304) 259-5232
Tucker County Fire Department	VFD Thomas Route 32 and Pace Street Thomas, WV 26292	(304) 463-4260
Sterling Lewis, Jr. Fire Marshal www.wvfiremarshal.org	WV State Fire Marshal's Office 1207 Quarrier Street (2 nd Floor) Charleston, WV 25301	(304) 558-2191 ext. 210 (800) 233-3473 (24 hour)

Hospitals & Emergency Services

Davis Memorial Hospital	812 Gorman Ave. Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-3300
Garrett County Memorial Hospital	251 North Fourth Street Oakland, MD 21550	(301) 533-4000
Grant Memorial Hospital	RT. 55 P.O. BOX 1019 Route 28/55, Hospital Drive Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-1026
Tucker Community Care	307 Main St. Parsons, WV 26787	(304) 478-2511

Hotels, Motels, Resorts, & Lodges

Alpine Springs Lodge alpinespringslodge@hotmail.com	Route 33 Bowden, WV 26254	(304) 636-1470 (800) 342-3217
North Point Rentals www.northP.O.intrentals.com nptrentals@northP.O.intrentals.com	HC 70, Box 196 Davis, WV 26260	(304) 866-4500 (304) 866-2700 (800) 542-8355
Timberline Resort Realty www.timberlinerealty.com	HC 70 BOX 475 (Route 32) Davis, WV 26260	(304) 866-7414 (800) 633-6682
Land of Canaan Vacation Resort www.landofcanaan.com	99 EFG Drive Canaan Valley Davis, WV 26260	(304) 866-4788
Blackwater Falls State Park Lodge www.blackwaterfalls.com blackwaterfallssp@wv.gov	P O Drawer 490 1584 Blackwater Lodge Road Davis, WV 26260	(304) 259-5216 (800) CALL-WVA
Canaan Realty Vacation Rentals www.canaanrealty.com rentals@canaanrealty.com	25 Mirror Lake Drive Davis, WV 26260	(304) 866-4400 (800) 448-0074
Canaan Valley Resort & Conference Center www.canaanresort.com	230 Main Lodge Road Davis, WV 26260	(304) 866-4121 (800) 622-4121
Mountain Top Realty & Rentals www.mountaintoprealty.com	6379 Appalachian Highway Davis, WV 26260	(304) 866-4300 (800) 624-4341
Deerfield Village Resort www.deerfieldwv.com info@deerfieldvillage.com	HC 70 Box 488 Davis, WV 26260	(304) 866-2127 (866) 438-7259
Days Inn www.daysinn.com	1200 Harrison Ave. Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 637-4667 (888) 663-7789
Econo Lodge cdiem@neumedia.net	State Route 33 East Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-5311 (800) 553-2666
Elkins Motor Lodge www.wvweb.com/elkinsmotorlodge	830 Harrison Ave. Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-1400 (877) 636-1863
Graceland Inn & Conference Center campbellm@dewv.edu	100 Campus Drive Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 637-1600 (800) 624-3157
Hermitage Motor Inn & Restaurant herminrest@frontiernet.net	P.O. BOX 1077 203 Virginia Ave Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-1711 (800) 437-6482
Fort Hill Motel forthillmotel@frontiernet.net	1045 North Fork Highway Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-4717
The Homestead Inn	HC 59 BOX 146 Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-1049

Park Motel www.parkmotel.org pkmotel@citlink.net	34 N. Main St. Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-4656 (800) CALL-WVA
Smoke Hole Caverns www.smokehole.com	HC 59 BOX 39 Seneca Rocks, WV 26884	(304) 257-4442 (800) 828-8478
Yokum's Vacationland www.yokum.com	HC 59 BOX 3 Seneca Rocks, WV 26884	(304) 567-2351 (800) 772-8342

Law Enforcement Agencies

Walt Helmick, State Conservation Committee Chairman helmick@ag.state.wv.us	WV Department of Agriculture State Capitol, Room E-28 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East Charleston, WV 25305	(304) 558-2204 (304) 558-1635(f)
Donald Simon U.S. Forest Service Law Enforcement Officer	200 Sycamore St. Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-1800 X 210
Randolph County Sheriff Mark Brady info@rcsowv.org	Randolph County Court House P.O. Box 1338 Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-2100
WV State Police Troop 3 Command Headquarters Randolph County	1300 Harrison Ave. Elkins WV, 26241-3323	(304) 637-0275
Rose Hall, Master Naturalist Coordinator Wildlife Resources Section	WV DNR P.O. Box 67 Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 637-0245
Pendleton County Sheriff Donald Hedrick	Pendleton County Court House P.O. Box 687 100 South Main Street Franklin, WV 26807	(304) 358-2214
WV State Police Troop 3 Pendleton County	P.O. Box 278 Franklin, WV 26807-0278	(304)358-2200
WV State Police Troop 3 Tucker County	P.O. Box 113 Parsons, WV 26287-0113	(304)478-3101
Tucker County Sheriff Thomas Felton	Tucker County Sheriff's Department 341 2 nd Street, STE 100 Parsons, WV 26287	(304) 478-2321
Grant County Sheriff Emory "Bill" Feaster, Jr.	Grant County Sheriff's Department 5 Highland Ave. Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-1818
U.S. Forest Service Jacob Bowman, Law Enforcement Officer jtbowman@fs.fed.us	2499 N Fork Highway Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-4488 Ext 25
Richard Rogers District Coordinator Wildlife Management	WV DNR 1 Depot Street Romney, WV 26757-1400	(304) 822-3551
Colonel C.R. "Jay" Smithers, Superintendent Lt. Col. J.C. Chambers, Deputy Superintendentgov	WV State Police 725 Jefferson Road South Charleston, WV 25309	Executive Office (304) 746-2100 Public Affairs Office (304) 746-2207

Keith Conner News Director www.woay.com	WOAY TV (Beckley & Oakhill) 7113 Legends Highway P.O. Box 3001 Oak Hill, WV 25901	(304) 469-3361
Charlotte Cohen, General Manager Charleston Studios www.wowktv.com	WOWK-TV 13 Kanawha Blvd. West, Ste. 100 Charleston, WV 25302	(304) 343-1313 (800) 453-WOWK
April Kaul Huntington Studios www.wowktv.com	WOWK-TV 555 5 th Ave. Huntington, WV 25701	(304) 720-6503 (800) 234-WOWK
Anna Baxter, News Director http://wsaz.com/	WSAZ News Channel 3 Charleston Studios 111 Columbia Ave. Charleston, WV 25302	(304) 344-3521
Huntington Studios, WSAZ	WSAZ News Channel 3 Huntington Studios 645 Fifth Ave. Huntington, WV 25701	(304) 697-4780
Perry Cole, News Director www.wvah.com	WVAH Fox 11 1301 Piedmont Rd. Charleston, WV 25301	(304) 346-5358
Frank Brady, General Manager www.wvva.com	WVVA-TV News Channel 6 3052 Big Laurel Highway Bluefield, WV 24701	(304) 325-5487

Schools (State Administration)

James B. Phares Superintendent of Schools	WV Department of Education Bldg. 6, Room 358, 1900 Kanawha Blvd., East Charleston, WV 25305	(304) 558-2681
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Schools

Garry Moore Principal	Grant County Petersburg High School 207 Jefferson Ave. Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-1444
Mark E. Nicol Principal	Grant County Maysville Elementary School 7147 Highway 42 S Maysville, WV 26833	(304) 749-7441
Michael Kubina Director southbranchtech.com	Grant County South Branch Career & Technical Center 401 Pierpont St. Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-1331
Mitchell Webster Principal www.grantcountyschools.com/pes	Grant County Petersburg Elementary School 333 Rig St. Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-1110
Francis LaBounty Principal www.grantcountyschools.com/uec	Grant County Union Educational Complex 52 Tiger Drive Mount Storm, WV 26839	(304) 693-7612

Mrs. Crites Principal www.grantcountyschools.com/des	Grant County Dorcas Elementary School HC 33 Box 1060 Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-1220
Lincoln Propst Principal www.pendletoncountyschools.com/bes	Pendleton County Brandywine Elementary School P.O. Box 247, 11480 Blue Gray Trail Brandywine, WV 26802	(304) 249-5381
John Jenkins Principal www.pendletoncountyschools.com/nfes	Pendleton County North Fork Elementary School PO Box 187 Circleville, WV 26804	(304) 567-3193
Rick Linaburg Principal www.pendletoncountyschools.com/fes	Pendleton County Franklin Elementary School 81 Evick Drive P.O. Box 848 Franklin, WV 26807	(304) 358-2206
Tim Woodward Principal www.pendletoncountyschools.com/pcms/calendar.htm	Pendleton County Pendleton County Middle/High School P.O. Box 40 409 Maple Ave. Franklin, WV 26807	(304) 358-2573
Paul Zickefoose Principal www.wvschools.com/beverlyelementary	Randolph County Beverly Elementary School P.O. Box 209 Beverly, WV 26253	(304) 636-9162
Debbie Schmidlen Principal www.wvonline.com/thirdward	Randolph County Elkins Third Ward Elementary School 111 Nathan St. Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-9183
Amy Rowan Smith Principal www1.neumedia.net/~rproudfoot	Randolph County Coalton Elementary School P.O. Box 129, One Main St. Coalton, WV 26257	(304) 636-9164
Frances McLaughlin Principal	Randolph County George Ward Elementary School Highway 250/219 S Mill Creek, WV 26280	(304) 335-4975
David Fincham Principal www.wvonline.com/ehs	Randolph County Elkins High School 100 Kennedy Drive Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-9170
Tammie Daniels Principal http://www.wvonline.com/harman	Randolph County Harman Elementary/High School P.O. Box 130 Harman, WV 26270	(304) 227-4114
Donley Teter, Ag Teacher http://www.wvonline.com/harman	Randolph County Harman Elementary/High School P.O. Box 130 Harman, WV 26270	(304) 227-4114
Rich Carr Principal www.wvschools.com/ems	Randolph County Elkins Middle School 308 Robert E. Lee Ave. Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-9176
Diane K. Hull Principal	Randolph County Homestead Elementary School P.O. Box 158 Dailey, WV 26259-0158	(304) 338-4903

Rebecca Baker Whiteman Principal www.wvschools.com/jenningsr	Randolph County Jennings Randolph Elementary School 101 Scott Ford Road Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-9181
Donald William Johnson Director www.rcvtc.org	Randolph County Randolph County Vocational-Technical Center 200 Kennedy Drive Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-9195
Melinda Akers Principal	Randolph County Midland Elementary School 150 Kennedy Drive Elkins, WV 26241-9547	(304) 636-9186
Cynthia Bodkin Principal www.wvonline.com/north	Randolph County North Elementary School Rt. 2, Box 320 Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-9188
Diane Betler Principal	Randolph County Pickens Elementary/High School P.O. Box 146, One Panther Place Pickens, WV 26230-9999	(304) 924-5525
Melissa Wilfong Principal www.wvonline.com/vhe/vhe2.htm	Randolph County Valley Head Elementary School Rt. 219 South Valley Head, WV 26294	(304) 339-4950
Steve Wamsley Principal www.wvschools.com/tvhs	Randolph County Tygarts Valley Middle/High School Route 1, Box 290 Mill Creek, WV 26280	(304) 335-4575
Daryla Rapp Principal www.tuckercountyschools.com/dtems.htm	Tucker County Davis-Thomas Elementary Middle School 102 2 nd Street Thomas, WV 26292	(304) 463-4422
Jay Hamric Principal www.tuckercountyschools.com/tchs.htm	Tucker County Tucker County High School 116 Mountain Lion Hambleton, WV 26269	(304) 478-2651
Kimberly Falls Principal www.tuckercountyschools.com/tvems.htm	Tucker County Tucker Valley Elementary Middle School 81 Tucker Valley Road Hambleton, WV 26269	(304) 478-3606

Tourism

Janet Burgoyne, Director www.visitpendleton.com pendletoncor@frontier.com	Pendleton County Convention & Visitors Bureau P.O. BOX 737, 605 North Main Street Franklin, WV 26807	(304) 358-3884
Brenda Pritt www.randolphcountywv.com bpritt@randolphcountywv.com	Randolph County Convention & Visitors Bureau 1302 North Randolph Ave. Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-2780 (800) 422-3304

Bill Smith, Executive Director www.canaanvalley.org bill@canaanvalley.org	Tucker County Convention & Visitors Bureau 410 William Ave & Fourth St Davis, WV 26260	(304) 259-5315 (800) 782-2775
Kate Bright www.mountainhighlands.com info@mountainhighlands.com	WV Mountain Highlands Potomac Highland Travel Council, Inc. P.O. Box 1456 Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-8400 (877) WVA-MTNS
Betty Carver, Commissioner www.callwva.com betty.b.carver@wv.gov	WV Division of Tourism 90 MacCorkle Ave. SW South Charleston, WV 25303	(304) 558-2200 (800) 225-5982
www.gowv.com	Grant County Chamber of Commerce 126 South Main Street Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-2722
Steve Roberts, President www.wvchamber.com	West Virginia Chamber of Commerce 1624 Kanawha Boulevard East Charleston, WV 25311	(304) 342-1115

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Rick Meadows Project Manager Richard.L.Meadows@usace.army.mil	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Huntington District Project Management Branch Pullman Plaza Huntington, WV 25701-2070	(304) 399-5388 (800) 882-8413
Jean Read jean.l.read@usace.army.mil	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Huntington District, Room 507 502 Eighth St. Huntington, WV 25701-2070	(304) 399-5909
Patty Bertsch Patricia.B.Bertsch@usace.army.mil	U.S. Army Division Great Lakes and Ohio River Attn: CELRD-MT-M (Bertsch) 550 Main Street, Room 10032 Cincinnati, OH 45221	(513) 684-6248

United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (U.S. Forest Service)

District Ranger On US Rt. 219 just east of Parsons www.fs.fed.us/r9/mnf	Cheat Ranger District P.O. Box 368 Parsons, WV 26287	(304) 478-3251
District Ranger One mile east of Richwood on Rt. 39/55 www.fs.fed.us/r9/mnf	Gauley Ranger District 932 North Fork Cherry Road Richwood, WV 26261	(304) 846-2695
District Ranger On Rt. 92/250 just east of Bartow www.fs.fed.us/r9/mnf	Greenbrier Ranger District P.O. Box 67 Bartow, WV 24920	(304) 456-3335
District Ranger On Cemetery Road off Rt. 39 at the eastern edge of Marlinton.	Marlinton Ranger District P.O. Box 210 Marlinton, WV 24954-0210	(304) 799-4334
District Ranger 1.5 miles south of Petersburg off Rt. 28/55 www.fs.fed.us/r9/mnf	Potomac Ranger District 2499 N. Fork Highway Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-4488

District Ranger On Rt. 60 in White Sulphur Springs www.fs.fed.us/r9/mnf	White Sulphur Springs District 410 E. Main St. White Sulphur Springs, WV 24986	(304) 536-2144
Kate Goodrich-Arling Public & Legislative Affairs www.fs.fed.us/r9/mnf kgoodrich@fs.fed.us	U.S. Forest Service 200 Sycamore St. Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-1800 ext. 220
Julie Fosbender, Recreation Manager jfosbender@fs.fed.us	Potomac Ranger District 2499 N. Fork Highway Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 257-4488 ext. 14
Eric Sandeno, Recreation/Wilderness Program Manager esandeno@fs.fed.us	Monongahela National Forest 200 Sycamore Street Elkins, WV 26241	(304) 636-1800 ext. 280

United States Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge Richard Zane, Acting Refuge Manager Dawn Washington, Wildlife Biologist Brett Hartwig, Law Enforcement Officer	6263 Appalachian Highway Davis, WV 26260-8061	(304) 866-3858
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Welcome/Visitor Centers (Highways & Parks)

www.fs.fed.us/r9/mnf/sp/naturecenter.html	Cranberry Mountain Nature Center At the intersection of Rt. 39/55 and Rt. 150 16 miles from Marlinton Monongahela National Forest	(304) 653-4826
www.fs.fed.us/r9/mnf/sp/srdc.html	Seneca Rocks Discovery Center At the intersection of Rt. 55 and Rt. 33 at Seneca Rocks Monongahela National Forest	(304) 567-2827

WV Division of Forestry

Rudy Williams, Regional Forester L.Rudy.Williams@wv.gov	WV Division of Forestry PO Box 40 Farmington, WV 26571	(304) 825-6983 (304) 545-6516 (C)
M. Rodger Ozburn, Fire Forest Specialist M.Rodger.Ozburn@wv.gov	WV Division of Forestry PO Box 40 Farmington, WV 26571	(304) 825-6983 (304) 282-1203 (C)
Greg Cook, Deputy State Forester Forest Protection Greg.W.Cook@wv.gov	WV Division of Forestry 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East Charleston, WV 25305	(304) 558-2788 ext. 51761 (304) 380-1655 (C)
John Anderson, Fire Forester John.L.Anderson@wv.gov	WV Division of Forestry PO Box 578 Petersburg, WV 26847	(304) 538-2397 (304) 380-7632 (C)

WV Division of Natural Resources

Frank Jezioro, Director www.wv.gov	West Virginia Division of Natural Resources 324 Fourth Avenue South Charleston, WV 25303	(304) 558-3315
Steve Rauch, Wildlife Biologist Steven.E.Rauch@wv.gov	West Virginia Division of Natural Resources 1110 Railroad Street, PO Box 99 Farmington, WV 26571	(304) 825-6787

Appendix B
2003 Community Survey Summary

Dolly Sods Community Survey

(July 18 – August 1, 2003)

SUMMARY

Prepared for:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Delivery order DACW69-03-0046
August 15, 2003

By:



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DOLLY SODS COMMUNITY SURVEY

July 28 – August 1, 2003

SUMMARY

Introduction: As part of the technical and management support, Dolly Sods, WV Maneuver Area and FUDS in WV contract awarded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to S&C Advertising & Public Relations (S&C), a regional representative conducted a five-day community survey at the Dolly Sods Area in West Virginia, and nearby towns and tourist areas from July 28 - August 1, 2003.

Demographics: During the visit, 72 local residents and visitors were interviewed face-to-face, and two persons by telephone to evaluate their awareness, knowledge and concerns about the potential of unexploded ordnance at Dolly Sods. All the respondents were pleasant and engaging. Ten participants were under the age of 25; 35 were between the ages of 25 and 55; and 24 were over the age of 55. Of the 72 surveyed, only 69 were accounted for age-wise, information was not available for the remaining 3. The survey did not distinguish between visitors and locals. However, some questions reflected patterns between the two groups.

Eight interviews were held in Elkins (Randolph County); 28 in the Dolly Sods Area (combined Grant, Tucker and Randolph Counties); 19 in the Canaan Valley Area (Tucker); five in Pendleton County; and five others outside those areas. Visitors were represented from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and New York.

Primary penetration was throughout the Dolly Sods Area, Canaan Valley Resort and campgrounds, and the Seneca Rock Visitors Center. Other important survey areas included the Elkins/Randolph Visitors Bureau and Chamber of Commerce; and the Tucker County Convention and Visitors Bureau. Other interviews were conducted at local businesses and residences scattered throughout nearby towns.

Obstacles: Getting to interview locations was somewhat hindered by roads that are steep and winding, and more than half are unpaved. Average driving speed on pavement was 45 mph, and on unpaved roads it was 25 mph. On several occasions, traffic was halted and reduced to one-lane through road construction areas. Demographically, there are only 10 people for every one hundred miles of terrain, making time and distance a factor in the number of interviews possible. At times the Dolly Sods Area was thick with fog and there were few visitors.

Survey Results:

Question 1: Are you familiar with Dolly Sods? Out of 72 people interviewed, 70 (97%) reported being familiar with the area, two (3%) were not. Most had been to the Wilderness Area at least once.

Question 2: Are you aware that the Dolly Sods Area was once used by the U.S. Department of Defense? Fifty-three people (74%) were aware that the Department of Defense had previously used the area for military purposes.

Question 3: Are you aware that Dolly Sods is now a Formerly Used Defense Site? The majority of people were unfamiliar with the term Formerly Used Defense Site, and found the question confusing. (They thought it repeated the previous question.) But when given an explanation, 37 people (51%) said they understood that Dolly Sods would be in that classification.

Question 4: Did you know the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted an investigation and cleanup of ordnance in the area? Forty-two individuals (58%) surveyed knew of the investigation. It is noted that local residents had greater awareness than visitors. Those hearing Dolly Sods' history for the first time appeared very interested but unconcerned.

Question 5: Have you or your family members seen signs, materials, or any type of information on the potential presence and danger of ordnance in the area? More than half (54%) said they had seen signs at the trail heads, poster stations, or at visitor centers and local stores. One individual mentioned she had read notices on web sites as she planned her trip. Several people mentioned reading newspaper stories awhile back.

Question 6: Suspicious items that may be ordnance should never be touched or disturbed. Do you know what to do and what not to do, if you or a family member discovers a suspicious item? This created an interesting reaction as 45 people (62%) said "yes", but when asked what they would do, answers varied from "I wouldn't touch it," (majority) to, "I'd put something over it" or, "I'd take it home as a souvenir."

When asked who they would call, (**Question 6a**) 38 people (53%) of those who answered "yes" to the prior question said they would call the police or the forest service, while 47 percent said they would call such places as the Department of Defense, game warden, the armory, fire department, or a number of other local authorities. Three people said they would look for the sign and call the number listed. No one mentioned calling the Potomac Ranger District or the Seneca Rocks Visitor Center by name.

Question 7: Do you feel the Army should take additional protective measures to ensure that the community is aware of the potential presence of ordnance? It is noted that more local residents responded "no" and more visitors responded yes." Collectively, 41 people (57%) said "yes," and 31 (43%) said "no." Those

who felt more measures should be taken were asked which forms of communication they felt would be the most beneficial (Question 7a). The majority felt trailheads and poster stations were most effective. Interestingly, no one selected public meetings although it was offered as an option. Overall responses are as follows.

-
- Television – 2
 - Radio – 3
 - Newspaper – 4
 - Poster stations – 11
 - Public meeting – 0
 - Trailhead signs - 18
 - Internet – 4
 - Other:
 - Travel guides/brochures – 4
 - Signs at Ranger House – 2
 - Signs at main entrances – 3
-

Question 8: Would you be interested in participating in a future Restoration Advisory Board? Seventeen (17) candidates expressed an interest in serving on a RAB board. They represent local business owners, residents, Canaan Valley Resort staff, the Tucker County Visitors Bureau, and others. (See Addendum A)

Question 9: Would you like to receive information from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding future interest or activity at Dolly Sods? Forty people asked to receive future information and their names and contact information is provided on Addendum B.

Additional comments from participants: (regarding additional measures to take):

- *It depends on if they did their job.*
- *We need to know if something else is coming in.*
- *Not unless some problem emerges.*
- *Make the signs big enough to see.*
- *The community pretty much knows, but can't say for outsiders.*
- *You could, but it wouldn't make much difference.*
- *No one knows anything about the ordnance until they see the sign.*
- *No. It's a waste of the taxpayer's money.*
- *For 90 percent of the people, the signs are enough.*
- *You're beating a dead horse.*
- *Cattle farmers may want information. There are no fences and their cattle stray into the sods.*
- *Keep it natural. The area has special meaning to a lot of people.*
- *The photos in the signs are good.*
- *Won't hurt to keep a continuing presence.*
- *Continual signage is better than short awareness efforts.*

Secondary interviews:

In addition to the 72 people surveyed, a number of local opinion leaders were consulted for their insight on peoples' awareness of unexploded ordnance at Dolly Sods (The contact information is located in Addendum C). They included:

- Mayor Judith Guye of Elkins, WV
- Judith Lazeere, Mayor Elkins' assistant
- William Smith, executive director, Tucker County Convention & Visitors Bureau
- John Northeimer, recreation director, Canaan Valley Resort & Conference Center
- Liena Smith, executive director, Canaan Valley Institute
- Dave Seville, West Virginia Highlands Conservancy
- Kate Goodrich, public affairs and legislative officer for the Forest Service at Seneca Rocks
- Sarah Schell, Potomac Ranger District

Highlights from secondary interviews:

- Continuing awareness efforts are necessary because there are new visitors coming to Dolly Sods all the time.
- Signs should be monitored by someone on a regular basis as they become weathered, may be knocked down by bears, and taken by visitors as souvenirs.
- They should be updated because many people are so used to seeing them they have lost their presence. First time visitors are most likely to read anything posted.
- Many West Virginia governmental departments do not have budgets for printed materials. The Internet should be used more to get messages out.
- The National Forest Service brochures are outdated and scarce. Perhaps the Corps could collaborate together to produce new materials.

Observations:

- Staff from the visitor centers said that people ask about Dolly Sods every day. It is one of the most popular tourist sites. There are many tourist brochures that feature Dolly Sods but few of them mention the ordnance possibility.
- Several survey participants mentioned sending brochures and signs to ranger stations. Yet, these locations are not easily identified by residents or maps.
- Only two people surveyed knew the proper steps to follow if they found ordnance, as outlined in the trailhead signs.

- The Dolly Sods areas are very personal to the local residents and they want it to remain as untouched as possible. They feel the changes over the last few years (such as graveled trails and restricted camping areas) have detracted from its naturalness. The flip side is that they understand that tourists are good for their economy.
- On one occasion, four elderly locals picking Huckleberries were asked if they had ever seen signs about the potential ordnance there. They all said “no”, and when it was pointed out they were standing beside one, they all laughed and said “I’ll be darned.”

Recommendations:

Signage: The survey indicated that trailhead and poster station signs are still the best way to create awareness. Several participants stated that if they were to find a suspicious item they would go back to the sign for instructions. Although the agreement between the Corps and S&C is for 24 new signs, additional ones are recommended as follows:

- Replace all existing and missing signs at trail heads and poster stations.
- Place additional signs on new trails that have emerged since the last posting of signs.
- Produce map of trails and campsites that have been cleared in the Dolly Sods Area. This would provide visitors with information that they could use to further minimize risk.

It is also recommended that all signs be larger, have brighter colors, and continue to contain photos. Messages should be simplified. The authorities listed should be those easily recognized by anyone visiting the area, such as the West Virginia State Police and the Monongahela National Forest.

Brochures: An adult and children’s brochure are recommended.

Additional communication:

- Internet Opportunities: There are numerous Internet sites that include Dolly Sods as a tourist attraction. Some list information about potential ordnance but most do not. Some web site ideas include:
 - www.trailpixie.net/dolly.htm (Trail Pixie.Net)
 - www.wilderness.net/hwps.search.ofm (The Wilderness Information Network)
 - www.serc.si.edu/watershed (Smithsonian Institute)
 - www.wvcorridor.com (WV Div. of Highways)

- **Print media:** A fresh angle to create or recreate awareness through local newspapers might be to announce a five-year anniversary since the last restoration. Take reporters through the history of all the Dolly Sods restorative work since WWII. State how the Corps continues awareness efforts through new signage and other measures, and announce plans for any upcoming activities. S&C has developed a current list of all newspapers near the Dolly Sods areas and can identify appropriate reporters.
- **PowerPoint Presentation:** One set of presentation should be created for an adult audience and the other for children should be produced. This tool can be effective for multiple forms of media. A well designed presentation with animation, video stops, maps, and embedded links to other sites can be a powerful medium for the Corps to get messages across. The presentation could be placed on the Corps web site, and again as a collaborative effort with other agencies and organizations touting Dolly Sods. Those who have given their email addresses can access it via a link from their email to a page on the Corps website.

The presentation on a CD could be available in local libraries, hotels, schools, nature centers, the local television station, WV State Police, Seneca Rocks Visitors Center and other information centers.

- **Video Production:** Consider using copies of the video as described in the Corps Scope of Work agreement as an effective educational tool for libraries, schools, Internet sites, visitor centers, and other places where people go for information about Dolly Sods.
- **Newsletters:** New messages regarding the Corps future interests and activities planned for Dolly Sods could be incorporated into the Corps existing Dolly Sods newsletter. Distribution can be increased by adding the names of people surveyed who wish to be kept informed. Other distribution suggested includes all the previously mentioned public areas, visitor centers, and local businesses.

Conclusion:

S&C conducted a community survey in the Dolly Sods Area and surrounding towns on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to evaluate local and visitors' awareness, knowledge, and concerns about the potential of ordnance at Dolly Sods. During the five-day visit, July 28 - August 1, 2003, 70 people were surveyed face-to-face, and two people by phone. Informational meetings and phone conferences with various opinion leaders and related agencies were also obtained to enhance the study.

Nearly all locals are aware of and are comfortable with the military's history and earlier restoration efforts at Dolly Sods. Residents who were not familiar with it were fairly new to the area.

The majority of people going to Dolly Sods go for its recreational value. Many locals use the natural resources to supplement their lifestyle (hunting and berry picking). The locals feel a connection with the land, and want to see as little disturbance to it as possible.

Many visitors were also familiar with the history and generally had obtained their information from the Internet. Those who had no prior knowledge were intrigued with the story, but not alarmed. No one seemed reluctant to go there because of the past or future risk of unexploded ordnance.

The majority of people surveyed felt that additional measures to ensure community awareness of unexploded ordnance should be taken (41 replied "yes", 31 replied "no"). Of those who did, most said that trail head signs and posters were the most effective forms of communication.

Given the scarcity of visitors and residents in the Dolly Sods Area, S&C believes that the 72 interviews conducted provide a reliable base from which to develop a public involvement program.

Community Survey conducted and Survey Report
By Diana White – August 15, 2003
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S&C Advertising & Public Relations
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**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Dolly Sods Restoration Advisory Board Interest List August 2003
Addendum A**

vv

William Smith
Executive Director
Tucker County Convention & Visitors Center
Davis, WV 26260

John Northeimer
Director of Recreation
Canaan Valley Resort & Conf. Center
Davis, WV 26260

Mike Hajzer
Rooms Division Manager
Canaan Valley Resort & Conf. Center
Davis, WV 26260

Marilyn Ortt
Marietta, Ohio 45750

Samantha Bennett
Dryfork, WV 26263

Virgil Wolford
Dryfork, WV 26263

Michelle Berg
Maysville, WV 26833

Jeff Tansill
Grafton, WV 26354

David Caplinger
Bowden, WV 62654

Judith Lazeere
Bemis, WV 26268

Wayne & Helen Kennedy
Elkins, WV 26241

Thomas Fortuna
Morgantown, WV 26506

Marilyn Aikman
Davis, WV 26260

Wendi Pugh
Thomas, WV 26292

Virginia Phillips
Buckhannon, WV 26201

Mark Burke
Bowden, WV 26254

Barbara Reel
Scherr, WV 26726

Dolly Sods Mailing List Addendum B

DOLLY SODS MAILING LIST 2003 (from Community Survey)

Name	City	State
John Northeimer	Davis	WV
Mike Hajzer	Davis	WV
Marilyn Aikman	Davis	WV
William Smith	Davis	WV
Judith Guye	Elkins	WV
Carol Whetsell	Petersburg	WV
Jeff Hannis	Petersburg	WV
Sarah Shell	Petersburg	WV
Liz Garland	Elkins	WV
Jeremy Muller	Elkins	WV
Brenda Pritt	Elkins	WV
Bryan Moore		
Dave Seville	Haven Bridge	WV
Kate Goodrich	Elkins	WV
Kiena Smith	Davis	WV
Victoria Phillips	Buckhannon	WV
Mark Burke	Bowden	WV
Thomas Fortuna	Morgantown	WV
Steve Wise	Slanesville	WV
Roger Watson	Manington	WV
Louis Whitecotton	Wheeling	WV
Keith Tomlinson	Arlington	VA
Wendi Pugh	Thomas	WV
Amanda Price	Whitmer	WV
Robert Huffman, Jr.	Dryfork	WV
Robert Huffman, Sr.	Dryfork	WV
Howard Cork	Pine Grove	WV
Jeff Tansill	Grafton	WV
George McCoy	Weston	WV
Marilyn Ranhorn	Norfolk	VA
David & Gina Zehring	Greencastle	PA
Ray Long	Martinsburg	WV
Floyd Channell	Beverly	WV
Marilyn Ort	Marietta	OH
Ronald Grove	Winchester	VA
Samantha Bennett	Dryfork	WV
Virgie Wolford	Dryfork	WV
Michelle Berg	Maysville	WV
Barbara Reel	Scherr	WV
Rhonda Michalski	Bowden	WV

Secondary Contacts Information Addendum C

In addition to the 72 people surveyed, a number of local opinion leaders were consulted for their insight on peoples' awareness of unexploded ordnance at Dolly Sods. They included:

Judith Guye Mayor, City of Elkins Elkins, WV 26241	Brenda Pritt Executive Director Randolph County Chamber of Commerce Elkins, WV 26241
Judith Lazeere Assistant to the Mayor's Office Elkins, WV 26241	Kate Goodrich Public Affairs and Legislative Officer USDA Forest Service Elkins, WV 26241
William Smith Executive Director Tucker County - Convention & Visitors Bureau Davis, WV 26250	Sarah Schell Special Use Manager Potomac Ranger District USDA Forest Service Petersburg, WV 26847
John Northeimer Recreation Director Canaan Valley Resort & Conference Ctr. Davis, WV 26260	Lisa Garland Issues Coordinator West Virginia River Coalition Elkins, WV 26241

USACE Dolly Sods Area Community Survey

Addendum D

Interview Date: _____
 Type of survey: 1. ___ Face to Face 2. ___ Tel # _____ Name & address if available: _____ ZIP: _____
 E-mail address: _____

- Location: 1. ___ Elkins, WV (Randolph County) 2. ___ Dolly Sods Wilderness Area 3. ___ Seneca Rocks Visitor Center (Pendleton County)
 4) ___ Canaan Valley Resort Area (Tucker) Other: _____ Zip code: _____
1. Are you familiar with the Dolly Sods Area? _____ YES _____ NO
 2. Are you aware that the Dolly Sods Area was once used by the U.S. Department of Defense? _____ YES _____ NO
 3. Are you aware that Dolly Sods is now a Formerly Used Defense Site? **Explain only if respondent answered no.** _____ YES _____ NO
 4. Did you know the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted an investigation and cleanup of ordnance in the area? _____ YES _____ NO
 5. Have you or your family members seen signs, materials, or any type of information on the potential presence and danger of ordnance in the area? _____ YES _____ NO
 6. Suspicious items that may be ordnance should never be touched or disturbed. Do you know what to do and what not to do, if you or a family member discovers a suspicious item? _____ YES _____ NO
 - 6a. Do you know who to call if you find a suspicious item and think it could possibly be a bomb? _____ YES _____ NO
 7. Do you feel the Army should take additional protective measures to ensure the community is aware of the potential presence of ordnance?
 7a. If yes, what measures do you think would be beneficial?
 1. ___ TV 2. ___ Radio 3. ___ Newspaper 4. ___ Poster Station
 5. ___ Public Meeting 6. ___ Trail Head Signs @ Park 7. ___ Internet 8. ___ Other
 _____ YES _____ NO
 8. Would you be interested in participating in a future Restoration Advisory Board? **Explain what a RAB is and that meeting frequency could range from monthly to quarterly or other.** _____ YES _____ NO
 9. Would you like to receive information from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding future interest or activity at Dolly Sods? _____ YES _____ NO

Additional Comments:

Optional: What is your interest in Dolly Sods? 1. ___ Recreational 2. ___ Educational 3. ___ Live or Work in area 4. ___ Environmental
 (Select all that apply)

What is your age range? (volunteer question) 1. ___ < 25 2. ___ 25-55 3. ___ > 55 Thank you for your time and participation.

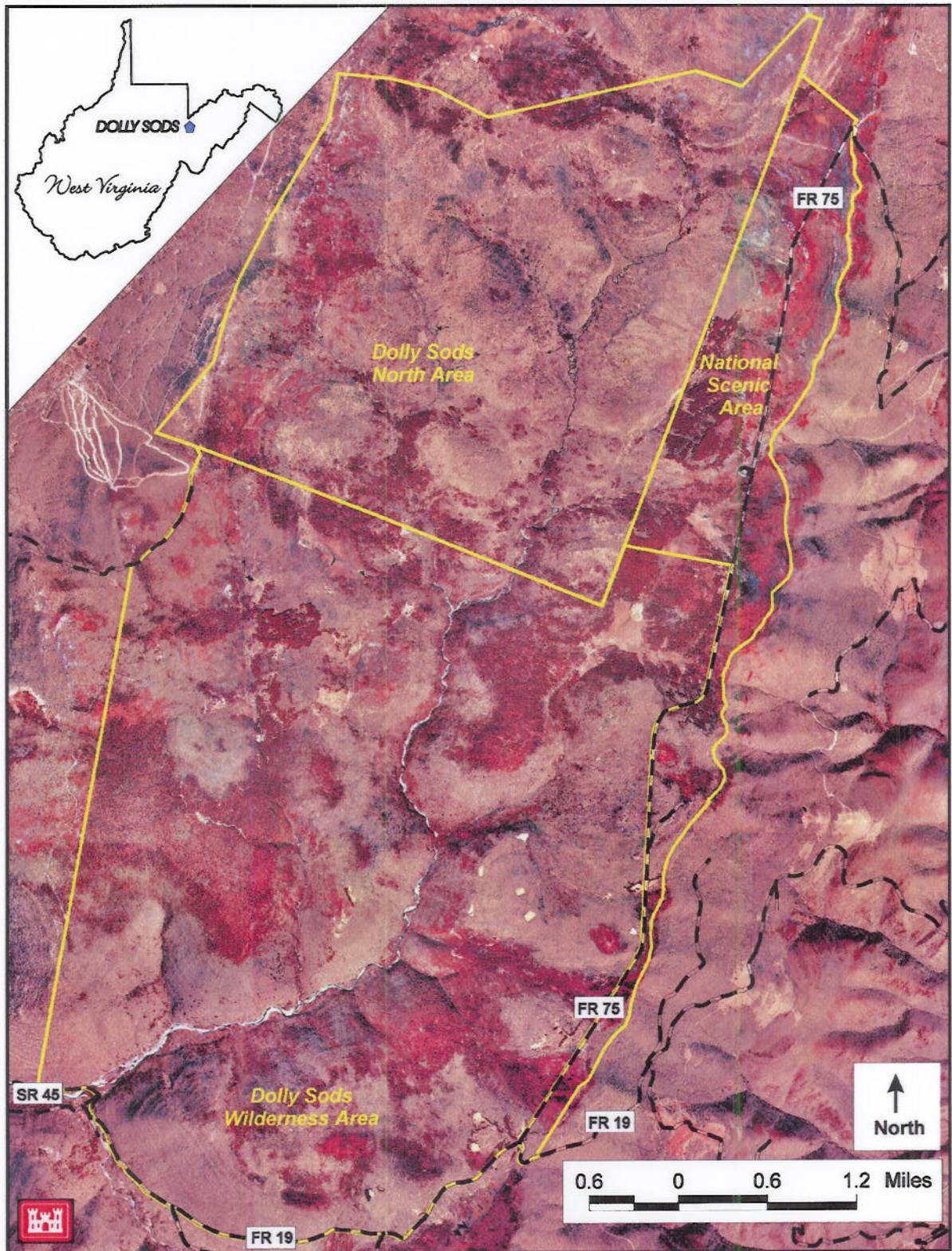
Survey Outcomes Spreadsheet Addendum E

SURVEY QUESTIONS

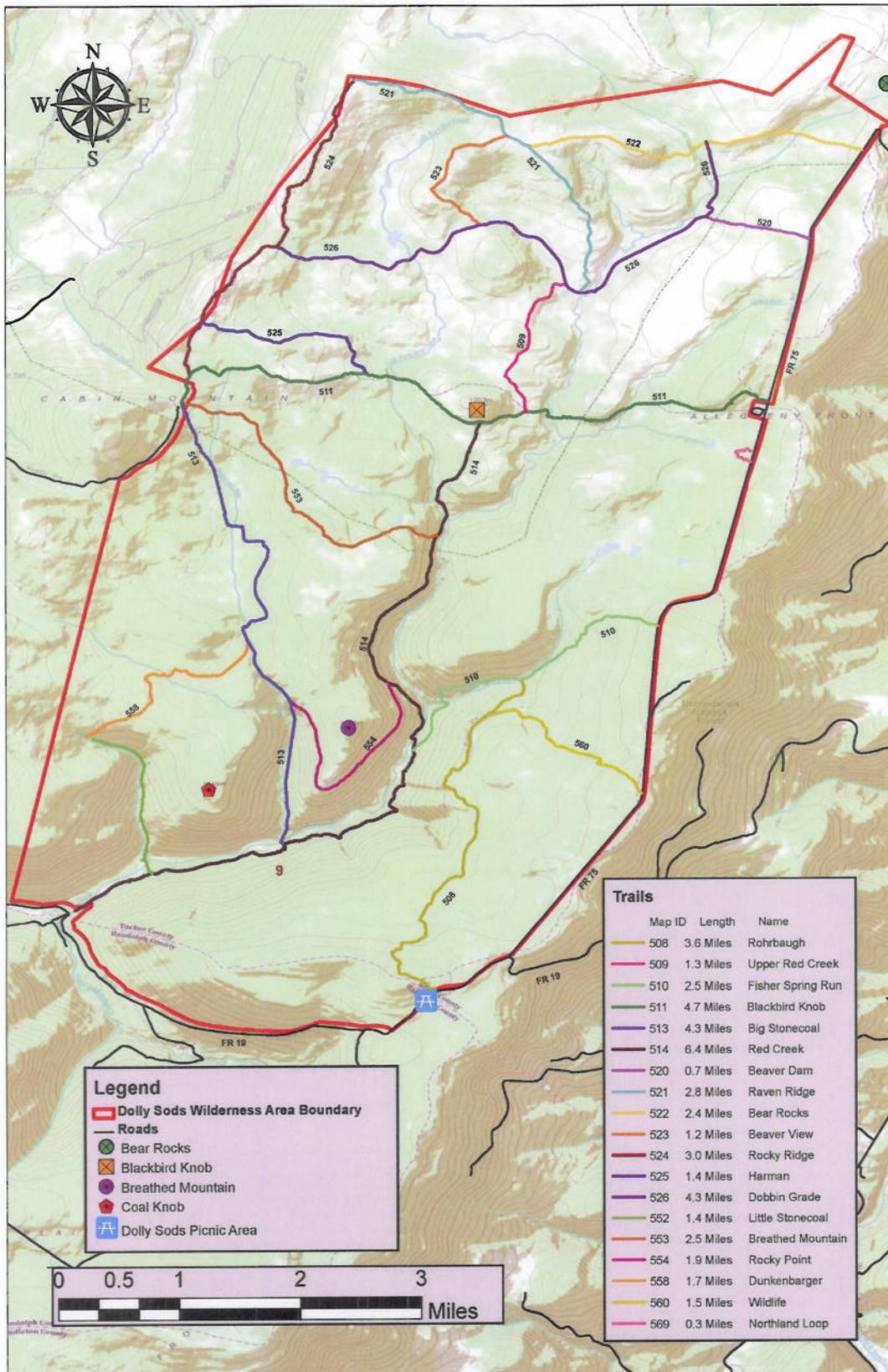
	YES		NO	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
1. Are you familiar with the Dolly Sods Area?	70	97%	2	3%
2. Are you aware that the Dolly Sods Area was once used by the U.S. Department of Defense?	53	74%	19	26%
3. Are you aware that Dolly Sods is now a Formerly Used Defense Site?	37	51%	35	49%
4. Did you know the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted an investigation and cleanup of ordnance in the area?	42	58%	30	42%
5. Have you or your family members seen signs, materials, or any type of information on the potential presence and danger of ordnance in the area?	39	54%	33	46%
6. Suspicious items that may be ordnance should never be touched or disturbed. Do you know what to do and what not to do, if you or a family member discovers a suspicious item?	45	62%	27	38%
6a. Do you know who to call if you find a suspicious item and think it could possibly be a piece of ordnance?	38	53%	34	47%
7. Do you feel the Army should take additional protective measures to ensure that the community is aware of the potential presence of ordnance?	41	57%	31	43%
8. Would you be interested in participating in a future Restoration Advisory Board? (See Addendum A)	17	24%		
9. Would you like to receive information from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding future interest or activity at Dolly Sods? (See Addendum B)	40	56%		

* R-Recreational Ed-Educational LW-Live/Work in Area Env-Environmental

Appendix C
Site Mapping



Location of the Dolly Sods region relative to the state of West Virginia. The Dolly Sods Wilderness Area, Dolly Sods North Area and National Scenic Area boundaries are overlaid on USGS (1996-1999) Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quads (DOQQ).



The locations of trails in the Dolly Sods Wilderness Area that were cleared during the 1997 to 1998 ordnance removal action.

Appendix D
Acronyms

Acronyms

ANSC	Area of No Suspected Contamination
AOC	Area of Concern
AR	Administrative Record
ARAR	Applicable Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BUSTR	Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CMI	Corrective Measures Implementation
CMS	Corrective Measures Study
COC	Chemical of Concern
DA	Disposal Area
DD	Decision Document
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	Department of Defense
DSNA	Dolly Sods North Area
DSWA	Dolly Sods Wilderness Area
EA	Environmental Assessment
EC	Environmental Compliance
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPCRA	Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
FY	Fiscal Year
IR	Information Repository
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
LF	Landfill
LTM	Long-Term Monitoring
MED	Marion Engineer Depot
MW	Montgomery Watson
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFRAP	No Further Response Action Planned
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOV	Notice of Violation
ODH	Ohio Department of Health
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PA/SI	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PIP	Public Involvement Plan

PP	Proposed Plan
PPB	Parts Per Billion
PPM	Parts Per Million
PRG	Preliminary Remediation Goals
PRP	Potentially Responsible Parties
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
RVLSD	River Valley Local School District
RVS	River Valley Schools
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SB	Statement of Basis
SI	Site Investigation
SOP	Scioto Ordnance Plant
S&C	Sounds & Creations Advertising & Public Relations, Inc.
SVOC	Semi-volatile Organic Compound
TBD	To Be Determined
TCRA	Time Critical Removal Action
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFS	United States Forest Service
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WP	Work Plan
WVDEP	West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
WVDoF	West Virginia Division of Forestry
WWW	World Wide Web