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Community Relations Plan

for

Materials Recovery Enterprises

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at

Tuscola City Hall Mayor's Office

418 Graham Street

Tuscola, Texas

and/or

TNRCC Records Management Center

Austin, Texas

September 3, 1999

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Materials Recovery Enterprises State Superfund Site Ovalo, Texas

Community Relations Plan for Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study

Updated: September 3, 1999

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
for
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION
and
FEASIBILITY STUDY**

Materials Recovery Enterprises
State Superfund Site
Ovalo, Taylor County, Texas

Updated - September 1999

Office of Permitting
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
12100 Park 35 Circle
Building D
Austin, Texas 78753
Telephone -- 1-800-633-9363

512-239-2453

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

for

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION

and

FEASIBILITY STUDY

Materials Recovery Enterprises

State Superfund Site

Ovalo, Taylor County, Texas

Updated - September 1999

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MRE Update

For Community Relations Plan

September 3, 1999

From March 1997 through November 1998 the TNRCC conducted a detailed search for and compilation of waste disposal records for the MRE site.

On July 23, 1997 the TNRCC notified approximately 75 companies that they may be liable for the investigation and remediation of the MRE site. At this time the TNRCC named these companies as Potential Responsible Parties (PRPs) and requested that they negotiate an Agreed Administrative Order (the Order) to conduct a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the site.

From July 1997 through May 1998 the TNRCC negotiated the Order with numerous PRPs. On May 7, 1998 the negotiations were successfully completed with approximately 35 companies (the Respondants) with the approval of the Order by the TNRCC Commissioners.

The Respondants hired an environmental consultant who, in accordance with the Order, submitted a draft Workplan for the RI/FS. The Workplan was reviewed by the TNRCC, revised by the consultant and subsequently approved by the TNRCC on January 15, 1999.

During February and March 1999 the consultant conducted field work, including collection of numerous soil samples, investigation of the missile silo and evaporation pond and drilling of borholes to determine if groundwater was present on the site.

Following the completion of field work the consultant compiled the data, assessed the sample results and wrote the draft Remedial Investigation Report (RI Report) which was submitted to the TNRCC on June 3, 1999. The TNRCC reviewed the RI Report and in a letter dated July 21, 1999 requested revisions and additions. The consultant submitted a revised RI Report on August 23, 1999, which was approved by the TNRCC on September 2, 1999.

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Overview of Community Relations Plan

This community relations plan (CRP) identifies issues of potential community concern regarding the Materials Recovery Enterprises State Superfund site, in Ovalo, Taylor County, Texas. It also outlines the anticipated community relations activities to be conducted during each phase of the cleanup at the Materials Recovery Enterprises site.

The Materials Recovery Enterprises community relations plan has been prepared to aid the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) in developing a community relations program tailored to the needs of the community affected by the Materials Recovery Enterprises State Superfund site. The TNRCC will conduct community relations activities to ensure that the local public has input to decisions and access to information about Superfund activities at the Materials Recovery Enterprises site.

The information in this plan is based primarily on the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) 3012 Preliminary Assessment, the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) package, and the Pre-Statement of Work for the Materials Recovery Enterprises site.

Site Profile

A. Site Location and Description:

The Materials Recovery Enterprises, Inc. (MRE) facility is an abandoned commercial Class I hazardous waste disposal facility located approximately 0.25 mile north of FM 604 and 0.5 mile east of US 83 about 4 miles southwest of Ovalo, and about 20 miles south southwest of Abilene, Taylor County, Texas. The facility coordinates are 32' 07' 53 " north latitude and 99' 51' 17" west longitude.

The site consists of five tracts totaling 11.47 acres. The surrounding land use is mainly agricultural with crops being grown and cattle being raised. The south side is undeveloped. A residence was recently built approximately 500 feet east of the facility.

The primary waste storage unit was a decommissioned Atlas missile silo complex which MRE, Inc. converted to receive wastes. The facility also contained a truck unloading platform, an evaporation pond, a drum storage area and the buried remnants of the liner from the evaporation pond.

The main silo is approximately 52 feet in diameter and extends approximately 174 feet below ground surface. The silo is constructed of reinforced concrete varying from 30 inches to 9 feet thick. The Air Force decommissioned the silo and sold the property in 1968.

In 1978 the Texas Department of Water Resources (TDWR) issued a commercial Class I permit to MRE for an industrial solid waste management facility. MRE commenced operations at the facility in March 1979. Inspections by TDWR from 1980 to 1982 revealed that MRE was not operating in compliance with their permit. Therefore, in 1982 the TDWR suspended MRE's permit for accepting, storing, treating or disposing of any additional waste materials. The last reported acceptance of waste was in May 1982.

From 1982 through 1988 the TDWR and its successor agency the Texas Water Commission (TWC) pursued legal efforts and proper closure of the facility. MRE apparently abandoned the facility sometime in late 1987.

Most recent estimates are that the waste silo contains approximately 1 million gallons of wastes associated primarily with metal finishing, electroplating and paint manufacturing activities. Additional wastes disposed in the evaporation ponds may have been pumped back into the waste silo or evaporated.

A public meeting was held on September 4, 1997 regarding the proposed listing of the site. The

public meeting was legislative in nature and not a contested case hearing under the Texas Administrative Procedure Act (Government Code, Chapter 2001). People desiring to comment on the proposed listing of this site were able to do so.

B. Background and Operating History

The primary waste storage unit was a decommissioned Atlas missile silo complex which MRE, Inc., converted to receive wastes. The facility also contained a truck unloading platform, an evaporation pond, a drum storage area and the buried remnants of the liner from the evaporation pond.

The main silo is approximately 52 feet in diameter and extends approximately 174 feet below ground surface. The silo is constructed of reinforced concrete that thickens toward the surface with a wall thickness varying from 30 inches to 9 feet. The Air Force decommissioned the silo and sold the property in 1968 to James H. Smith.

Mr. Smith used the property to graze cattle and as a storage facility. He stated that he never stored any chemicals at the site.

Mr. Smith then sold the 11.47 acres property to Materials Recovery Enterprises, Inc. (MRE) of Dallas County, Texas.

The following historical information has been taken from available records and correspondence:

November 18, 1977 - Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Associates, Inc. (GSW & Associates, Inc.) representing Materials Recovery Enterprises, Inc. (MRE), submitted a permit application to the Texas Department of Water Resources (predecessor of the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) for a Class I industrial solid waste management site.

October 3, 1978 - the Texas Department of Water Resources (TDWR) issued a commercial Class I Permit (No. 39038) to MRE for an industrial solid waste management site in Taylor County, with the following stipulations:

MRE must construct the proposed metals reclamation facility in 4 phases:

Phase I - Modifications, including the construction of a flow metering station and a truck unloading platform to the missile silo structure for the receipt of wastes. In addition, four monitoring wells were to be placed around the waste storage silo

Phase II - Construction of an initial evaporation pond that would control the amount of liquid waste in the waste storage silo

Phase III - Construction of two additional evaporation ponds and a drum storage area

Phase IV - Construction of a chrome reduction and neutralization plant and the installation of additional ground monitoring wells adjacent to the plant

MRE completed the first two phases:

Phase I - Modifying the missile silo so that it could receive wastes, constructing a concrete truck unloading platform to unload wastes into the silo and installing a flow metering device to measure the amounts of waste deposited into the silo.

Phase 11 - Construction of an evaporation pond to reduce the volume of supernatant liquid deposited into the silo. The 85 feet wide by 95 feet long by 4 feet deep pond was lined with a pre-fabricated liner and a clay topcoat.

March 28, 1979 - the TDWR gave approval for MRE to begin to accept industrial waste.

April 16, 1980 - a TDWR enforcement action report documented that MRE was in violation of their permit due to an excessive amount of waste being stored in the silo.

July 29, 1980 - the original owners, John P. Smouse, Albert F. Gutierrez and Charles G. Wilmut, sold their interests in MRE to Arroyo Gathering Company, which retained the name Materials Recovery Enterprises, Inc.

September 24, 1980 - the Texas Department of Water Resources ordered MRE to repair an apparent hole in the synthetic liner of the evaporation pond that was discovered during an inspection of the site. MRE was instructed to:

- 1 Remove all liquids and associated sludge from the pond by pumping it into the silo
- 2 Remove all solids and dispose of them in an authorized Class I solid waste site
3. Remove the damaged liner and all contaminated soils and deposit them in an authorized Class I solid waste site
- 4 Repair or replace the synthetic liner and under drain system
- 5 Notify the TDWR at least 24 hours prior to initiating these actions

November 18, 1981 - MRE notified TDWR that they would commence removal and disposal of the existing evaporation pond on November 24, 1981.

April 12, 1982 - the disposal of pond remnants in an onsite landfill was complete

January 29, 1982 - TDWR requested that the Texas Office of the Attorney General (OAG) initiate appropriate legal action for violations of the Texas Solid Waste Disposal Act, Article 4477-7 and TDWR rules. Noted violations included:

- a) Waste elevation in the silo exceeded 30 feet during Phase I of facility operation
- b) Discrepancies with waste manifests
- c) Failure to file written proof of additional surety bond amounts for Phase II facilities prior to placing them in operation
- d) Hexavalent chromium concentrations in the silo exceeded the allowable 0.5 mg/l as stipulated in the permit
- e) Failure to make timely rehabilitation of the evaporation pond following detection of seepage in the pond underdrain
- f) Failure to submit monthly ground water monitoring results as required

September 3, 1982 - TDWR requested a partial suspension of Permit No. 39038 to disallow authorization for any further storage and treatment of waste materials not on site at the time of the suspension, until such time that the permittee demonstrates the ability to comply with all permit provisions. Following a public hearing on the request, the partial suspension was ordered on October 27, 1982.

November 9, 1982 - MRE submitted a closure plan and closure cost estimate to TDWR.

December 7, 1982 - TDWR requested the OAG to refrain - for the time being - from filing suit against MRE because MRE was making some progress in correcting the permit violations.

January 24, 1983 - TDWR gave approval for MRE's amended silo waste treatment plan.

TDWR inspected the facility on September 29, 1983. During that inspection, the TDWR inspector was told by an MRE representative that he (the representative) had detected a leak in the new evaporation pond liner when he began to transfer waste from the silo to the pond. Pumping log entries showed:

- a) **September 23, 1983** - began transfer of waste from the silo to the evaporation pond
- b) **September 25, 1983** - noticed a slow leak of liquid into the leak detection sump from the waste lagoon
- c) **September 26, 1983** - observed an increase in the volume of waste in the leak detection sump
- d) **September 27, 1983** - the liquid level in the sump was above the influent pipe from the underdrain of the waste lagoon. Flow to the lagoon was shut off and was pumped back into the silo. Approximately 79,000 gallons of waste had been pumped into the lagoon prior to shutdown. When waste was pumped from the sump, it would immediately refill with a

strong surge of liquid through the pipe indicating a major leak in the pond liner.

During the September 29 inspection, most of the waste in the lagoon had been returned to the silo. A low volume of waste continued to drain from the underdrain to the leak detection sump. The TDWR inspector was told that the liner was under warranty and that repairs would begin as soon as the lagoon was completely dry.

March 24, 1984 - TDWR sent a notice of noncompliance to MRE directing them to send all management plans, schedules and operating records to TDWR within five working days.

April 26, 1984 - a TDWR report documented plans to pursue facility closure, appropriate enforcement action and revocation of MRE's permit due to failed efforts to force MRE to comply with the terms and conditions of its permit.

June 18, 1984 - TDWR informed the assistant general counsel's office of requirements for site closure at MRE.

February 21, 1985 - TDWR reported results of a January 29, 1985 annual solid waste compliance inspection at the MRE facility. Fourteen (14) violations of the Texas Administrative Code were documented.

April 17, 1985 - Harding Lawson & Associates (consultants to MRE) provided the OAG with a copy of MRE's final closure plan.

June 6, 1985 - TDWR requested from MRE a copy of Part B of their hazardous waste permit in accordance with Title 31 TAC Section 341.180.

August 7, 1985 - an agreed temporary order between the State of Texas and MRE was signed by all parties.

February 6, 1986 - the Texas Water Commission (TWC), successor of TWDR, reported on the results of their February 5, 1986 inspection of the MRE facility and noted the following violations:

- 1) The evaporation system was operating with no personnel on site as required in the agreed temporary order No. 39,228-A.
- 2) Spray drift and foam were being blown over the dike of the surface impoundment on the west and southwest side, also in violation of the agreed order.
- 3) Reporting deficiencies were noted in the company's operating notebook:
 - a) No date and time of facility inspection
 - b) Level of liquid in the surface impoundment was not recorded daily
 - c) No weekly level of the liquid in the silo had been recorded

March 14, 1986 - the EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) provided the TWC with a preliminary rough draft of a Complaint, Compliance Order and Notice of Opportunity for Hearing

for MRE.

March 24, 1986 - the attorney representing MRE requested that the parties extend the temporary injunction for one year while MRE continued to evaporate waste at their facility.

April 18, 1986 - EPA provided the TWC a copy of their preliminary review of the MRE facility and informed the TWC that they no longer intended to file a Complaint, Compliance Order and Notice of Opportunity for Hearing against MRE because of the agreement between MRE and the State of Texas to close the facility.

July 2, 1986 - TWC reported on the results of the April 7, 1986 case development inspection at the MRE facility. The following violations were noted:

- 1) The evaporation system was operating with no personnel on site as required by the agreed temporary order.
- 2) Spray drift and foam were being blown over the dike of the surface impoundment on the north and northeast side.
- 3) The company's daily operating notebook was deficient of dates and times of facility inspection and no liquid level measurements were recorded for the surface impoundment or the silo.

October 16, 1986 - TWC performed a comprehensive monitoring evaluation inspection at MRE, which included sampling of two of the monitor wells on site.

January 15, 1988 - the Taylor County district court clerk advised the OAG of the dismissal of the MRE case from their docket for lack of prosecution.

February 3, 1988 - the OAG filed a motion for removal from the Taylor County district court dismissal docket due to the temporary injunction in place against MRE.

February 8, 1988 - TWC performed an annual solid waste compliance inspection at the MRE facility and found that all hazardous waste signs had deteriorated and/or blown down, the fence had been cut allowing easy access to the property, the record book was missing, the liner of the surface impoundment had several splits along the seams, the leachate collection system contained several feet of water, the cover to the silo was missing, the silo living quarters had been vandalized and two drums of hazardous wastes were found at the site.

April 29, 1988 - TWC informed MRE of their requirements to file Part B of their Hazardous Waste Permit.

December 20, 1988 - TWC reported the results of the November 28, 1988 annual compliance evaluation inspection at the MRE facility. It was noted that the terms of the agreed temporary order were never accomplished and that the facility had been abandoned since late 1987.

The facility had been evaporating the wastes from the silo in the surface impoundment until November 1987 when the electricity was cut off.

April 17, 1990 - the TWC enforcement screening committee referred the site to the Superfund and Emergency Response Section for possible federal or state Superfund action.

August 23, 1990 - after preliminary evaluation, the EPA referred the site back to the state for possible state Superfund action.

September 2, 1992 - the Industrial and Hazardous Waste Division of TWC referred the site to the Pollution Cleanup Division, Emergency Response and Assessment Section.

From March 1997 through November 1998 the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC), successor to the TWC, conducted a detailed search for and compilation of waste disposal records for the MRE site.

On July 23, 1997 the TNRCC notified approximately 75 companies that they may be liable for the investigation and remediation of the MRE site. At this time the TNRCC named these companies as Potential Responsible Parties (PRPs) and requested that they negotiate an Agreed Administrative Order (the Order) to conduct a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the site.

From July 1997 through May 1998 the TNRCC negotiated the Order with numerous PRPs. On May 7, 1998 the negotiations were successfully completed with approximately 35 companies (the Respondants) with the approval of the Order by the TNRCC Commissioners.

The Respondants hired an environmental consultant who, in accordance with the Order, submitted a draft Workplan for the RI/FS. The Workplan was reviewed by the TNRCC, revised by the consultant and subsequently approved by the TNRCC on January 15, 1999.

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Community Profile

While the area within a three-mile radius of the MRE site is mostly open range land, there are nearly 300 landowners within the perimeter and at least three organized communities outside but within close proximity.

The community of Ovalo is approximately four miles north of the MRE site. Although unincorporated, the community has a U.S. Post Office to serve its 225 residents, and the postmistress, Ms. Linda Boulter has been very cooperative in assisting in contacting residents whenever needed. She is also the person who handles reservations for the Ovalo Community Center on FM 614, two blocks east of the post office, if there is a need to have a gathering closer to the MRE site than the Jim Ned High School in Tuscola.

The city of Tuscola, six miles further north, with a population of 635, a bank and 34 businesses, as well as the regional school district high school, is considered by most of the residents in the region to be the business and social hub. The new high school with a cafetorium that can handle groups of 400 or more, is central to most of the residents of the school district, is conveniently located close to the main highway, and is a familiar location to nearly everyone.

Tuscola has an organized city government with a mayor and a four member city council. As the largest community in the region, it is one of three locations for collections of public records on the MRE facility, the second being the Abilene Public Library and the third at TNRCC headquarters in Austin. At the time of this writing, space in the office of the mayor of Tuscola is being used as a repository for MRE records because the city does not have a library.

City secretary Billie Pearce is maintaining public access to the MRE records in the Tuscola city hall. The records, which contain a brief summary of the TNRCC records, as well as a portion of the public records for the site, are available for inspection and copying during the business hours of 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. at 418 Graham Street in Tuscola, telephone 915/554-7766.

The second repository for public access to the records concerning the MRE facility is at the public library in Abilene, 202 Cedar Street, telephone 915/677-2674. The library is open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Thursday, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Friday and Saturday and from 1 to 5 p.m. on Sunday. Inspection and copying of the records may be done during these hours. Copying of file information is subject to payment of a fee.

Copies of the complete public record may be obtained during regular business hours at the third repository, the TNRCC Central Records Center, Building D. Room 190, north entrance, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas, telephone 1-800-633-9363 (within Texas only) or 512/239-2920. Copying of file information is subject to payment of a fee.

Lawn, the second largest community in the area with a population of 373, also has a city government with a mayor and a council. All three communities, Lawn, Ovalo and Tuscola, are linked by the rural postal routes which overlap to maintain efficient delivery service.

In addition to the tabulated populations of each of the three communities, former Precinct 4 County Commissioner Neil Fry provided a list of 206 property owners within a 3-mile radius of the site. Many of the people on the list are absentee landowners who acquired their property after the activity was halted at the MRE site.

The TNRCC decision to initiate investigation at the site is the first notice that many of the absentee landowners had of the existence of the facility.

Community Involvement

In 1977, when the Materials Recovery Enterprises partners applied for a permit to use the abandoned Atlas missile silo near Ovalo as a holding tank for hazardous wastes, nearby residents, many who relied on shallow (40-50 foot) wells for human and livestock drinking water, asked for state protection from leaks that could cause contamination to their water supply.

About 40 nearby property owners attended the June 7, 1978, public meeting in Abilene to record their concerns that the use of the missile silo as a hazardous waste processing site would lower their property values and pose health threats to the animals and humans in the area. Many of the property owners expressed their concerns in personal letters to the Texas Department of Water Resources, citing failures of the Texas Railroad Commission to live up to its assurances several years earlier that salt water pits used by drilling rigs would not impact the drinking water. They said salt water from the drilling rig pits had invaded their drinking water.

Several landowners, who had worked on the construction of the missile silo, warned that water had actually streamed through the thick concrete on the north side about 70 feet below ground level and into the silo during construction. Their logic was, "if water was able to leak into the silo, surely liquid hazardous waste will be able to leak out of the silo."

State agency representatives assured the assembly that monitoring devices would be installed to detect leakage, and corrective measures (up to and including total removal of all sludge) would be required if leakage occurred.

MRE representatives said they were proposing to use evaporation ponds to reduce the liquid waste stored in the silo to a thick sludge with an alkaline pH that would not react with the concrete. The thick sludge would act as a plug, so there would be little chance of leaking into the water supply even if a major breach occurred in the concrete walls, they said. MRE officials said they would fill the silo slowly - about five years - so that safety could be monitored. Within 13 months, however, a TDWR enforcement action report documented that MRE was in violation of their permit due to an excessive amount of liquid waste being stored in the silo. And within five more months, the synthetic liner in the evaporation pond sprung a leak and had to be replaced.

A time-consuming series of violations, citations and negotiations halted activity at the facility in late 1987 when MRE abandoned the site.

Both the state and federal government continued to have interest in the site, with the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission Pollution Cleanup Division assuming responsibilities for the site in 1997.

The first step the TNRCC took was public announcement of the intent to list the site to the state Superfund registry, and to host a public meeting to bring the interested citizens and landowners up to date and to seek their assistance in identifying potentially responsible parties to share in the costs of cleanup.

Among attendees at the September 4, 1997 public meeting held at Jim Ned School, Tuscola, were many of the landowners who had argued against the granting of the permit to MRE in 1978, and who were concerned that the state was going to re-start hazardous waste activities at the site. However, the comments were generally in support of moving ahead with whatever action is needed to control any potential hazard that may be posed by the silo.

Landowners have expressed a general willingness to be patient while the state conducts tests to determine the current status of the site.

Telephone inquiries have been documented from residents, law firms representing potentially responsible parties and elected officials at the county, state and federal levels.

Neil Fry, who was the Taylor County Precinct 4 Commissioner at the time, provided a list of 207 property owners within a 3-mile radius of the MRE site from the county's tax rolls. Many of these property owners live out of town and can only be notified by mail. These names have been added to a mailing list of people to be notified or updated on site activities, project status and investigation results.

On August 26, 1999, a public meeting was held at the Tuscola Community Center in Tuscola, Texas to get input from the public regarding the future land use designation of the MRE site. There was a general concern at the meeting that the site would be used as a landfill or as a hazardous waste dump site after the cleanup was finished. TNRCC personnel at the meeting told the citizens that the land use designation applied only to a residential or non-residential status pertaining to cleanup and future land use. The TNRCC would only have input for the future of the site itself if someone came before the commission wanting a permit for a regulated activity.

Attendees at the meeting included Larry Sanders of State Senator Troy Fraser's office, State Representative Jim Keffer, and Taylor County Commissioner Precinct 4 Chuck Statler.

Specific Objectives of the Community Relations Program

Responsibilities of Community Relations Liaison:

- A. Maintain open communications between the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, Taylor County, communities of Ovalo, Lawn, Tuscola and Abilene, state and federal officials and citizens who express concern or interest in the MRE site.
- B. Continue to expand the mailing list to include additional agencies, organizations, and residents that are interested in the project.
- C. Provide a central information contact from whom interested parties can receive information on site activities, project status, and study results.
- D. Provide citizens, involved agencies, elected officials, and the media with accurate, timely information concerning the scope, progress, and findings of site-related activities by issuing press releases and conducting community meetings.
- E. By telephone, written correspondence and attending public meetings, interested parties can make inquiries to ensure communication.
- F. Brief field teams on community relations issues before performing on-site investigations.
- G. Provide all information, especially technical findings, in a language that is understandable to the general public and in a form useful to interested citizens and elected officials through the preparation of fact sheets and news releases, when major findings become available during project phases.
- H. Monitor community concerns and information requirements as the project progresses by monitoring the community response to news releases and community meetings.
- I. Modify the community relations plan as changes in community attitudes and needs occur and maintain accuracy during different project phases.

Community Relations Techniques

- A. Project Status Briefings for State and Local Officials - To periodically inform, state and local officials of project developments over the course of the program during the investigations, findings and as project developments occur.
- B. Project Status Briefings for community groups and concerned citizens (may include public meetings, if needed) - To periodically inform the general community of significant project developments and findings; to respond to inquiries accordingly and incorporate local concerns into the decision making process as appropriate.
- C. Press releases/Press conferences - To periodically inform the general community of project status, i.e. significant changes or developments related to schedule, scope, and/or objectives.
- D. Project Mailing List - To provide the means through which press releases, project status reports and other significant communications can be distributed to concerned groups and individuals.
- E. Public Consultations - Conduct informal meetings (if needed) with residents. To provide an opportunity for citizens to express any concerns and to make inquiries to insure effective two-way communication.
- F. Program Document Repositories - To maintain easily accessible repositories through which the public may review project outputs. The public will be periodically informed of the availability of project documents and the location of repositories via techniques A thru D.
- G. State Superfund Status Reports - Current information is located on the Internet at www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/waste/superfund.
- H. Revise Community Relations Plan - To reflect changes in site activities or local concerns. After the proposed remedial action document (PRAD) has been issued, the CRP will be revised to address implementation of the selected remedial action alternative.

Elected Officials

SOURCE: Texas State Directory 1999

Federal

The Honorable Phil Gramm
United States Senator
Room 370 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone - 202/224-2934
FAX - 202/228-2856

The Honorable Kay Bailey Hutchinson
United States Senator
Room 238 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone - 202/224-5922
FAX - 202/224-0776

The Honorable Charles W. Stenholm
U.S. House of Representatives
Room 1211 Longworth House Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515
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State

The Honorable Troy Fraser
Texas Senate
PO Box 8468
Horeshoe Bay, Texas 78657
Phone - 210/598-7556
FAX - 210/598-4722

The Honorable Jim Keffer
Texas House of Representatives
PO Box 857
Eastland, Texas 76448
Phone - 800/433-1716
FAX - 817/629-8931

County

The Honorable Lee Hamilton
Taylor County Judge
County Courthouse
300 Oak St
Abilene TX 79602
Phone 915/674-1235
FAX 915/674-1365

The Honorable Chuck Statler
Taylor County Commissioner
Precinct No. 4
300 Oak Street
Abilene TX 79602
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FAX 915/674-1365

The Honorable Stan Egger
Taylor County Commissioner Precinct 3
300 Oak Street
Abilene TX 79602
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FAX 915/674-1365

City

The Honorable Johnny Hudson
Mayor of Lawn
PO Box 246
Lawn TX 79530-0246
Phone 915/583-2510

The Honorable Tim Wright
Alderman
City of Lawn
PO Box 246
Lawn TX 79530-0246
Phone 915/583-2510

The Honorable Annie F. Hudson
Alderman
City of Lawn
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Lawn TX 79530-0246
Phone 915/583-2510

The Honorable Bobby Satterwhite
Alderman
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Phone 915/583-2510

The Honorable B.J. Shirley
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The Honorable Mack Belcher
Alderman
City of Lawn
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Phone 915/583-2510

The Honorable Mary Ann Kelly
Mayor ProTem.of Tuscola
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The Honorable Gary D. McCaleb
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Abilene TX 79604-0060
Phone 915/676-6206
FAX 915/676-6229

The Honorable Vick Vicknair
Alderman
City of Tuscola
PO Box 34
Tuscola TX 79562
Phone 915/554-7766
FAX 915/554-7766

The Honorable Wanda Cleveland
Alderwoman
City of Tuscola
PO Box 34
Tuscola TX 79562
Phone 915-554-7766
FAX 915/554-7766

The Honorable Vickie Whitten
Alderwoman
City of Tuscola
418 Graham St
Tuscola TX 79562
Phone 915/554-7766

The Honorable Margaret Simmons
Alderwoman
City of Tuscola
418 Graham St
Tuscola TX 79562
Phone 915/554-7766

Ms Linda Boulter
Postmaster
Ovalo Post Office
Ovalo TX 79541

Ovalo Area Public Notice Media

SOURCE: Texas Media Directory 1994

NOTE: The relative isolation of the area and the scattered population does not lend itself to the use of any general circulation medium. Rather, targeted direct mail notices to the list of recorded property owners and other interested parties is the primary method of communication. For required legal notices, the area is served by a weekly newspaper, the *Jim Ned Journal*.

Jim Ned Journal
Roy Rice, Editor/Publisher
PO Box 339
Tuscola TX 79562-0339
Phone 915/554-9426
FAX 915/554-9426

KEAN-AM/FM
Attn: Program Director
P.O. Box 3098
Abilene TX 79604
Phone 915/676-7711
FAX 915-676-3851

Abilene Reporter-News
Glenn Dromgoole, Editor
PO Box 30
Abilene TX 79604-0030
Phone 915/673-4271
FAX 915/673-1901

KKHR-FM
Attn: News Director
3301 South 14th Street
Abilene TX 79605-5601
Phone 915/695-9898
FAX 915/695-9968

Texas Farmer-Stockman
433 Graham Street
Box 459
Tuscola, Texas 79562-0459
Phone - 915/554-7388
FAX - 915/554-7389

KORQ-FM
Attn: Program Director
1740 North 1st Street
Abilene, TX 79603-7401
Phone - 915/677-7225

KACU-FM
Attn: News Editor
ACU Station, Box 27820
Abilene TX 79699-0002
Phone 915/674-2441
FAX 915/674-2417

KTAB-TV
Attn: Program Director
P.O. Box 5309
Abilene TX 79608
Phone 915/695-2777
FAX 915/691-5822

KEYJ-FM
Attn: News Director
1740 North 1st Street
Abilene TX 79603
Phone 915/677-7225

KGNZ-FM
Attn: News Director
542 Butternut
Abilene TX 79602
Phone 915/673-3045

FAX 915-673-0670

KBCY-FM

Attn: Program Director

PO Box 3337

Abilene TX 79604

Phone 915-673-5252

FAX 915-675-6449

FAX 915/672-7938

KTAB-TV

Attn: Program Director

PO Box 5309

Abilene TX 79608

Phone 915/695-2777

FAX 915/691-5822

Key Project Personnel

Project Manager

Jeffrey E. Patterson

Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission

PO Box 13087 MC-143

Austin, TX 78711-3087

1-800-633-9363 (Ask for Ext 2489)

1-512-239-2489

Barbara Daywood

Community Relations Coordinator

Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission

PO Box 13087 MC-225

Austin, TX 78711-3087

1-800-633-9363

1-512-239-2463

Program Document Repositories

Tuscola City Hall
418 Graham Street
Tuscola, Texas, 79562,
Phone (915) 554-7766
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Monday - Friday

Abilene Public Library
202 Cedar Street
Abilene, Texas 79601
Phone (915) 677-2674.
10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday - Thursday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Friday and Saturday,
1 to 5 p.m. Sunday.

Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
Records Management Center
12100 Park 35 Circle
Building D North Entrance
Austin, TX 78753
Phone 1-800/633-9363 (Ask for Ext 2920)
512/239-2920
8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday