

5/20/91



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

TECHNICAL ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT
AT
HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES

CONTRACT NO. 68-W9-0007
TES X

Metcalf & Eddy, Inc.



2057600

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

**TECHNICAL ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT
AT
HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES**

TES X

**CONTRACT NO. 68-W9-0007
WORK ASSIGNMENT NO. C07045**

FINAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

FOR

**STROTHER FIELD INDUSTRIAL PARK
CERCLA COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
AT COWLEY COUNTY, KANSAS**

U.S. EPA REGION VII

**METCALF & EDDY, INC.
PROJECT NO. 270045.0001.005**

WORK PERFORMED BY:

**ICF TECHNOLOGY INCORPORATED
323 W. 8TH ST., SUITE 301
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64105**

**CURRENT DATE:
May 20, 1991**

**STROTHER FIELD INDUSTRIAL PARK
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**

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I. INTRODUCTION

This community relations plan identifies issues of community concern regarding the Strother Field Industrial Park Superfund Site in Cowley County, Kansas, and outlines community relations activities to be conducted during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the site. The Superfund program provides funding for the investigation and cleanup of hazardous waste sites in the United States. Superfund law and regulations require that community relations programs be developed for all Superfund sites. These programs aim to achieve community understanding of Superfund activities and to establish open communication between the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and interested parties. As part of the Superfund program, a RI/FS evaluates and identifies the most appropriate method for addressing any existing or potential contamination problems at a site.

EPA will provide assistance to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) to implement this community relations plan. EPA and KDHE will jointly conduct community relations activities to ensure that the local public has input into decisions about the Superfund Site, and is well-informed about the progress of those decisions.

This plan is based on available information about the site, discussions with EPA officials, and on-site and telephone interviews with residents, and city and county officials conducted in Winfield and Arkansas City, Kansas from January 16-18, and during the week of January 21, 1991. A list of contacts and interested parties is included in Appendix A. The remainder of this community relations plan is organized under the following headings:

- II. Site Description;
- III. Community Background;
- IV. Objectives of the Community Relations Plan; and
- V. Community Relations Techniques and Timing.

II. SITE DESCRIPTION

The Strother Field Industrial Park Site, as shown on Figure 1, is located approximately midway between the cities of Winfield and Arkansas City on Highway 77, about four miles southwest of Winfield and four miles north of Arkansas City, in Cowley County, Kansas. The site covers approximately 2.3 square miles (see Figure 2). The Strother Field Airport, which includes two runways and various support buildings, and approximately 20 industrial and commercial business are located within the Industrial Park.

Two inactive landfills are located within the Industrial Park. These landfills are believed to have been used for the disposal of various industrial wastes. Approximately 2,300 people live within three miles of the Industrial Park and use ground water as a source of drinking water.

In 1983, the wells supplying drinking water to the Industrial Park were sampled by KDHE as part of EPA's Synthetic Organic Chemical Survey. The sampling indicated the presence of chlorinated organic chemicals including levels of trichloroethylene, trans 1-2 dichloroethylene, 1-1 dichloroethane, dichloroethylene, 1,2-trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene. These chemicals are common industrial solvents known to persist in groundwater. The water from the wells continued to be used for industrial purposes but drinking water was, and continues to be, trucked into the site by a few businesses.

KDHE collected a second round of samples from Strother Field's supply wells and several private wells in the adjacent community of Hackney. Samples were also taken from the site's water distribution system; the water treatment plant; two monitoring wells onsite; and several offsite control locations. Additional groundwater monitoring was underway to determine the source and off-site migration of the contamination.

EXHIBIT 1

**STROTHER FIELD INDUSTRIAL PARK
SUPERFUND SITE
SITE LOCATION MAP**

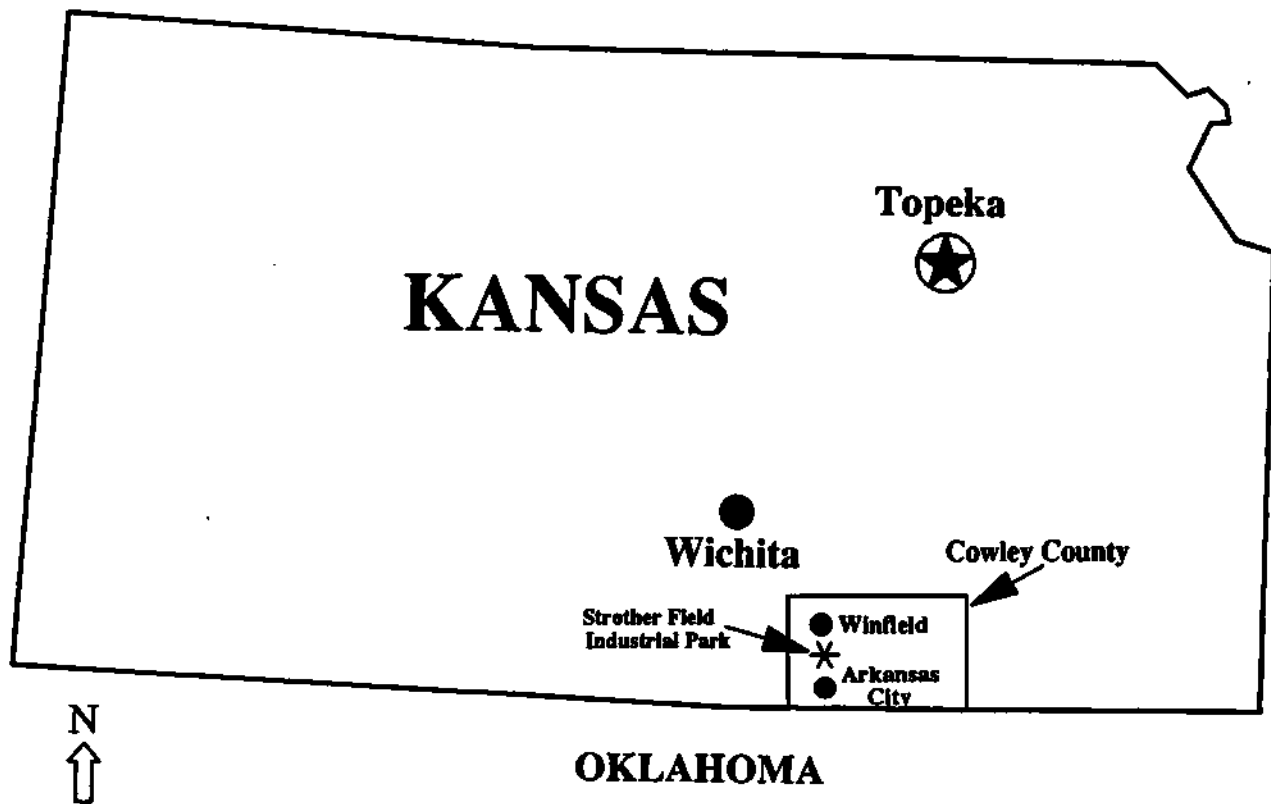
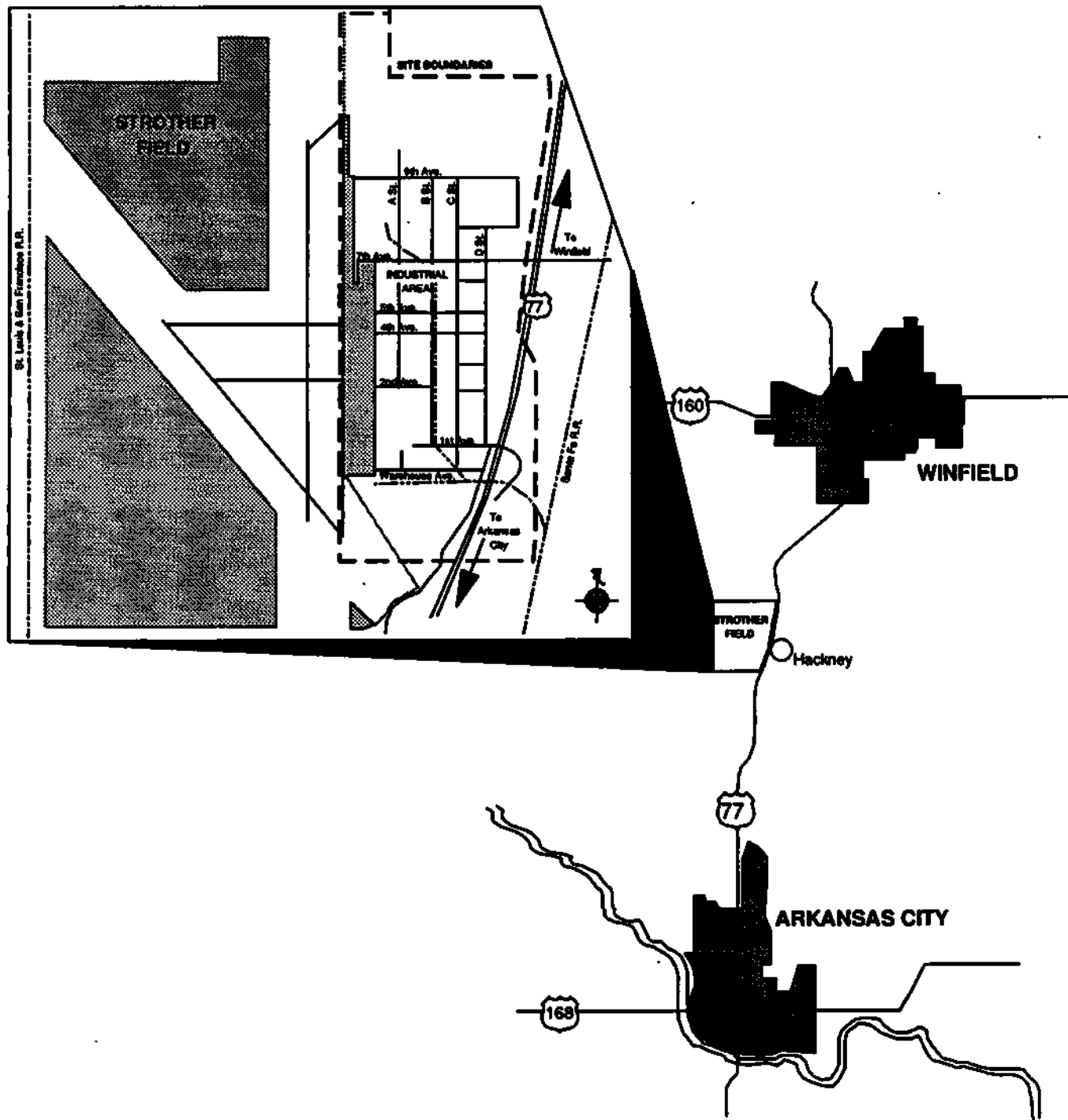


EXHIBIT 2

STROTHER FIELD INDUSTRIAL PARK

SUPERFUND SITE

SITE VICINITY MAP



In 1984, KDHE completed installing additional groundwater monitoring wells to evaluate the source and migration of contaminants offsite. The state also performed a soil/gas survey at Strother Field to detect source(s) and migration of contaminants. In 1985, the State issued an Administrative Order (i.e., legal agreement) to General Electric to characterize the site so that a withdrawal, treatment and disposal system, and monitoring system could be installed. General Electric completed that study in 1986.

A second Administrative Order was issued by the State requiring General Electric to install air stripping units and a groundwater monitoring system. Air stripping removes or "strips," organic compounds from contaminated groundwater by forcing an air stream through the water and causing the compounds to evaporate.

In 1986, the Strother Field Industrial Park was added to the National Priorities (NPL). The NPL is EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response using money from the Trust Fund, or Superfund.

EPA is currently providing assistance to KDHE during their oversight of the RI/FS at the site. A consent agreement (legal document) was signed in March 1990 between General Electric and KDHE to complete the RI/FS. The RI/FS will characterize the current levels and extent of contamination found in the groundwater; determine the source(s) of the contamination; and evaluate potential cleanup options.

The remedial field activities will consist of the collection and analysis of soil/gas samples; installing ground water monitoring wells and the collection and analysis of ground water samples; drilling soil borings; and collecting and analyzing soil samples. The results of the field investigation will be presented in the RI report.

The FS will evaluate potential remedial action alternatives based on the findings of the RI. After completion of the RI/FS a public comment period will be conducted. During this period, a public meeting will be held to present the proposed remedial action plan and to receive public comment on the plan. Following review of all comments, EPA and KDHE will make a final decision on the remedy to be implemented at the Strother Field site. This remedy will be presented within the Record of Decision (ROD) for the site.

III. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Community Profile

Cowley County, Kansas, with a population of approximately 37,000, is located south of Wichita in the extreme south central section of Kansas. Winfield (county seat, pop. 14,000) and Arkansas City (pop. 13,000) Kansas comprise the two largest cities within the county. Development of the area began in 1891 when approximately 75,000 people gathered in anticipation of the opening of the Cherokee Strip Land Rush Run. In 1893, the largest land rush took place when over six million acres of land, known as the Cherokee Strip, was pursued by approximately 150,000 pioneers. The land, previously owned by the Cherokee Indians, had been purchased by the United States Government to be sold to homesteaders.

Today, Winfield and Arkansas City are governed by the Commission-Manager plan, and provide full city services including police and fire protection, planning and zoning, utilities, and refuse services. Industrial and economic development has become an increasingly important aspect for Cowley County as evidenced by the proximity of several large industrial parks in Winfield and Arkansas City.

Environmental organizations active in the area include Friends of the Environment and the Audobon Society. Various issues which have attracted local public attention include sales tax, school bonds, and zoning.

Chronology of Community Involvement

In the past, the community has maintained a moderate degree of awareness regarding environmental issues and concerns. During the community interviews, city and county officials commented that the community is evenly divided between those who consider themselves environmentally sensitive and those who do not. Local efforts aimed at raising public awareness for environmental issues have included a city recycling campaign and initiatives by business leaders to incorporate pollution prevention programs.

According to local, state, and federal officials, there has been minimum involvement from residents and government officials regarding the site. From 1984 through February 1990, EPA, KDHE, and several PRPs met periodically to discuss and monitor the site. The site has not received much media attention and only a few newspaper articles have appeared in recent years.

In January 1991, EPA released a fact sheet to the public that provided information on the RI/FS, site background, information on the Technical Assistance Grant program, and an EPA contact for further follow-up.

Also in January 1991, contractor personnel assisted EPA and KDHE in conducting community interviews with Cowley County residents as part of the preparation in developing the community relations plan for the site. Questions asked during the interviews focused on site awareness, water supply and health issues, interactions with government officials, community information, and information needs. As part of the interview process, an interview guide was used to ensure the consistency of the information received from area residents.

Key Community Concerns

In general, the results from the interviews indicate that there is some degree of public concern regarding the Strother Field Superfund Site. The majority of individuals were aware that Strother Field was designated as a Superfund Site. The main area of interest expressed by many individuals relates to how the site will affect present and future local economic development efforts. Currently, the Industrial Park's designation as a Superfund Site is having a negative impact in attracting companies to the area. Resolving this problem is of key importance to community leaders. This section will address the issue in greater detail.

Several individuals interviewed commented that they had previous contacts with government agencies including officials from EPA and KDHE. When asked if they felt the government officials had been responsive to their concerns, individuals commented that EPA and KDHE were responsive although there were instances in which both agencies could have responded in a more timely fashion.

When individuals were asked how they perceived the presence of federal or state officials in the community, their comments reflected the public perception that the community may feel either indifferent or suspicious about the presence of government officials in their town. Other comments reflected the public sentiment that the officials are perceived as regulators and that their role is to enforce existing laws. Other perceptions held by individuals included the following:

- Government officials are here to work with people to help resolve problems;
- Government officials are viewed in a negative way because of the problems and burdens they create when cleaning up Superfund sites.

The following issues, voiced collectively and individually during community interviews, reflect the key attitudes and/or concerns expressed by those interviewed.

- **Economic Development:** Several Strother Field, and city and county officials expressed strong concern regarding the impact of the Superfund Site on present and future economic development efforts. This issue was a major topic of concern and discussion. Specifically, the officials referred to a recent incident involving a prospective company that expressed an interest in locating their operations to the Strother Field Industrial Park. The company would have provided numerous jobs to residents in the area. In order to attract the company to the Industrial Park, Strother Field officials organized a meeting with EPA and KDHE to discuss the possibility of developing an "indemnification package." Strother Field officials had hoped that EPA and KDHE would not hold the company liable for any present and future damages arising as a result of the Superfund Site if it was to locate in their area. As one county official stated, "Why punish a company that didn't contribute to the problem in the first place." Apparently, when company officials became aware of the potential liabilities to be incurred if their operations were based in the Industrial Park, they withdrew their interest in the site. According to city and county officials, the company had already been through a similar experience at another facility and was therefore not interested in confronting the same types of problems and difficulties. As a result, the meeting with EPA, KDHE and Strother Field officials to discuss the indemnification issue was never held.

According to several city and county officials, the public perception is that KDHE was, and is, more willing than EPA to work with Strother Field officials to discuss the indemnification issue in hopes of finding a solution. These officials believe that the present and future success of attracting tenants to the Industrial Park rests largely on EPA's decision regarding indemnification to prospective companies. If indemnification cannot be granted to companies desiring to locate in the Strother Field Industrial Park, then city and county officials commented that they will have to find other land more suitable for industrial development.

- **Superfund Site Boundary:** Several city and county officials commented that clarification is needed regarding the exact boundary encompassing the Superfund Site. Strother Field officials wondered whether the entire Industrial Park was considered a Superfund Site. If so, then officials questioned why the entire park was delineated a Superfund Site instead of just the area of contamination. By reducing the size of the site, officials are hoping to attract industries to areas of the Industrial Park outside of the Superfund Site boundary. Industrial Park officials also commented that they would be interested in developing the west side of the park if EPA would provide indemnification to prospective tenants.
- **Role of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) in the RI/FS:** There were numerous concerns expressed by several PRPs regarding their roles in the RI/FS. One PRP questioned why a company such as Cessna or the military are not involved in paying for the cost of the RI/FS when they apparently maintained operations at the industrial park several years ago. The owners believe that these organizations should share the burden in paying for the RI/FS along with the other PRPs at the site.

Concern also was expressed by a PRP regarding site access agreements. Specifically, the PRP felt that there would be potential problems in obtaining site access agreements from existing companies in the Industrial Park for purposes of

conducting soil and groundwater sampling. The PRP believes that there may be legal problems involved in trying to obtain the agreements from companies who object to granting access on their property. The PRP commented that a company may be hesitant to grant access because they may be unwillingly drawn into the RI/FS process and be held liable for damages should testing show signs of contamination on their property. Rather than face this consequence, a company may choose to deny access to their property in hopes of avoiding their potential involvement in the RI/FS process.

The same PRP also expressed concern about how the RI/FS would proceed under the Superfund program and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program. The concern is based on the PRPs belief that they will have to bear considerable cleanup costs in order to meet the requirements under both the Superfund and RCRA programs. The PRP contends that since these programs overlap in some areas, there is some confusion regarding which program takes precedence, and what rules are to be followed during the RI/FS at the site. In general, the PRP was confused about the distinct roles of the RCRA and Superfund programs.

Finally, a PRP commented that, based on their review of water sampling tests, they believe the site is somehow becoming cleaner as a result of natural environmental processes. Based on this belief, the PRP questioned why a costly RI/FS was being conducted at the site.

- **Measurement Standards:** City officials expressed concern regarding the manner by which EPA measures the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of trichloroethylene, an organic chemical. The MCL is an enforceable federal drinking water standard that is used in developing ground water cleanup levels. In the past, city officials believed that levels of trichloroethylene at the site were below the MCL and therefore within safe drinking water levels. However, city officials commented that since then, EPA has lowered the trichloroethylene MCL to a level which makes the current extent of contamination at Strother Field dangerous to human health and the environment. The frustration expressed by city officials was that the EPA MCL standard is not definitive because once it is met, the standard is lowered again. As a result, additional hardships and costs are created for companies trying to meet the lower requirement.
- **Public Drinking Water:** Residents interviewed for this plan commented that, in the past, the water at Strother Field Industrial Park appeared to contain a type of floating substance which some thought was iron compounds collecting on the water's surface. The substance was particularly noticeable when individuals brewed coffee. According to residents, the problem has subsided in recent years. Currently, many employees at businesses in the Industrial Park drink water from public fountains, although a few businesses continue to bring in bottled water for drinking purposes. The majority of business owners commented that, based on EPA and KDHE information, they believe the water is safe to drink in the Industrial Park.
- **Rate of Responsiveness:** Several residents, business owners, and Strother Field officials commented that they are hoping the RI/FS process will proceed at an accelerated pace. One PRP commented that apparently EPA was slow in

responding to a RCRA corrective action at their facility. The PRP had to wait for some time before hearing from EPA on the status of the corrective action.

- **Flooding:** Several Strother Field and county officials indicated that during heavy rains some areas of the Industrial Park are prone to flooding. The officials attribute this problem to the past activities at the Strother Field site, and the fact that there is inadequate storm water drainage in the area.
- **Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Information:** During the community interviews, several individuals inquired about the TAG program and the kind of projects that would be available for funding. These individuals expressed an interest in receiving more information about the program.
- **Communication Techniques:** During the community interviews, residents and local officials indicated that EPA should use various communication techniques, to keep the community informed about site activities, including direct mail and fact sheets.

IV. **OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**

The community relations plan at the Strother Field Industrial Park site is designed to address the specific community concerns outlined in the previous section. The objectives of the community relations program are as follows:

1. **Address economic development issues:** As part of the community relations strategy for the site, EPA should provide assistance in addressing local economic development efforts. Based on the community interviews, the impact of the Superfund Site on local economic development activities was a primary topic of discussion and focus of concern. Because of the current national economic recession, many cities and counties are focusing their efforts on attracting prospective companies to their industrial park with hopes of creating job opportunities for local residents. By assisting state, city and county officials with this effort in an open and timely manner, EPA will be demonstrating its interest, concern, and responsiveness in addressing local economic development concerns.
2. **Coordinate community relations activities among PRPs:** With regard to the PRPs, the Agency can dispel some confusion by communicating to the PRPs their roles in the RI/FS process as required under the Superfund and RCRA programs.
3. **Provide site-related information to the community:** Concise and easily-understood information should be provided to all residents regarding past operations at the site; the TAG program; the delineation of the site boundary; the MCL issue; information on drinking water; and other information as the need arises. To ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, a single EPA contact should be established for the site. To gain the support of local officials, EPA should inform them regularly and fully of site activities, plans, findings, and developments. In providing this information, EPA should consider implementing various environmental communication techniques (i.e., direct mail, fact sheet) suggested by Cowley County residents to keep the general public informed of the site's status.

4. Implement required community relations activities: As part of the community relations strategy, EPA will implement required community relations activities as mandated under the Superfund program.

V. COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUES AND TIMING

The community relations activities to be conducted by EPA at the Strother Field Industrial Park site are presented below. These activities are designed to address community concerns by providing accurate and timely information, and allowing citizens the opportunity to participate in site-related decisions. Some of these activities are required under the Superfund program, and are so noted. Exhibit 3 illustrates the timing of these activities.

1. Respond quickly and accurately to questions raised by area residents, local officials, organizations, or media. The EPA Community Relations Coordinator, who is designated as the central contact person for all activities at this site, will assist KDHE in responding to all inquiries and will be responsible for implementing this community relations plan.
2. Establish an information repository in the community. EPA will assist KDHE in establishing and maintaining an information repository at the Strother Field Industrial Park Terminal Building located at the Industrial Park. The information repository will make available for public review all documents pertinent to the site. A public notice will be published in the local newspaper announcing the availability of the information repository. This activity is required under the Superfund program.
3. Hold informal meeting between EPA and KDHE: Prior to implementing community relations activities, EPA and KDHE will meet to discuss the site, review this community relations plan, and plan for monthly conference calls between the two agencies. The meeting should be held at a mutually convenient time and location, and will enable both agencies to begin monitoring and coordinating community relations activities at the site. Additional informal meetings may be held, as needed.
4. Conduct monthly conference calls between EPA and KDHE: EPA and KDHE will conduct, at a minimum, a monthly conference call to stay abreast of the site's status. Issues to be discussed during the calls may include current community concerns, and upcoming community relations activities (i.e., informal meetings, fact sheet preparation and review).
5. Contact city and county officials periodically by telephone. EPA will assist KDHE to periodically telephone designated city and county officials to inform them about progress at the Superfund Site, and to initiate discussions on specific areas of concern as follows:
 - Economic development;
 - Site boundary;
 - PRPs roles in the RI/FS process under the Superfund and RCRA programs (i.e., involvement by other PRPs, site access)
 - MCL standards;
 - Public drinking water;
 - RI/FS schedule;
 - Flooding; and
 - TAG program;

These discussions will help EPA and KDHE to monitor these issues, and to determine effective activities for responding to such issues.

In particular, EPA and KDHE will contact city and county officials at the following technical milestones:

- Prior to the initial Kick-off meeting;
- Completion of the final workplan;
- Before remedial action starts; and
- Completion of remedial action.

EPA and KDHE will review the mailing list to determine the role of each agency (eg., who EPA contacts, who KDHE contacts). EPA and KDHE can discuss the status of these telephone calls during monthly conference calls between the two agencies.

6. Provide for an informal meeting with the PRPs: EPA will assist KDHE when an informal meeting is conducted with the PRPs to discuss their roles in the RI/FS process, particularly as they relate to the Superfund program. Following this meeting, EPA and KDHE will contact the PRPs periodically by telephone to monitor and respond to community concerns. The initial meeting can be scheduled in conjunction with the timing of the Kick-Off meeting. Additional informal meetings may be held periodically, as needed.
7. Provide for an informal meeting with Strother Field officials: EPA will assist KDHE when an informal meeting is conducted with Strother Field officials and interested parties to discuss economic development issues, specifically the indemnification concern. Following this meeting, EPA and KDHE will contact Strother Field officials periodically by telephone to monitor and respond to community concerns. The initial meeting can be coordinated with the timing of the EPA/KDHE/PRP meeting and the Kick-off meeting. Additional informal meetings may be held periodically, as needed.
8. Prepare and mail fact sheets to the community. EPA will assist KDHE when fact sheets are issued periodically to the community and the media on topics including, but not limited too, the following: progress on investigation and remedial activities at the site; delineation of the site boundary; describing how MCL standards are used; information on public drinking water; schedule for the RI/FS; and the TAG program.

The preparation and review of the fact sheets can be coordinated between EPA and KDHE during monthly conference calls.

The majority of individuals interviewed for this community relations plan indicated that direct mail would be a good technique to keep residents informed of the site's status. Efforts should be made to not only provide information on remedial response activities, but also to respond to needs and issues as they arise. Fact sheets describing the status of site activities should be released by EPA at the following technical milestones:

- Prior to the RI/FS;
- Completion of the RI/FS to explain the Superfund Site findings and to outline the remedial alternatives for the Superfund Site;
- Completion of the draft and final Proposed Plan; and
- Completion of the ROD to discuss the final remedial alternative selected.

9. Provide for a Kick-off meeting: EPA will assist KDHE to conduct a Kick-off meeting prior to the start of RI/FS activities. The meeting will provide a public forum for EPA and KDHE to: discuss upcoming plans and activities at the site; distribute fact sheets to the public explaining the project; set the proper foundation for future meetings and contacts with the public; and demonstrate the Agency's willingness to be timely and responsive in addressing community concerns and issues.
10. Provide opportunities for public comment on the remedial action proposed for the site. Upon completion of the draft Feasibility Study Report, EPA and KDHE will hold a minimum 30-day public comment period to receive input from citizens on the proposed remedial alternative. The comment period will be advertised in local newspapers and announcements will be sent to contacts on the media list. EPA and KDHE will conduct a public meeting during the 30-day public comment period to explain the findings of the RI/FS, the proposed alternative for cleaning up the site, and the criteria for selecting a final alternative. Suggested locations for public meetings are listed in Appendix B. EPA and KDHE will prepare a fact sheet describing the RI/FS report and will distribute it in advance of the meeting to notify citizens of the comment period and to allow them the opportunity to review the RI/FS report prior to the meeting. All of these actions are required by the Superfund program.
11. Prepare a Responsiveness Summary. Upon completion of the public comment period for the proposed clean-up plan, EPA will assist KDHE in preparing a Responsiveness Summary to document community input into remedial activities planned for the Superfund Site. The Responsiveness Summary will summarize public comments on the proposed remedial alternatives for the Superfund Site, and also contain EPA's responses to specific community comments regarding the proposed remedial action. A responsiveness summary is a requirement of the Superfund program.
12. Revise this community relations plan. EPA will assist KDHE to revise this community relations plan as needed in order to address community concerns related to the design and implementation of the selected remedial alternative. The revised community relations plan will describe and evaluate community relations activities performed previously, and will propose additional activities, as appropriate.

Exhibit 3
SCHEDULE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AT THE
STROTHER FIELD INDUSTRIAL PARK
COWLEY COUNTY, KANSAS

COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES	TECHNICAL MILESTONES						
	Planning for Remedial Investigation	Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study Sampling and Analysis	Remedial Investigation Report Complete	Feasibility Study Complete	Draft Proposed Plan	Final Proposed Plan	Prior to Remedial Design/ Remedial Action
1. Interview officials, agency representa- tives, community members	X						X
2. Community Relations Plan	X						
3. Information Repository	X — — —	— — — — —	(reports and fact sheets deposited as available) — — — — —			— — — — —	— — — — —
4. EPA/DHE Contact	X — — —	— — — — —	(contact monthly) — — — — —			— — — — —	— — — — —
5. Contact/Mailing Lists	X — — —	— — — — —	(update as needed) — — — — —			— — — — —	— — — — —
6. Informal Meetings	X — — —	— — — — —	(hold meetings as needed) — — — — —			— — — — —	— — — — —
7. Fact Sheet	X		X	X	X	X	
8. Kickoff Meeting	X						
9. Public Meeting	X — — —	— — — — —	(as needed) — — — — —			X — — —	— — — — —
10. Public Comment Period (30-day mini- mum)					X		
11. Response to Public Comments						X	
12. Revise Community Relations Plan							X

APPENDIX A

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

I. Federal Elected Officials

Honorable Jan Meyers (202) 225-2805
U.S. Representative
1507 Longworth Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Honorable Bob Dole (202) 224-6521
U.S. Senator
141 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Local Office: (316) 263-4956
Fourth Financial Center
100 N. Broadway
Wichita, Kansas 67202

Honorable Nancy Kassebaum (202) 224-4774
U.S. Senator
302 Russell Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Local Office: (316) 269-6251
155 N. Market
Suite 120
Wichita, Kansas 67202

II. State Elected Officials

Honorable Richard Rock (316) 442-8370
State Senator
Home National Bank Building
Suite 200
Arkansas City, KS 67005

Honorable Dorothy Higginbottom Floatman (316) 221-0267
State Representative
815 E. 9th
Winfield, KS 67156

Honorable R. Rand Rock II (316) 442-8618
State Representative
113 1/2 N. 4th St.
Arkansas City, KS 67005

III. City and County Officials

Winfield City Council:

Mailing Address: (316) 221-3060
Winfield City Hall
P.O. Box 676
Winfield, KS 67156

Max Handlin, Mayor
Judy Showalter
Steve McSpaden

Arkansas City Council:

Mailing Address: (316) 442-0280
Arkansas City Hall
P.O. Box 378
Arkansas City, KS 67005

Lee Gregg, Mayor
Jess Kindred
Mark Paton
Charles Tweedy III
Karen Zeller

Cowley County Commissioners:

Mailing Address: (316) 221-4066
Cowley County Commissioners Office
311 E. 9th
Winfield, KS 67156

Ross Sherwood, Chairman
Richard Bonfy
Robert Ireton

IV. U.S. EPA Region VII Officials

Rowena Michaels, Director (913) 551-7003
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VII
726 Minnesota Ave.
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Helen Tinson (913) 551-7003
Community Relations Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VII
726 Minnesota Ave.
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Ken Rapplean
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VII
726 Minnesota Ave.
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

(913) 551-7052

V. State Agencies

Larry Knoche
Bureau Director
Bureau of Environmental Remediation
State of Kansas
Department of Health and Environment
Forbes Field, Bldg. 740
Topeka, Kansas 66620-7500

(913) 296-1662

Rick Bean
State of Kansas
Department of Health and Environment
Forbes Field, Bldg. 740
Topeka, Kansas 66620-7500

(913) 296-1665

VI. Media

Television

KAKE TV (ABC) Ch. 10
100 North Main
Hutchinson, Kansas 67504-0190

(316) 662-5374

KSNW (NBC) Ch. 3
833 N. Main
P.O. Box 333
Wichita, Kansas 67201

(316) 265-5631

KWCH (CBS) Ch. 12
2815 E. 37th N.
P.O. Box 12
Wichita, Kansas 67201

(316) 838-1212

Arkansas City Cable TV Inc.
207 N. Summit
Arkansas City, KS 67005

(316) 442-2280

Newspaper

Arkansas City Traveler
200 E. 5th
Arkansas City, KS 67005

(316) 442-4200

Managing Editor: Stu Osterthun
Circulation: 7,200

Winfield Daily Courier
201 E. 9
Winfield, KS 67156

(316) 221-1050

Managing Editor: Tod Megredy
Circulation: 6,200

Radio

KSOK Radio
P.O. Box 917
Arkansas City, KS 67005

(316) 442-5400

WKS Radio
RR3 Box 43B
Winfield, KS 67156

(316) 221-1440

APPENDIX B

SUGGESTED LOCATION OF INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES

I. Information Repository

Strother Field Industrial Park (316) 442-4470
Terminal Building
P.O. Box 747
Winfield, KS 67156

Contact: Fred Tupper
Hours: Monday - Saturday: 8 - 5 p.m.
Sunday: Closed

II. Public Meeting Facilities

Strother Field Industrial Park (316) 442-4470
Terminal Building
P.O. Box 747
Winfield, KS 67156

Contact: Fred Tupper
Seating Capacity: 50

Cowley County Developmental Services Building (316) 221-6140
Fourth and D Street
Strother Field Industrial Park
Winfield, Kansas 67156

Contact: Laura McGrue
Seating Capacity: 40