

**Air National Guard
Environmental Restoration Program**

**FINAL
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN**

for the
Combat Readiness Training Center
Mississippi Air National Guard, Gulfport-Biloxi International Airport
Gulfport, Mississippi



May 2011

**Prepared for the Air National Guard
Department of the Air Force
3501 Fetchet Avenue
Joint Base Andrews, MD 20762-5157**

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Submitted to:

**Air National Guard Readiness Center
Environmental Division
3501 Fetchet Avenue
Joint Base Andrews, MD 20762-5157**

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Table of Contents

	Page
RECORD OF REVISIONS	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ES-1
1.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN	1-1
2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION	2-1
2.1 Base History	2-1
2.2 Site Location/Description	2-2
2.3 Base Environmental Setting.....	2-4
3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM	3-1
3.1 Background.....	3-1
3.2 Role of the Federal, State, and Local Government.....	3-3
3.3 Site History and Cleanup Activities.....	3-3
3.3.1. Site 1 - Former Fire Training Area	3-4
3.3.2. Site 2 - Former Bulk Fuel Storage Area	3-5
3.3.3. Site 3 - Former Motor Pool Area	3-7
3.3.4. Additional Non-IRP Sites	3-7
4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND	4-1
4.1 Community Profile.....	4-1
4.2 History of Community Involvement.....	4-1
4.3 Community Relations	4-2
4.4 Key Community Concerns.....	4-3
4.5 Summary of Communication Needs.....	4-3
4.6 Non-IRP Issues	4-3
5.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	5-1
5.1 Objectives	5-1
5.2 Planned Outreach Activities	5-1
5.3 Completed Outreach Activities.....	5-2
Appendix A	Community Interview Questions and Responses
Appendix B	Key Contacts
Appendix C	Federal, State, and Local Elected Officials
Appendix D	Media Contacts
Appendix E	Meeting and Repository Locations
Appendix F	Glossary

List of Figures

	Page
Figure 1 Location of the CRTC within Gulfport, Mississippi	2-1
Figure 2 Location of the CRTC within Mississippi	2-3
Figure 3 Location of the Identified IRP Sites 1, 2, and 3, and the Small Arms Range at the CRTC.....	3-4

List of Acronyms

ANG	Air National Guard
AR	Administrative Record
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
COE	Corps of Engineers
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CRTC	Combat Readiness Training Center
DD	Decision Document
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DRO	Diesel Range Organics
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
FS	Feasibility Study
GBIA	Gulfport-Biloxi International Airport
GRO	Gasoline Range Organics
IR	Information Repository
IRAO	Interim Remedial Action Operations
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
JP-4	Jet Propulsion Fuel No. 4
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LTM	Long Term Monitoring
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MDEQ	Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
MS	Mississippi
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
NFA	No Further Action
NFRAP	No Further Response Action Planned
NPR	National Public Radio
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PP	Proposed Plan
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SI	Site Inspection
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TRG	Target Remediation Goal

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) has been prepared for the Combat Readiness Training Center (CRTC) of the Mississippi Air National Guard (ANG) located at the Gulfport-Biloxi International Airport (GBIA), in Gulfport, Mississippi (MS). The 209th Civil Engineer Squadron and the 255th Air Control Squadron are tenants at the CRTC. This CIP is designed to facilitate two-way communication between the ANG and the communities surrounding the CRTC regarding its environmental cleanup program. The CRTC will utilize the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to keep residents informed of environmental conditions on site and to provide the opportunity for public involvement.

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) is a Department of Defense (DoD) wide effort to identify possible environmental contamination that may have resulted from past practices, accidents or incidents at DoD installations nationwide and abroad. The ANG executes its Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) in support of the overall DoD effort. The ERP includes the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP). The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) supports the implementation of the DERP and this CIP. Overall administration of the DERP and implementation of the community outreach steps outlined in the CIP are the responsibility of the ANG.

In support of its primary mission, the CRTC has stored and used various types of hazardous materials during its history, including fuels, oils, paints and solvents. Although some of the ANG's historical operations have resulted in the storage and use of hazardous materials, not all of these operations relate to IRP sites.

The CRTC began conducting activities under the IRP in July 1988. There are a total of three IRP sites associated with the CRTC that were identified in the Preliminary Assessment (PA) Report, which was completed in November 1988.

Long term monitoring is on-going at Site 1 – Former Fire Training Area and the February 2009 Remedial Process Optimization Report recommended that an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) be conducted for the site. MDEQ has provided the ANG with a no further action (NFA) letter with respect to the Corps of Engineers (COE) leased portion of Site 2 – Former Bulk Fuel Storage Area (November 2008). The residential portion of Site 2 remains an active site with remedial actions (i.e., air sparging) underway. The air sparging activity has been temporarily suspended pending the completion of a vapor intrusion study. Remediation activities at Site 3 – Former Motor Pool Area have been completed and the site has been closed with approval from the MDEQ in an NFA letter (December 1992).

During the update to this CIP, 23 of the 24 local community members interviewed expressed positive thoughts about having the ANG in the community. Respondents specifically commented that the ANG provides many economic benefits to the area, is a source of active volunteers in the community, and is a valuable asset in a time of crisis or emergency response situation.

The majority of the 24 community respondents did not express environmental, safety and/or health concerns. Three respondents did express concerns. One respondent was concerned that the cleanup actions being taken were superficial and not actually helping. Another respondent was concerned generally about the noise coming from the CRTC. The third respondent stated that they may have concerns if they had more information about the cleanup activity. Most respondents, both those with prior knowledge of the cleanup activities and those made aware of the cleanup during the interview, were interested in learning more about actions that are being taken. Based on their feedback, the appropriate outreach measures to take include distributing targeted newsletters via regular mail or electronically through e-mail (preferred). Providing a static source of basic information via an ANG website is also recommended to further enhance the effectiveness of community outreach efforts.

1.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) has been prepared for the Combat Readiness Training Center (CRTC) of the Mississippi Air National Guard (ANG) located at the Gulfport-Biloxi International Airport (GBIA), in Gulfport, Mississippi (MS). This CIP serves as an update to the June 2001 Community Relations Plan (CRP) and is designed to facilitate two-way communication between the ANG and the communities surrounding the CRTC regarding its environmental cleanup program. The CRTC will utilize the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to keep residents informed of environmental conditions on site and to provide the opportunity for public involvement.

Appropriate and effective communication, as well as the timely exchange of information, is fundamental to maintaining community understanding and support for the ANG and to ensure the success of the community outreach program. ANG personnel should utilize this CIP to keep residents and the surrounding communities informed of ongoing and planned environmental cleanup activities at the CRTC. This CIP also outlines how the CRTC will provide the public with opportunities to express their concerns and receive feedback from the CRTC.

Section 2 of this CIP provides a Site Description, which includes background and history of the CRTC. Section 3 provides background on the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) and an overview of cleanup activities that have occurred at the ERP sites at the CRTC. Section 4, Community Background, provides a community profile, history of community relations, community interview methodology and summary, and identifies priority issues that surfaced during the community interview process. Section 5, Community Involvement Objectives and Activities, presents the potential outreach activities intended to respond to community concerns and communication needs.

Appendices A – F provide information on available resources and community interview response data. Appendix A is a detailed summary of the 24 Community Interviews and Responses. Appendix B lists Key Contacts associated with community outreach activities. Appendix C provides the current Federal, State, and Local Elected Officials for the Harrison County and Gulfport communities. Appendix D lists Media Contacts in the area. Appendix E provides the name and address of Meeting and Repository Locations; and Appendix F includes a Glossary to aid in understanding the different elements of the ERP and this plan.

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2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Base History

The CRTC of the Mississippi ANG is located at the GBIA in Gulfport, MS, in south-central Harrison County as shown in Figure 1. The GBIA is a joint civil-military airport located five miles east of downtown Gulfport, MS.

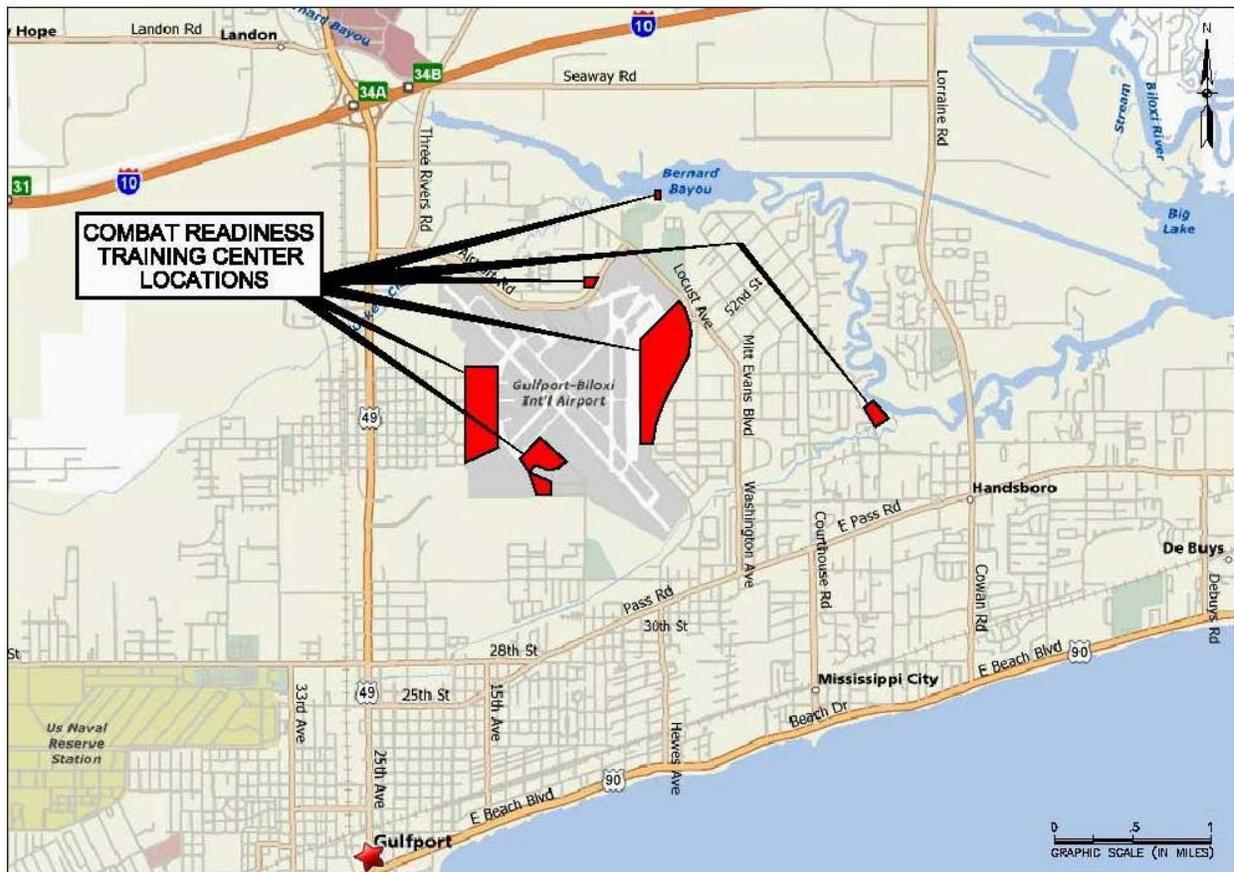


Figure 1. Location of the CRTC within Gulfport, Mississippi

Note: Refer to Figure 3 for the location of the IRP sites

The CRTC of the Mississippi ANG currently occupies multiple parcels of land at the GBIA and formerly occupied a small parcel of land that is separate from both the GBIA and CRTC. The largest parcel is approximately 220 acres located in the east quadrant of the GBIA and is occupied by the CRTC main compound. The CRTC shares ramp and runway space with the GBIA. The 209th Civil Engineer Squadron and the 255th Air Control Squadron are tenants at the CRTC. The second parcel of land is separate from the CRTC main compound to the west of the GBIA. The second parcel is an approximately 200 acre parcel that is used for fire, police and military training. The third parcel of land is the small arms range, located at the southern end of the airport. The fourth parcel of land to the north and across Airport Road is the current Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant Storage Yard. The fifth parcel of land to the north of the CRTC main compound on Bernard Bayou is the Marine Fuel Transfer Dock. The final parcel of land is

a 6 acre parcel that is one mile east of the CRTC, outside of Base property, and was used for bulk fuel storage. The site is no longer leased by the CRTC and is now privately owned.

In 1941, the City of Gulfport leased land to the U.S. government that established a U.S Army Airfield Pilot Training Center on the site. The U.S. government retained the lease until 1949, when the airfield was returned to the City of Gulfport. In 1952, the ANG leased approximately 210 acres of land from the City of Gulfport and in 1954 the training center was established. The training center supported the operations of deployed ANG units. The training center expanded in 1963 with the establishment of the 173rd Air Base Squadron. In 1971, the 173rd Air Base Squadron became the 225th Combat Communication Squadron and the 173rd Civil Engineering Squadron was established at the Base. The ANG expanded in the mid-1980s by leasing an additional and contiguous 33 acres of land from the airport to be used as a military fuel depot.

The 225th Combat Communications Squadron was redesignated to the 255th Tactical Control Squadron in 1987 and then became the 255th Air Control Squadron in 1992. Most recently, the 173rd Civil Engineering Squadron was renamed as the 209th Civil Engineer Squadron. Both the 255th Air Control Squadron and the 209th Civil Engineer Squadron remain as tenants to the CRTC.

The mission of the CRTC is to provide a year-round integrated, realistic training environment (air space, ranges, systems, facilities, and equipment) for ANG units to enhance their combat readiness and capability. The CRTC is a training facility only and has no permanently assigned aircraft. Approximately 20,000 personnel train at the CRTC every year. There are approximately 72 military and 80 civilian full-time personnel that work at the CRTC. In support of its mission, the CRTC has stored and used various types of hazardous materials during its history. Although some of the CRTC's historical operations have resulted in the storage and use of hazardous materials, not all of these operations relate to IRP sites.

2.2 Site Location/Description

The CRTC is located on the eastern side of the airport property. The GBIA is located in south-central Harrison County in the southeastern corner of Mississippi, approximately 5 miles east of downtown Gulfport. The location of the CRTC within the State of Mississippi is provided in Figure 2.

The GBIA is located on Airport Road, between Highway 49 and Washington Avenue, southeast of Interstate 10. The airport consists of 1,700 acres and has two runways. The airport is owned and operated by the Gulfport Biloxi Regional Airport Authority. Property to the west and east of the airport is largely residential with commercial areas, such as restaurants, hotels, and a golf course. Land to the north and south is also developed with residences and businesses, although not as densely as to the east and west.



Figure 2. Location of the CRTC within Mississippi
(Source: Online Atlas, 2009)

2.3 Base Environmental Setting

The CRTC is located on relatively flat coastal plain with an elevation of approximately 25 feet above mean sea level. The northern edges of the Base slope downward toward Bernard Bayou, which is three quarters of a mile from the Base. The southern edge of the CRTC slopes downward toward Brickyard Bayou and Mississippi Sound. Soils at the CRTC fall into four series: Ocilla loamy sand, Poarch fine sand loam, Sulfaquepts, and Plummer loamy sand. Overall, the soil is fine-grained soil with expected low soil permeability; however, native soil characteristics in the vicinity of the Base may have been modified due to construction areas.

According to the January 2005 Final Addendum Remedial Investigation Report for Sites 1 and 2, coastal Mississippi is home to 20 threatened, endangered or candidate species and 14 are known to occur in Harrison County; however, there are no known habitats critical to endangered species located within the vicinity of the CRTC or the GBIA. Two endangered species (i.e., Brown Pelican and Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle) and two threatened species (i.e., Bald Eagle and Loggerhead Sea Turtle) tend to live and feed at in shore coastal waters or near shorelines and open water. Bernard Bayou may provide habitat for these four species.

Surface water at the CRTC flows north via drainage ditches and eventually empties into Bernard Bayou. Bernard Bayou flows to the east into the Biloxi River, which eventually flows to the Mississippi Sound and the Gulf of Mexico.

The predominant source of fresh water in Mississippi is groundwater. In coastal counties, all water needed for public supply, agriculture, industrial, and commercial use is drawn from groundwater. As described in the Final Addendum Remedial Investigation Report for Sites 1 and 2, the majority of groundwater is obtained from two regional aquifers, the Graham Ferry and Pascagoula aquifers. Both of these regional aquifers underlie the CRTC. The water table aquifer is known as the Pamlico aquifer which also underlies the CRTC. Although the Citronelle aquifer is the predominant water table aquifer in the region, it was not encountered during the Site Investigation or the Remedial Investigation activities. Both the Graham Ferry and Pascagoula regional aquifers are used for domestic, industrial, and public water supply, both have individual bed thickness that range from 10 to 270 feet, with an average thickness of 65 feet and are surrounded by confining layers of clay. In addition, both aquifers contain well fields operated by the city of Gulfport for water supply to the GBIA and the CRTC. The Pamlico aquifer is the uppermost aquifer and ranges in thickness from 0 to 75 feet. It is used locally for irrigation and limited water supply. As described in the Final Addendum Remedial Investigation Report for Sites 1 and 2, in many areas, this water has become contaminated with sewage or other potentially harmful constituents, has a rotten egg odor and brown tint, and is of insufficient quality for drinking water.

The CRTC and surrounding area predominantly obtains drinking water from the public water supply system. The City of Gulfport obtains potable water from deep wells in freshwater aquifers near the Base, specifically the Graham Ferry and Pascagoula aquifers. At the time of the Final Addendum Remedial Investigation Report for Sites 1 and 2, 40 water wells were identified within a 1-mile radius of Sites 1 and 2; however, due to the poor quality of the groundwater in the Pamlico aquifer the identified wells are not used for drinking water.

The climate of the Gulfport area is characterized by hot summers and mild winters. The average summer temperature is 90.3 degrees Fahrenheit, and the average winter temperature is 44.7 degrees Fahrenheit. July is normally the wettest month and October is the driest with averages of 6.92 and 2.85 inches of rainfall, respectively. The average annual precipitation is 65.2 inches, and the average snowfall is only trace amounts.

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3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

3.1 Background

The ANG's ERP is a nationwide effort to identify possible environmental contamination that may have resulted from past practices, accidents or incidents at ANG Bases and other facilities. This contamination would have occurred many years ago when limited knowledge existed of the potential environmental consequences associated with the routine disposal or accidental spills of waste oils, cleaning solvents, fuels, paint, paint thinners and similar potentially harmful substances. If contamination is discovered that may pose a threat to human health or the environment, steps are taken to minimize, contain, control, or when necessary, clean up that contamination.

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), which funds the ERP, established the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) in 2001 to manage any environmental issues arising from unexploded ordnances and discarded munitions. Many military installations, including the CRTC, have both IRP and MMRP sites that are undergoing response actions. The CRTC has two MMRP sites, one at Site 1 – Former Fire Training Site and one at the Firing and Buttress location (on the same parcel as Site 1). Phase 2 MMRP activities are underway.

The IRP is divided into the following phases:

- Preliminary Assessment (PA);
- Site Inspection (SI);
- Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA);
- Remedial Investigation (RI);
- Focused Feasibility Study/Feasibility Study (FFS/FS);
- Proposed Plan (PP) and Decision Document (DD) or Record of Decision (ROD);
- Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA);
- Long Term Monitoring (LTM) (if applicable);
- No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document (NFRAP DD); and
- Closure.

During a PA it is determined if past operations may have contributed to some form of environmental contamination and where such contamination might exist. This determination is made primarily through interviews with past and present employees and an extensive review of historical and operational records.

If the PA indicates some form of contamination may exist, a SI is conducted. This second phase involves actual on-site investigation, including analyses of soil, surface and groundwater samples. The purpose of the SI is to confirm the presence or absence of contaminants.

If at any time it is determined that contamination poses an immediate threat to human health or the environment, prompt action is taken to contain, control or minimize the contaminants. In the event that an immediate corrective action is necessary, a FFS or an EE/CA may be initiated to determine the appropriate rapid response measure to be taken.

If contamination is present and it does not pose an immediate threat, a RI is conducted. This phase involves far more detailed studies than those conducted in the SI. It is in the RI that an attempt is made to define the precise nature and extent of the contamination. During the RI, if groundwater is affected, extensive hydrogeological studies may be conducted to determine the direction and rate of contaminant migration. The FS establishes cleanup criteria and develops cleanup alternatives. A number of alternatives are evaluated according to technical feasibility, cost effectiveness, regulatory requirements, environmental impact, and community desires. The ultimate purpose of the FS is to identify alternative remediation methods and recommend a preferred remedial or cleanup alternative.

In a PP all of the remedial alternatives identified in the FS are presented and the preferred alternative is proposed. The PP is a brief document that provides the rationale for implementing the preferred remedial alternative. At this stage, public comments are formally sought. If public comments are submitted, or if oral comments are made at a public meeting, those comments and responses to them are documented in a DD or ROD. These documents identify the selected alternative (cleanup action) based on the technical assessment of conditions at the site and the consideration of public comments.

The RD and RA phase comes after a decision has been made, with public participation, on which cleanup alternative to pursue. This is the phase where actual on-site cleanup is conducted to eliminate or, at a minimum, reduce the contamination to a level that will protect public health and the environment. Often, to ensure success, sites are monitored for an extended period of time, under a LTM program.

Once the ANG is confident that the cleanup has been successful and has the concurrence of state and/or federal regulatory officials, the site can be closed. Closing a site means that no further remedial action is required.

At the conclusion of any phase within the program, with the concurrence of the appropriate state and, at times, federal regulatory agency, a DD can be issued to indicate any of the following:

- 1) That no potentially contaminated sites were identified during the PA and no further action is warranted; or
- 2) That studies of the sites confirm that no contamination is present or, if present, that no threat to human health or the environment is posed – therefore no further action is warranted; or
- 3) Following remedial action (site cleanup), the site meets or exceeds federal and state environmental standards and no further action is required.

Public participation throughout this process is actively encouraged by the ANG and the CRTC. The concerns of local residents are an integral part of the decision-making process throughout the ERP.

3.2 Role of the Federal, State, and Local Government

The ERP sites at the CRTC are regulated according to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). In addition, the risk-based criteria for site evaluation and remediation of the Mississippi Brownfield Voluntary Cleanup and Redevelopment Program (i.e., Brownfield Program) are being followed. All ERP activities at the CRTC are designed to comply with both the Mississippi Brownfield Program and CERCLA guidance.

At the federal level, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for implementing the CERCLA regulations. The ANG is responsible for implementing the ERP which reflects, DoD, Air Force and ANG policies.

At the state level, the MDEQ provides direct regulatory oversight of the ERP program at the CRTC. The MDEQ is involved in all stages of the ERP and has ultimate authority to determine that an ERP site can be closed. Appendix B provides contact information for the MDEQ representative involved in the ERP program at the CRTC.

3.3 Site History and Cleanup Activities

Past and present operations at the CRTC have involved use and disposal of hazardous materials, including fuels, oils, lubricants, paints, paint thinners, and solvents. There are a total of three IRP sites that have been identified at the CRTC. Active cleanup activities are underway at Sites 1 and 2 and Site 3 was closed in 1992.

The location of the three IRP sites at the CRTC is provided in Figure 3. IRP Site 1 is located on the parcel of land that is located to the northwest of the GBIA. Site 2 is located on the parcel of land formerly leased by the CRTC that is one mile east, and separate from, the CRTC. Site 3 is located on the CRTC.

A PA was completed in November 1988 regarding past training exercises and disposal practices at the CRTC. As a result of the assessment, three sites were identified as warranting further investigation: Site 1 – Former Fire Training Area, Site 2 – Former Bulk Fuel Storage Area, and Site 3 – Former Motor Pool Area.

Three sites were examined during a SI completed in December 1992. The results of the SI included Sites 1 and 2 being recommended for further investigation and Site 3 being recommended to have a DD prepared for no further action. The DD for NFA at Site 3 was finalized in February 1993. An abbreviated RI was conducted in 1994 at Site 2, and a Supplemental SI was conducted at both Sites 1 and 2 in 1997.

A Pilot Study and Interim RA on the leased portion of Site 2 were conducted in 2001. An air sparging system was installed and activated and five additional monitoring wells were installed. This action was followed by long-term monitoring and operation and maintenance activities for

the leased portion of Site 2, and Addendums 1 (residential portion only) and 2 (residential and leased portions) to the 1994 RI for Sites 1 and 2, in 2001 and 2004, respectively. An Interim Remedial Action Operations (IRAO) and IRAO Addendum for Sites 1 and 2 were performed in 2006 and 2007, respectively. In 2008, IRAO Addendum 2 for Sites 1 and 2 was performed.

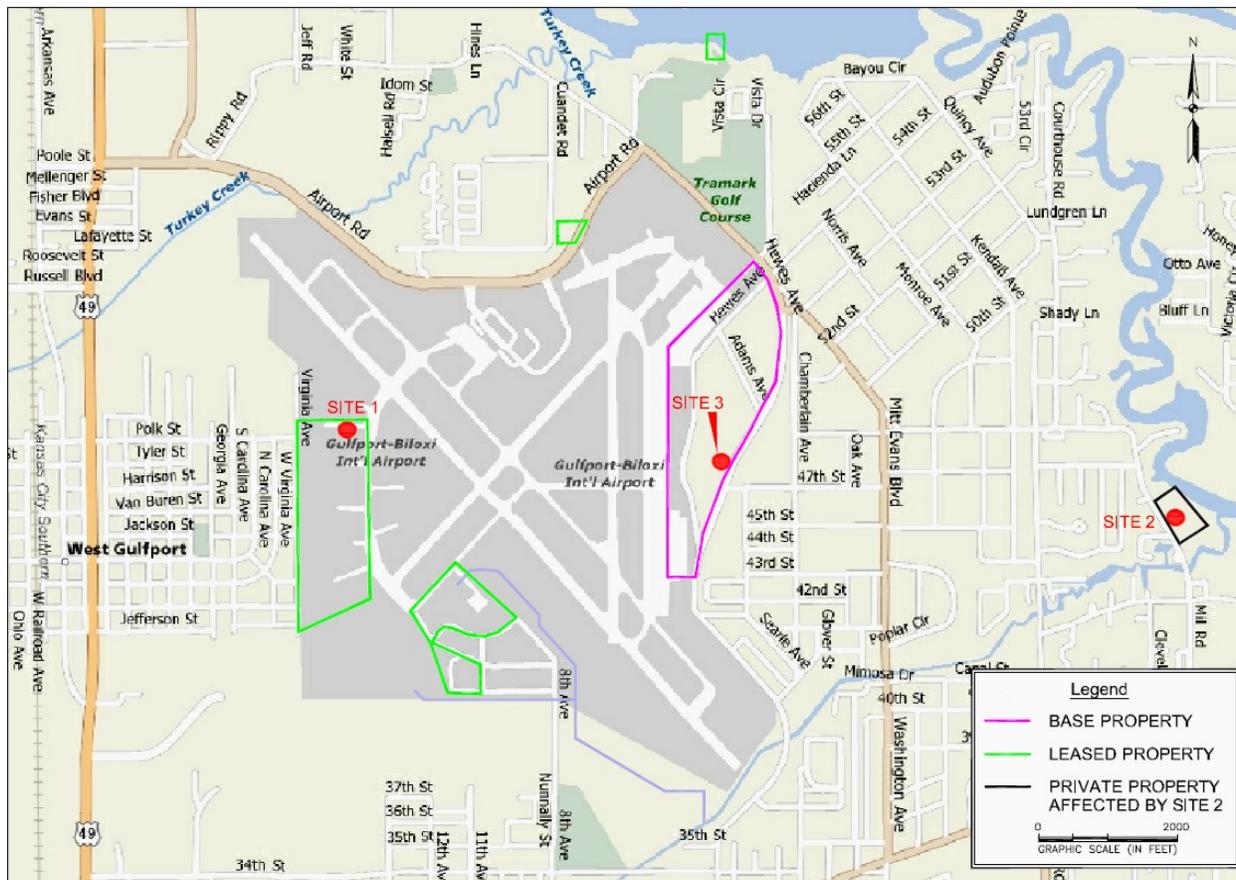


Figure 3. Location of the Identified IRP Sites 1, 2, and 3, and the Small Arms Range at the CRTC

The CRTC is in the process of conducting groundwater cleanup activities at Sites 1 and 2. Both sites have a No Further Action (NFA) decision recommended for soils. Neither of the sites presents a threat to public health and safety. A brief description of the identified sites is provided in the following paragraphs.

The IRP technical documents referenced throughout this CIP provide additional details regarding the types of contaminants and the extent of the contamination at each IRP site. They are available for public review at the Administrative Record file located at the CRTC Environmental Management Office. Contact information for the CRTC Environmental Manager is provided in Appendix B.

3.3.1. Site 1 - Former Fire Training Area

The Former Fire Training Area is located on property that is leased by the CRTC from the GBIA, is separate from the main CRTC compound, and is located to the northwest of the GBIA.

The site is bordered by an unused taxiway east of the site, an unused aircraft parking ramp to the north, and wooded and marshy areas to the south and west. The area was historically used for fire training exercises, consisting of an unlined open pit, approximately 80 ft across and about 12 to 18 inches deep, and use to contain flammable materials and water, foam, or other extinguishing agents for fire training exercises. In addition, the charred remains of an airplane were located at the center of the pit. The burn pit frequently contained standing water that would drain to an intermittent waterway and then north into Turkey Creek.

It is documented that the training area was used from 1972, and possibly since 1954, until June 1988. Site 1 was used for one or two fire training events per month with two to four burns per event. Burns were conducted by flooding the pit with water and then floating several hundred gallons of jet fuel on top of the water. An estimated 27,000 gallons of jet fuel were used per year. Petroleum-impacted soils at Site 1 have been remediated by excavation and off-site treatment to reach levels below the applicable action levels. The soil cleanup activities at this site were completed in March 2001, and the site consists of a grass-covered field.

On July 2, 2008, IRAO Addendum 2 (the most recent investigation) was completed for Sites 1 and 2. IRAO Addendum 2 included direct-push groundwater screening, monitoring well installation and the collection of one round of groundwater samples for analysis of contaminants of concern. Additionally, biodegradation and oxidant demand data were collected from existing and newly installed wells for evaluation of remedial action alternatives.

Benzene exceeded the Federal National Primary Drinking Water Standards Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) in one groundwater monitoring well (MW1-1) at Site 1. Based on groundwater data from monitoring wells and groundwater screening data from direct-push probes, the vertical extent of benzene contamination consists of an approximate 30 ft by 20 ft area extending laterally from monitoring well MW1-1. The benzene screening data from discrete intervals indicated that benzene contamination does not extend past the total depth of MW1-1.

Total petroleum hydrocarbons-diesel range organics (TPH-DRO) were detected in monitoring wells MW1-1 and MW1-2 below the Tier 1 Target Remediation Goal (TRG). TPH-DRO was not detected in any other well sampled. TPH-gasoline range organics (GRO) were only detected in MW-101, which is below the Tier 1 TRG.

The 2009 Remedial Process Optimization Report recommended that an EE/CA be completed for Site 1 and that long term monitoring should be continued. All other identified remediation activities are completed.

3.3.2. Site 2 - Former Bulk Fuel Storage Area

The Former Bulk Fuel Storage Area is located approximately one mile east of the CRTC on a parcel of property formerly leased from the City of Gulfport by the CRTC. The parcel is separate from the main CRTC compound with private owners between the parcel and the CRTC compound. The site is bounded on the north by Bernard Bayou and on the south by Mill Road and Shell Drive. A marina is located southeast of the site boundary. Residential properties are located adjacent to the site as well as to the northwest and south edges of the site.

The site was used as a storage area for fuels from 1943 until approximately 1989. During that time, the site contained two 25,000-gallon and one 440,000-gallon aboveground fuel tanks (ASTs), which were installed in 1943 and 1973, respectively. The two 25,000-gallon ASTs were used to supply aviation fuel to the flightlines at the CRTC and to neighboring Keesler Air Force Base. The two ASTs and their underground piping were removed in 1974. Reportedly, the tank bottom sludges from the demolished ASTs were buried within the bermed areas, which were subsequently regraded. Small releases of aviation fuel occurred from daily maintenance of the ASTs over a 27-year period. In addition, approximately 2,000 gallons of aviation fuel were reportedly spilled in the mid-1960s during a fuel transfer operation. The 440,000-gallon AST was used to store jet propulsion fuel No. 4 (JP-4). An earthen berm was constructed around this AST for spill containment. This AST and its underground piping were removed in 1993.

Site 2 consists of two adjacent portions: an eastern portion leased by the Corps of Engineers (COE) for the ANG (2/3 of the site), and a western portion (1/3 of the site), which includes two residential lots with two-story homes. The residential portion of Site 2 was formerly leased by the COE and returned to the original property owner in the early 1990s.

The COE leased portion of Site 2 is an open field and mostly covered with grass and brush, with no above-ground structures at the site. The residential portion of Site 2 contains the two residences mentioned above.

The most recent investigation, IRAO Addendum 2, included the collection and analysis of groundwater samples from the residential portion of Site 2. Biodegradation and oxidant demand data were collected for evaluation of remedial action alternatives. During IRAO Addendum 2 activities, the previously installed and operated air sparging system at the COE leased portion of Site 2 was removed. The air sparging system operated from 2001 to 2005. Collection and analysis of groundwater samples from the leased portion of Site 2 showed contaminant levels below cleanup criteria levels. MDEQ has provided the ANG with a NFA letter (November 2008) with respect to the leased portion of Site 2.

In the residential portion of Site 2, benzene exceeded the MCL in three groundwater monitoring wells. TPH-DRO and TPH-GRO concentrations exceeded the Tier 1 TRGs in four monitoring wells. Ethylbenzene exceeded the MCL in one groundwater monitoring well. The Draft Technical Memorandum (September 2008) reported that the lateral extent of TPH DRO, TPH-GRO, and ethylbenzene has yet to be fully delineated.

The 2009 Remedial Process Optimization Report recommended that an EE/CA be completed for the residential area of Site 2 and that long term monitoring should be continued. As part of the EE/CA, the plume delineation would be completed at Site 2.

The residential portion of Site 2 remains an active site with remedial actions (i.e., air sparging) underway; however, the air sparging activity has been temporarily suspended pending the completion of a vapor intrusion study.

3.3.3. Site 3 - Former Motor Pool Area

The Former Motor Pool Area is located on the CRTC compound, to the east of Building 68. The site consists of an open grassy field. The site was in use as a motor pool and fuel storage area from 1954 until the 1990s. Formerly, the site contained a 5,000-gallon AST located within a bermed area and a fuel pump island. No further investigations were recommended for Site 3 based on the SI results. A NFRAP determination was approved for Site 3 by MDEQ in December 1992.

3.3.4. Additional Non-IRP Sites

Many military installations, including the CRTC, have both IRP and MMRP sites that are undergoing response actions. The CRTC has two MMRP sites, one at Site 1 – Former Fire Training Site and one at the Firing and Buttress Location (on the same parcel as Site 1). Phase 2 MMRP activities are underway for both MMRP sites.

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4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

4.1 Community Profile

The CRTC is located at the GBIA in Harrison County, Mississippi. Located five miles east of downtown Gulfport, the largest city near the CRTC, the City of Gulfport is a major tourist destination along the Gulf Coast with almost seven miles of man-made white sand beaches and several casinos. Gulfport and the surrounding area provide many recreational activities including: casino gaming, golfing, deep sea fishing and various other water sports. Gulfport's deep-water port handles hundreds of products including a variety of seafood and tropical fruits. As the second largest tropical fruit harbor in the nation, more bananas are shipped through Gulfport than any other port in the country.

Gulfport has a population of approximately 70,732, over one third of the total population of Harrison County, which is approximately 181,191 as of the 2009 Census Estimate. Gulfport is co-county seat with Biloxi, MS, which is the second largest city in the county. The April 2010 unemployment rate in Gulfport was 9.9%, and the median household income was \$39,733 in 2008.

Major employers in the Gulfport-Harrison County area include Keesler Air Force Base, Ingalls Shipbuilding, the Naval Construction Battalion Center, the Stennis Space Center, the Beau Rivage Casino, Halter Marine, and Gulfport Memorial Hospital.

4.2 History of Community Involvement

The CRTC is highly regarded by residents of Harrison County. The CRTC, both as a unit and through actions of individuals that make up the CRTC, is considered a valuable asset to the community. As residents of the community, CRTC personnel are involved in numerous community activities such as volunteering at Bayou View Elementary School, with the Mississippi Coastal Cleanup organization, and with the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).

A Community Relations Plan was prepared in 1995 and updated in June 2001. Each time the Community Relations Plan was prepared and updated, the ANG interviewed local members of the community. The ANG has also established an Administrative Record file located at the CRTC's Environmental Management Office. An Information Repository had also been established at the Harrison County Public Library in Gulfport, MS; however, most of the library's documents, both paper and electronic files, were lost during Hurricane Katrina. The CRTC's Environmental Management Office will be working with the Harrison County Public Library System to re-establish the Information Repository.

Throughout the multiple phases of the IRP, some documents are required to be made available for public review and advertised to the public as such. The most recent IRP documents that have been made available for public comment include:

- The Final Proposed Plan, Sites 1 and 2, Gulfport Air National Guard Base, Gulfport, Mississippi. The ANG issued the Final Proposed Plan for Sites 1 and 2 detailing remedial

action recommendations for public review and comment in March 2010. This was advertised through a public notice in the Sun Herald newspaper. The documents and information that the ANG used in making its recommendations in the Final proposed Plan were made available to the public at the CRTC Environmental Office. The 30-day public comment period ended with no public comments received. Since sufficient public interest to warrant a meeting was not expressed, a public meeting was not held.

- The Final Record of Decision, Sites 1 and 2, Gulfport Air National Guard Base, Gulfport Mississippi. The ANG issued the Final Record of Decisions for Sites 1 and 2 detailing remedial action recommendations for public review and comment in May 2010. This was also advertised through a public notice in the Sun Herald newspaper. The documents and information used in the Final Record of Decision were made available to the public at the CRTC Environmental Office. The 30-day public comment period ended with no public comments received. Since sufficient public interest to warrant a meeting was not expressed, a public meeting was not held.

4.3 Community Relations

Communication is essential to a community outreach program. Information in this section was obtained through in-person interviews with local residents, public officials, business and organization professionals, and others.

The results presented in this Plan reflect community views on environmental issues in general and the IRP at the CRTC in particular. The in-person interviews were conducted from 25-27 May 2010, with follow-up conducted via telephone. A total of 24 community members were interviewed. Appendix A provides a detailed summary of the interview questions and responses.

Twenty-three of the 24 respondents expressed positive feelings about the CRTC in the community. These respondents specifically commented that the CRTC provides many economic benefits to the area. Others mentioned that having the CRTC in the area is comforting, especially in a time of crisis or when there was a situation requiring an emergency response. Two respondents gave specific examples of CRTC personnel's contribution as volunteers to the Bayou View Elementary School and Mississippi Coastal Cleanup organization. One respondent commented that overall the CRTC is a good neighbor but he found it difficult to live near the jet noise and the sound of the Base loudspeakers that can be heard in nearby homes.

Half of the people interviewed (50%) were also actively involved in local service organizations including the City Council, Goodwill Board of Directors, Kiwanis, Environmental Justice Coalition, and Rotary Club, school groups, and local church groups.

Of the 24 total respondents, 13 reported that they or a member of the family have visited the ANG for social or special events. Participation included events such as retirement ceremonies, classes or training, funerals/arrivals of fallen soldiers, Leadership Gulf Coast activities, community outreach, family days and holiday events, and to ride in a C-130.

4.4 Key Community Concerns

The majority of community members interviewed did not express environmental, safety and/or health concerns. Of the 24 respondents, 14 were aware of the environmental cleanup efforts underway at the CRTC prior to the community interviews.

Twenty-one respondents indicated they do not have any environmental concerns related to the activities at the CRTC. Of the 3 respondents that did have concerns, the following concerns were expressed:

- Concern that the actions being taken are superficial and are not actually helping;
- Concern about the noise coming from the Base; and
- May have concerns if had more information about the activity.

When asked who they would turn if they had concerns, 15 respondents indicated that they would contact the CRTC directly with their concerns; two of the 15 respondents specifically mentioned they would contact the Commanding Officer and six of the 15 respondents stated they would contact Tammy Chandler (CRTC Environmental Officer). Two respondents said they would contact the Gulfport Fire Department and one other said they would contact the Base Fire Department. Two respondents said they would contact their Congressman. One respondent stated that they would contact their Councilman. Finally, three respondents said they were unsure who their trusted source would be.

4.5 Summary of Communication Needs

Twenty-four members of the community in and around the CRTC were interviewed to update the ANG's understanding of the community's familiarity with IRP issues. Another goal of the update is to determine what methods of communication would be most effective with the greatest variety of people. The results of the interviews are provided in a detailed summary in Appendix A of this plan.

The majority of community respondents did not express environmental, safety and/or health concerns. However, most respondents, both those with prior knowledge of the cleanup activities and those made aware of the cleanup during the interview, were interested in learning more about actions that are being taken. Based on their feedback, the appropriate outreach measures to take include distributing targeted newsletters via regular mail or electronically through e-mail (preferred) on an as needed basis. Providing a static source of basic information via an ANG website would further enhance the effectiveness of community outreach efforts. These activities would greatly improve the awareness level of the community at large.

4.6 Non-IRP Issues

During the interview process, interviewees are intentionally asked open ended questions. This is done to help them think about a variety of issues and to bring out thoughts they have with regard to the ANG, the environment, and their interest in receiving information. Because individuals have little to no familiarity with the IRP in particular, they occasionally touch on topics outside of the program. These issues will not be addressed under the IRP, but are provided below so they can be brought to the attention of the appropriate program at the CRTC. The only issue identified

by a single respondent was a concern with the general level of noise from the CRTC. The noise is from the jets flying and the loudspeakers used on Base.

5.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The ANG and the CRTC will coordinate as the lead agency responsible for the distribution of information regarding cleanup activities at the CRTC. The ANG and the CRTC will implement future community involvement activities to ensure that the community is informed throughout the remediation process, and has opportunities for meaningful involvement in decision making. As the lead agency, the ANG and the CRTC will provide the guidance and expertise for investigation and cleanup activities and will serve as the primary spokesperson after coordinating with the MDEQ.

5.1 Objectives

The objectives of this CIP are to:

- Identify concerns that the local community may have regarding the investigation and cleanup of contamination, both on the ANG property and beyond its boundaries;
- Establish effective and comprehensive mechanisms for informing the community and responding to community concerns; and
- Set forth a strategy for on-going, two-way communication between the CRTC and the community.

The activities described below are recommended to implement a community involvement strategy that addresses the above objectives. This CIP is a dynamic document that will evolve as the IRP work progresses.

5.2 Planned Outreach Activities

The following outreach activities are planned based on the input received during the interview process:

- Prepare and distribute fact sheets, information bulletins, and news releases as needed to keep people informed about current activities at the CRTC. This information could be included in an existing CRTC newsletter or website and distributed on a larger scale.
- Create and foster a good working relationship with the surrounding community using local print and electronic media by issuing timely and informative news releases, responding promptly to inquiries, and providing access to project information and interview opportunities.
- Continue to compile and maintain lists of interested individuals, groups, local media and federal, state and local officials.
- Coordinate and/or present informational materials and programs relating to the investigation and cleanup activities at events like environmental fairs, science fairs, and safety fairs, if requested.
- Maintain copies of newspaper articles.

In addition, the following outreach activities will continue to be performed by the ANG and the CRTC, as required by ANG and DoD policy:

- Establish and maintain an Information Repository (IR) and Administrative Record (AR). These documents should be available for the public to review and remain available until cleanup is completed. The CRTC has established an AR at the CRTC Environmental Management Office and is re-establishing the IR at the Harrison County Public Library, as listed in Appendix E of this CIP.
- Prepare and place display advertisements in local newspapers to announce public comment periods, public meetings, and other pertinent information. These advertisements should be published in the most widely available newspaper in the area. For the CRTC, display advertisements should be placed in the Gulfport Sun Herald. A press release to be published in local papers will be considered. It is ANG policy that notices not be placed in the legal section of the newspaper but in a local or metro section that is more widely read. These notices do not need to be a full page; rather a quarter page is effective. Finally, a public service announcement on local radio stations and television networks will also be considered.

5.3 Completed Outreach Activities

The following outreach activities have been conducted at the CRTC to date:

- A Community Relations Plan was written in 1995 and updated in June 2001.
- An IR was established (and is being re-established) at the Harrison County Public Library.
- Thirty-day Public Comment Periods occur and are publicized in the Sun Herald, giving residents the opportunity to review and comment on proposed actions.
- The CRTC has organized community events, including Family Days, holiday parties, and recreational activities.

Appendix A Community Interview Questions and Responses

During 25-27 May 2010, a representative from the Mississippi Air National Guard and a representative from the contractor conducted 24 community interviews in Gulfport and Biloxi, Mississippi. These interviews were conducted with residents and landowners in the vicinity of the Base, workers on the Base, local businesses, community members and county officials.

1. How long have you lived (or worked) in this community?

Less Than One Year	1
1-10 Years	4
11-20 Years	2
21-30 Years	6
31-40 Years	2
Greater Than 40 Years	9

Have you or a family member ever worked at the Base?

Yes	8
No	16

2. What are your thoughts on having the Base here in the community?

Twenty-three respondents expressed very positive thoughts about having the ANG in the community. Three respondents stated that the military overall, including the ANG, is an asset to the community. Four respondents added that the Base is a good employer and provides many economic benefits to the area. Two respondents gave specific examples of ANG personnel volunteering at the Bayou View Elementary School in the BOOST mentoring program and in the annual Mississippi Coastal Cleanup. Four respondents stated that having the ANG in the area is comforting, especially in a time of crisis or emergency response situation. One person commented that overall the ANG is a good neighbor but he found it difficult to live near the jet noise and the sound of the Base loudspeakers that can be heard in nearby homes.

3. Have you, or members of your family, participated in any activities at the Guard Base?

Yes	13
No	11

Of the 13 respondents that have participated in activities at the Base, they specifically noted the following events: retirement ceremonies, classes or training, funerals/arrivals of fallen soldiers, Leadership Gulf Coast activities, community outreach, family days and holiday events, and a ride in a C-130.

4. How do you currently get most of your information? Check all that apply:

Radio: 4 - National Public Radio (NPR) (1), 104.9 Talk Radio (3)

Television: 15 - CNN (2), WLOX (10), Fox News (3)

Newspapers: 15 Sun Herald

Online: 12 - "general news sites" (3); Yahoo (1), Air Force Portal (1), New York Times website (2), Washington Post website (1), Weather Channel (1), MSN (2), Sun Herald website (3), AOL Headlines (1), and Drudge Report (1)

Other: - 0

Most respondents identified television, the Sun Herald, or online news providers as their source of information. Most respondents receive their information from the newspaper, specifically the Sun Herald with television (WLOX) being the second largest information source noted. Multiple online sources were identified; with no one provider being a majority. Finally, a few of the respondents listen to the radio, with national and local stations given.

Note that some respondents gave multiple answers (e.g., television and newspaper).

5. Who is your trusted source when it comes to environmental issues?

Four respondents listed coworkers or contractors that they work with as their trusted source for environmental issues. Three respondents identified Tammy Chandler/ANG as their trusted source. Two respondents identified themselves as their trusted source, based on their job activities. Two other respondents identified city officials. Four persons said they had no trusted source. Finally, each of the following sources was noted by one person: Guard Bureau, Aveda, National Public Radio (NPR), New York Times, Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, Fire Department, WLOX, and Google.

6. Prior to this conversation, were you aware that there is an environmental cleanup underway at the Base?

Yes 14

No 10

How did you become aware of this?

Of the fourteen respondents who were aware of the environmental cleanup at the Base, six respondents knew about the cleanup through job activities. One respondent knew about the cleanup because her property is affected. Four respondents said they knew in general that there was a cleanup underway but did not know specifics or were not involved in any way. One respondent knew there had been a fuel spill, but was unaware that the cleanup was still ongoing. One respondent knew there had been fuel tanks there at one time and could see the cleanup efforts as he drove by. Finally, one respondent is a member of the Local Emergency Planning Committee and knew about the cleanup through that volunteer activity.

7. Do you have any concerns (environmental/safety/health) related to activities at the Guard Base?

Yes	3
No	21

One respondent stated that they did have concerns regarding the cleanup activity at first, but then spoke with a Base representative and no longer has any concerns.

Respondents with concerns specifically mentioned the following:

- Concern that the actions being taken are superficial and are not actually helping;
- Concerns about the noise coming from the Base; and
- May have concerns if had more information about the activity.

Who would you turn to if you had concerns?

Fifteen respondents said they would contact the ANG directly. Two of the fifteen specifically mentioned the Commanding Officer and six of the fifteen mention that they would contact Tammy Chandler, Environmental Officer (Ms. Chandler represented the ANG during the interviews). Two respondents said they would contact the Fire Department and one other said they would contact the Base Fire Department. Two respondents said they would contact their Congressman. One respondent stated that they would contact their councilman. Finally, three respondents didn't know who they would contact.

8. Are officials at the Base perceived as responsive to public concerns?

Yes	19
No	0
No opinion	5

The respondents that expressed no opinion felt that they did not have the knowledge or experience in trying to get a response from the Base to comment.

9. Have you participated in any public meetings (i.e., school board, city council, etc.) or are you currently involved in civic affairs?

Of the 24 respondents, 12 indicated that they currently participate or have participated in public meetings or civic affairs. Community involvement represented by members of the interview group includes:

- City Council;
- Children's Museum Board of Directors;
- Goodwill Board of Directors;
- Kiwanis;
- Chamber of Commerce;

- Harrison County Board of Supervisors;
- Environmental Justice Coalition;
- Gulf States Human Rights Organization;
- School Board;
- Local Emergency Planning Committee; and
- Rotary Club.

10. Would you like additional information regarding the cleanup at the Guard Base?

Yes	16
No	8

If a mailing list were to be developed, would you like to be included on the mailing list?

Yes	20
No	4

11. How do you prefer to get information about cleanup activities at the Base?

Public meetings	0
Newsletter	4
Web site	4
Newspaper articles	0
Other	14 (e-mail newsletter) 2 (did not want additional information)

How frequently would you like to receive information about the cleanup at the Guard Base?

Weekly	1
Monthly	3
Quarterly	8
Twice per year	0
Once per year	0
As needed	12
No preference	2

Note that some respondents gave multiple answers (e.g., quarterly or as needed).

12. If the Guard were to hold a public meeting to provide information about clean up activities and to give people an opportunity to ask questions or communicate their concerns, would you be interested in attending this sort of meeting?

Yes	16
No	8

What would be a convenient location for a public meeting?

Suggestions for a convenient location for a public meeting included:

- Bayou View Elementary or Middle School;
- On Base;
- Community Center (none specified);
- Junior College campus;
- City Council chambers; and
- Orange Grove area (there are many new facilities there).

13. A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) is a group sponsored by the Department of Defense that brings together different members of the community to hear about and comment on ongoing cleanup actions at military bases. Would you be interested in participating in a RAB?

Yes	4
No	16
Maybe	1

One respondent stated that he maybe interested once some additional information is received. One other respondent said that as long as information was being provided, he saw no need to join the RAB. One respondent stated that they participated in the RAB for the Air Force Base, but was not interested in this RAB.

14. Can you suggest other community members or local groups to be interviewed?

Respondents suggested that the following individuals or groups be interviewed:

- Col Wallace (Gulfport CRTC/Civil Engineering);
- Greg Haney (local realtor);
- Blakesly & Blakesly (local accountants);
- Rusty Walker (Councilman);
- As You Like It (local dress shop);
- Bayou View Hardware;
- Mr. McCoy;
- Mr. Bill Hayden;
- Mark Collins;
- William Martin (City Supervisor);
- Kim Savant (District Representative); and
- Tracy Easterling.

15. Is there anything else you would like to add?

One respondent mentioned how much she missed the ANG support of the Feed the Needy program. In the past, the ANG had allowed use of the cafeteria for meal assembly. She would like the ANG to reconsider allowing the group to use the cafeteria again. Two

respondents reiterated that the ANG is a good neighbor and knows what to do to take care of the cleanup. One respondent said he knew the ANG would “do the cleanup right.” Two respondents stated that they appreciated the ANG involvement with the local schools.

Appendix B Key Contacts

Federal and State Government Agencies

Mississippi Air National Guard

Capt Thomas Jones, Environmental Manager
Gulfport Combat Readiness Training Center
4715 Hewes Avenue, Building 12
Gulfport, MS 39507
Phone: (228) 214-6007
Thomas.jones.1@ang.af.mil

Tammy Chandler, Environmental Officer
Gulfport Combat Readiness Training Center
4715 Hewes Avenue, Building 12
Gulfport, MS 39507
Phone: (228) 214-6560
Tammy.chandler@ang.af.mil

1st Lt Ashley Gray
172nd AW/PA
Gulfport Combat Readiness Training Center Public Affairs Liaison
141 Military Drive
Jackson, MS 39232
Phone: (601) 405-8311
ashley.gray.1@ang.af.mil

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4

U.S. EPA, Region 4
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960
Phone: (404) 562-9900
Fax: (404) 562-8174

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality

Melissa McGee-Collier, Director

Phone: 601-961-5025

melissa_collier@deq.state.ms.us

Mailing address: Office of Community Engagement

MS Department of Environmental Quality

P.O. Box 2261

Jackson, MS 39225

Physical address: Melissa McGee-Collier, Director

Office of Community Engagement

MS Department of Environmental Quality

515 Amite Street

Jackson, MS 39201

Appendix C Federal, State, and Local Elected Officials

Members of Congress and Other Elected Officials

U.S. Senator Thad Cochran

Washington DC Office
113 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-2402
Phone: (202) 224-5054
<http://cochran.senate.gov/index.html>

Gulf Coast Office
2012 15th Street
Suite 451
Gulfport, MS 39501
Phone: (228) 867-9710

U.S. Representative Steven Palazzo

Washington DC Office
331 Cannon HOB
Washington, DC 20515
Phone: (202) 225-5772
Fax: (202) 225-7074
<http://palazzo.house.gov/>

Gulfport Office
1325 25th Avenue
Gulfport, MS 39501
Phone: (228) 864-7670

State Senator Tommy Gollott

Jackson Office
P. O. Box 1018
Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: (601) 359-2220
tgollott@house.ms.gov

Biloxi Office
235 Bay View Avenue
Biloxi, MS 39530
Phone: (228)374-1431

U.S. Senator Roger Wicker

Washington DC Office
555 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Main: (202) 224-6253
Fax: (202) 228-0378
<http://wicker.senate.gov/public/>

Gulfport Office
452 Courthouse Road
Suite F
Gulfport, MS 39507
Main: (228) 604-2383
Fax: (228) 896-4359

State Representative Roger Ishee (District 118)

Room: 201M6 – NC
P. O. Box 1018
Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: (601)359-9394
rishee@house.ms.gov

Gulfport Office
21 48th Street
Gulfport, MS 39507
Phone: (228) 860-3017

Governor Haley Barbour

The Office of the Governor
P.O. Box 139
Jackson, MS 39205
Phone: (601) 359-3150
Fax: (601) 359.3741
<http://www.governorbarbour.com/>

Mayor George Schloegel

Office of the Mayor

P.O. Box 1780

Gulfport, MS 39501

Phone: (228) 868-5700

[http://www.ci.gulfport.ms.us/Mayor-
Welcome.shtml](http://www.ci.gulfport.ms.us/Mayor-Welcome.shtml)

mayor@gulfport-ms.gov

The above elected officials are current as of the date of this document. Current information regarding elected officials can be obtained via the Vote-MS.org web site at the following address: <http://vote-ms.org/Officials.aspx?State=MS&Report=MS>.

Appendix D Media Contacts

Local Print and Electronic News Media

Newspapers

Sun Herald (228) 896-2100
205 Dubuys Road
Gulfport, Mississippi 39507-2837
www.sunherald.com

Biloxi-D'Iberville Press (228) 435-0720
P.O. Box 1209
Biloxi, Mississippi 39533
www.getthepress.com

The Times of Stone County (601) 928-9393
142 East Pine Avenue
Wiggins, MS 39577
<http://timesstonecounty.com/>

Television Networks

WLOX-TV: Channel 13 (228) 896-1313
208 Debuys Road
Biloxi, Mississippi 39531-3501
www.wlox.com

WXXV-TV: Channel 25 (228) 832-2525
14351 Highway 49
Gulfport, Mississippi 39503
www.wxxv25.com

WMAH: Channel 16 (601) 432-6565
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson, Mississippi 39211
www.etv.state.ms.us

Radio Stations

News Radio 104.9: 104.9 FM (228) 388-2323
286 Dubuys Road
Biloxi, Mississippi 39531
www.newsradio1049fm.com

National Public Radio (NPR): 90.3 FM
(carried by WMAH)
635 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20001
www.npr.org

(202) 414-2020

WMAH Public Broadcasting System: 90.3
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson, Mississippi 39211
www.etv.state.ms.us

(601) 432-6800

Appendix E Meeting and Repository Locations

Administrative Record:

Gulfport Combat Readiness Training Center
4715 Hewes Avenue, Building 12
Gulfport, MS 39507
Phone: (228) 214-6560

Information Repository:

Harrison County Library System
2600 24th Avenue, Trailer #6
Gulfport, MS 39503
Phone: (228) 868-1383

Public Meeting Location:

To Be Determined

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Appendix F Glossary

Glossary of Terms

Administrative Record (AR) – A file which contains all information (correspondence and documents) used by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or the ERP.

Alternative – A combination of technical and administrative methods developed and evaluated in a Feasibility Study, which can be used to address contamination at a site.

Cleanup – Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of chemicals that could affect public health or the environment. The term is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of removal or remedial responses.

Comment Period – A time period for the public to review and comment on various documents and proposed actions. At certain points in the cleanup process, a 30-day comment period is provided for the community so that they may review and comment on a proposed plan of action.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP) – Formal plan for community involvement activities at a site undergoing investigation and cleanup at an ERP site. The CIP is designed to ensure opportunities for public involvement at the site, determine activities that will provide for such involvement, and allow citizens the opportunity to learn about the site.

Decision Document (DD) – A formal published record of a significant decision made by the Air National Guard regarding a site being studied under the ERP. A DD, typically, is prepared when no further action is required at a specific site or when a method of remediation has been selected.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) – Describes the application of engineering and economic criteria to select the technology approach that most cost-effectively meets remedial objectives.

Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) – An initiative to inspect Air National Guard installations, nationwide, to determine if, as a result of past practices, accidents or incidents; any chemicals have caused environmental contamination. The ERP includes the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP). Any such contamination would have occurred many years ago when limited knowledge existed of the potential environmental consequences associated with the routine use and disposal or accidental spills of waste oils, cleaning solvents, fuels and other substances now known to be potentially harmful. If a site is discovered where contamination posing a threat to human health or the environment is present, steps are taken to contain, control or clean up that site.

Feasibility Study (FS) – An in-depth study conducted using data gathered under the RI. This study establishes cleanup objectives for a response action and from that a number of alternatives for the response are presented. The alternatives are developed based upon factors such as public health, environmental impacts, practicality of implementation, and cost.

Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) – When an immediate corrective action is necessary at a contaminated site, to protect public health or the environment, a FFS is promptly initiated to determine the appropriate rapid response measure to be implemented.

Groundwater – Water found beneath the ground's surface, it permeates subsurface soil, sand and other porous substances.

Hydrogeology – The science of examining and characterizing the way groundwater moves and behaves.

Information Repository (IR) – A place where current information related to the ERP is available for public review. To facilitate public access to this information, a public library located near the Base usually serves as the location for an IR.

Monitoring Well – A specific type of well that is drilled on or near a suspected contaminated site. These monitoring wells allow scientists to extract groundwater, from specific depths, for analyses to determine if the water is contaminated, the type of chemical involved, if any, and the level of the contamination. These wells also assist in determining the flow direction of groundwater and the speed of the flow, thus indicating the rate any contamination in the water might be spreading or migrating to other areas. These wells also assist in determining the actual physical area of a contaminated site. During cleanup of a site, groundwater extracted from these wells is analyzed to determine the rate at which the level of contamination is diminishing – an indication of how well the selected cleanup alternative is working and how long it will take for the process to return the groundwater to an acceptable state.

Preliminary Assessment (PA) – The first phase of the ERP, primarily consisting of interviews of past and present installation employees and a review of historical and operational records in an effort to determine if there is any reason to believe environmental contamination exists on the installation. If, as a result of this assessment, it is determined that further study is needed, a SI is conducted.

Record of Decision (ROD) – A formal published record of a significant decision made by the Air National Guard regarding a site being studied under the ERP. A ROD, typically, is prepared when cleanup action is required at a specific site.

Remedial Action (RA) – The actual implementation of a chosen action in order to contain, control, minimize, reduce or clean up contamination at a given site.

Remedial Design (RD) – The technical specifications and engineering design for the RA.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) – An overlapping interactive investigation and analytical study conducted for a contaminated site to determine the type(s) and the extent of the contamination present, and to establish criteria for site cleanup. It is in this phase that cleanup alternatives are identified and evaluated.

Site Inspection (SI) – The second phase of the ERP, this phase is entered if it is determined in a PA that there may be contamination at a particular site. In this phase actual on-scene inspection and analyses are used to determine if contamination does or does not exist.

Solvent – A liquid substance that is capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances.

Surface Water – Water found above ground, as opposed to groundwater, which is water found below the surface of the Earth. Surface water includes rivers, lakes, creeks, streams and puddles.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Is the primary federal agency responsible for implementing federal environmental laws and regulations and monitoring compliance with those laws and regulations.

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