

**Air National Guard
Environmental Restoration Program**

**FINAL
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN**
for the
139th Airlift Wing
Missouri Air National Guard, Rosecrans Memorial Airport,
St. Joseph, Missouri



February 2013

**Prepared for the Missouri Air National Guard
705 Memorial Drive
St. Joseph, MO 64503**

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Environmental Restoration Program**

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FOR THE

**139th Airlift Wing
Missouri Air National Guard
Rosecrans Memorial Airport
St. Joseph, Missouri**

Submitted to:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) has been prepared for the 139th Airlift Wing (AW) of the Missouri Air National Guard (ANG) located at Rosecrans Memorial Airport, St. Joseph, Missouri (MO). This CIP is designed to facilitate two-way communication between the ANG and the communities surrounding the 139th AW regarding its environmental cleanup program. The Base 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 ANG's Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) is a nationwide effort to identify possible environmental contamination that may have resulted from past practices, accidents or incidents at ANG Bases. Past and present operations at the 139th AW have involved use and disposal of hazardous materials, including fuels, oils, paints and solvents. Historically, there have been only minor spills or releases of hazardous materials at the Base, none of which required emergency response. In 1987, a Preliminary Assessment (PA) was prepared. The PA identified where and how hazardous materials were used at the Base and determined that four sites warranted further investigation. During additional investigation as part of the Site Investigation (SI) in 1993, a fifth site was identified and investigated under the ERP. One additional area, the Old Tank Farm, once contained underground fuel storage tanks to support an Army Air Field. The Old Tank Farm is located more than one half mile north of the Base and has been investigated under a different program separate from ERP activities. At this time, Sites 1, 2, 3, and 5 have been closed with State concurrence; and a request for State approval of no further action (NFA) for Site 4 was submitted in December 2012.

During the 2007 update to this CIP, all of the local community members that were interviewed expressed that the Rosecrans ANG Base is a valuable asset to the community. Respondents specifically commented that the ANG is a vital economic aspect to the community and that the ANG brings a sense of security to the community.

Although the majority of the 30 community respondents did not express environmental, safety and/or health concerns, this may be due to the fact that only 20% of them were aware of the environmental cleanup efforts underway at the Base prior to the interview. Once respondents were made aware of ongoing cleanup activities at the Base, they were very interested in learning more about actions that are being taken. Based on their feedback, the appropriate outreach measures to take include: providing periodic updates to the community via newspaper articles, targeted mailings, and occasional public meetings that are coordinated with land use and planning public meetings. These activities would greatly improve the awareness level of the community at large. Providing a static source of basic information, via an ANG or State website would further enhance the effectiveness of community outreach efforts.

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1.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) has been prepared for the 139th Airlift Wing (AW) of the Missouri Air National Guard (ANG) located at Rosecrans Memorial Airport, St. Joseph, Missouri (MO). This CIP serves as an update to the 2007 CIP, which updated the 2002 update of the original July 1992 Community Relations Plan. This CIP is designed to facilitate two-way communication between the ANG and the communities surrounding the 139th AW regarding its environmental cleanup program. The Base 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 imperative for maintaining community understanding and support for the ANG and to ensure the success of the community outreach program. Base personnel should utilize this CIP to keep residents and the surrounding communities informed of ongoing and planned environmental cleanup activities at the Base. This CIP also outlines how the 139th AW will provide the public with opportunities to express their concerns and receive feedback from the Base.

Section 2 of this CIP provides a Site Description, which includes background and history of the Base. 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 Base. 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 lists Key Contacts associated with community outreach activities. Appendix B provides the current Federal, State, and Local Elected Officials for the St. Joseph community. Appendix C lists Media Contacts in the area. Appendix D provides the name and address of Meeting and Repository Locations. Appendix E includes a reference list of Acronyms and Glossary to aid in understanding the different elements of this plan; and Appendix F is a detailed summary of the most recent Community Interviews and Responses.

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2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Base History

The 139th AW of the Missouri ANG is located at the Rosecrans Memorial Airport in St. Joseph, Missouri, as shown in Figure 1. The airport was named in honor of Sgt. Guy W. Rosecrans “and comrades” of the 153rd Aero Squadron of the U.S. Army. The flying field was the third airport in St. Joseph, Missouri to bear the name Rosecrans. In 1922 the first Rosecrans Field was opened at Lake Contrary. The second was Rosecrans Municipal Airport, which was abandoned because of its small size and its dangerous proximity to the Missouri River bluffs to its east. In 1939, the city developed a new municipal airport, the Rosecrans Memorial Airport. Two 3,000-ft runways were constructed in 1939, as well as an aircraft hangar located east of the runway intersection.

The Missouri ANG has been active at St. Joseph, Missouri since 1945. The ANG unit in St. Joseph, Missouri, was one of the first to be federally recognized in the country. The Missouri ANG began as the 437th Bombardment Squadron that was reassigned to the United States at the conclusion of World War II in December 1945. The 437th Bombardment Squadron was re-designated as the 180th Bombardment Squadron and was assigned to the 131st Fighter Group headquartered in St. Louis. Rosecrans Field was designated as the home station for the 180th Bombardment Squadron in 1946. In 1952, the Missouri River flooded the airport, badly damaging many of the temporary buildings constructed during WWII. During the 1952 flood, the Missouri river changed channels; the active channel of the Missouri River is now located northeast of the airport. Browning Lake formed in the abandoned meander channel to the south of the airport.

The unit became the 139th Air Transport Group in 1962 and began flying C-97 aircraft worldwide. In 1976 the 139th was re-designated, becoming the 139th Tactical Airlift Group, and was equipped with C-130 aircraft. In 1984, the Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center (AATTC) officially began operations at the Base. The mission of the AATTC is to provide current academic and combat flying training tactics to airlift air crews of the Air Guard, Air Force Reserve, active duty Air Force, sister services and allied nations.

In 1992, the 139th unit designation was changed to the 139th Airlift Group. This change was due to the reorganization and re-designations of the Air Force’s major commands. In 1993, the 139th Airlift Group was reassigned from Air Combat Command to Air Mobility Command.

During July 1993, the Base was evacuated due to a threat of flooding. During this period, the 139th Airlift Group activated the Crisis Action Team to respond to St. Joseph losing their water supply. On 25 July 1993, the levee protecting Rosecrans Memorial Airport broke and the Base quickly flooded to a depth of nine feet. On 14 and 15 August 1993, during the August Unit Training Assembly, a massive cleanup of the Base began. Long term plans to relocate the Base, beyond the 100-year flood plain are underway. Base relocation is expected to occur over a 20-year, or longer, timeframe.



Figure 1. Location of the 139th Airlift Wing within St. Joseph, Missouri

(Source: Image©2007 DigitalGlobe)
(Image Scale: 1 inch = 2000 feet)

In 1995, the 139th Airlift Group was re-designated to the 139th AW. Eight C-130H2.5 aircraft are maintained on a regular basis out of the 139th AW.

2.2 Site Location/Description

The 139th AW, Missouri ANG, is located at the Rosecrans Memorial Airport, which is located in northwestern Missouri, approximately 60 miles north of Kansas City, 4 miles southwest of St. Joseph, Missouri, and 1.5 miles west-northwest of Elwood, Kansas. The location of the 139th AW is shown in Figure 2. The Rosecrans Memorial Airport is adjacent to U.S. Highway 36, the main road between Elwood and St. Joseph. The airport is owned and operated by the City of

Saint Joseph. The Base is located on the east side of the airport and consists of a total of 42 buildings (32 industrial and 10 administrative) totaling 309,000 square feet with no transient housing or billeting. The parcel of land occupied by the 139th AW is jointly owned, 54 acres are owned by the federal government and 47 acres are leased from the City of St Joseph. A 190-acre drop zone is located to the west of Runway 13. The drop zone area consists of property leased from both the airport and private land owners. Day-to-day activities are managed by 352 full-time personnel. This increases to 997 personnel during the unit training drills conducted one weekend each month.

Rosecrans Memorial Airport consists of approximately 1,708 acres of land. Approximately 440 acres are leased to tenant farmers for agricultural purposes. Approximately 800 acres of land are dedicated to airport operations. An additional 100 acres are designated for industrial purposes. The airport controls approximately 36 acres in the southern portion of the runway protection zone, where closely supervised neighboring contract farmers provide more than 15% of the annual airport revenue.

A 1952 flood resulted in the Missouri River changing channels; the active channel of the Missouri River is now located northeast of the airport. Browning Lake was formed in the Bellemont Bend and Elwood Bend portions of the river channel. The new channel physically separated the land mass of the City of St. Joseph from the airport. A bridge and highway were constructed to connect the two.

The city of Elwood, Kansas, is located south of Browning Lake. The surrounding area consists primarily of a residential community with a few light industrial and commercial facilities. Land uses in the immediate vicinity of the Base consist of agricultural, industrial, recreational and rural residential. The Rosecrans Memorial Airport runway system covers all land for nearly one mile west of the Base.

2.3 Surface Water and Groundwater

The 139th AW is located on the relatively level and roughly one-mile wide Missouri River floodplain, approximately 813 feet above mean sea level. The Base is located on a point bar within an abandoned meander of the Missouri River. The meander channel was abandoned during major flooding in 1952 and formed Browning Lake when the river cut its present channel. Manmade levees were later constructed to control flooding.

Another flood inundated the airfield in 1993. Flood conditions affected the distribution of sediment throughout the Base; thus, the pre-flood soil test results are not considered representative of current surrounding area conditions.

The old Missouri River channel, now known as Browning Lake, lies within 700 feet of the southern Base boundary. The lake serves as a recreational area for boaters, fishermen and waterfowl hunters.

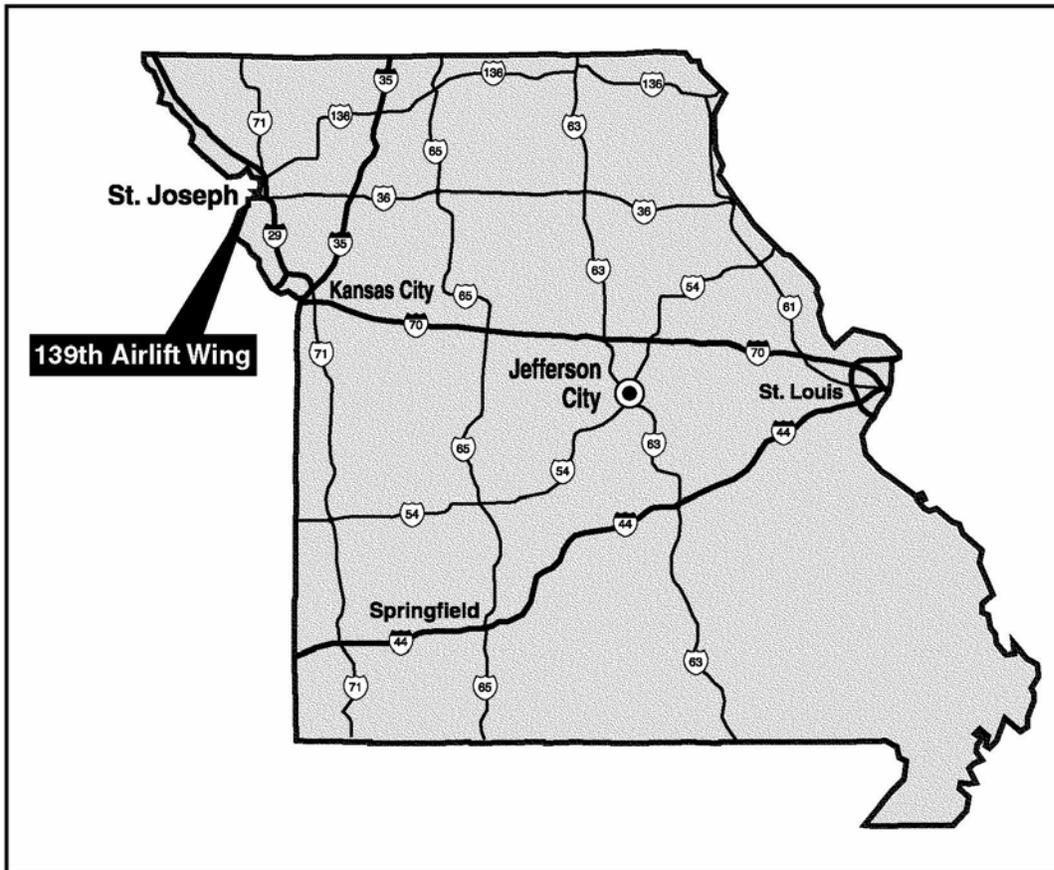


Figure 2. Location of the 139th Airlift Wing within Missouri
(Source: 2002 MO Air National Guard Community Relations Plan)

The Missouri River and Browning Lake water levels influence groundwater flow on the Base. During low river and lake levels, groundwater discharges to these surface water features. During periods of high water and flooding, the Missouri River and Browning Lake recharge the alluvial aquifer, causing a reversal in groundwater flow direction.

Groundwater in the vicinity of the Base is not known to be used for drinking water, and no records of groundwater use in the area are known to exist. The St. Joseph Municipal Water Supply, whose source is an intake on the Missouri River, supplies potable water to the area.

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 ERP is divided into the following phases:

- Preliminary Assessment;
- Site Inspection;
- Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis;
- Remedial Investigation;
- Focused Feasibility Study/Feasibility Study;
- Proposed Plan and Decision Document or Record of Decision;
- Remedial Design/Remedial Action; and
- No Further Response Action Planned DD
- Closure.

During a Preliminary Assessment (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 Site Inspection (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 Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) or an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (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 Remedial Investigation (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 Feasibility Study (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 Proposed Plan (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 Decision Document (DD) or Record of Decision (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 Remedial Design and Remedial Action (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 Long Term Monitoring (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 139th AW. The concerns of local residents are an integral part of the decision-making process throughout the ERP.

3.2 Site History and Cleanup Activities

Past and present operations at the 139th AW have involved use and disposal of hazardous materials, including fuels, oils, paints and solvents. Historically, there have been only minor spills or releases of hazardous materials at the Base, none of which required emergency response.

In 1988, a PA was completed. The PA identified where and how hazardous materials were used at the Base and determined that four sites warranted further investigation.

The PA identified four sites at the Base. Based on these results, a SI was initiated to evaluate the presence or absence of contamination. The PA recommended that a SI be conducted for Site 1, Fire Training Area 1; Site 2, Fire Training Area 2; and Site 3, Holding Pond Adjacent to the Wash Rack. In addition to Sites 1, 2, and 3, the SI also included Site 4, Underground Fuel Tank adjacent to the Pump House, which was identified in the PA. A fifth site, Building No. 1, the Maintenance Hangar, was identified during the investigation of Site 4 as part of the SI. Locations of the five sites are depicted in Figure 3.

Investigations at each of the sites included conducting soil gas surveys, drilling soil borings and taking soil samples, installation of monitoring wells, and collection and analysis of groundwater samples for selected chemical constituents. SI fieldwork was conducted in 1990. Three USTs were also removed in 1990 and one UST was removed in 1992. The Final SI Report was prepared in 1992.

Additional fieldwork at Site 2 was completed in 1992, and a Draft Addendum to the SI Report for Site 2 was completed in April 1993. Site 2 received No Further Action (NFA) status with state concurrence in February 2003. Activities associated with an EE/CA, in lieu of a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), were conducted at Site 3 between 1997 and 2000. Contaminated soil at Site 3 was removed and disposed off site in 2003, and Site 3 was closed with state concurrence.

A Natural Attenuation Treatability Study (NATS) was completed at Sites 1, 2, 3, and 4 in 2001. A Facility-Wide Groundwater Background Study was conducted from 2003 to 2005 to provide data to establish facility-wide background concentrations for metals in groundwater.

RI/FS activities were finalized for Sites 1 and 4 in 2004. A Final Record of Decision was prepared in September 2004 for Site 1 that identified soil excavation with landfill disposal and groundwater monitoring with in-situ groundwater treatment as the selected remedial alternative. A Final Decision Document (DD) was prepared in October 2004 for Site 4 that identified soil excavation with in-situ chemical oxidation and groundwater monitoring as the selected remedial alternative. Both Site 1 and Site 4 have undergone remedial actions; Site 1 was closed with State concurrence in April 2009. A request for closure of Site 4 awaits State approval. Site 5 was closed with State concurrence in April 2006. The Old Tank Farm investigation and cleanup has been conducted under the supervision of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) and is not a part of the ERP.

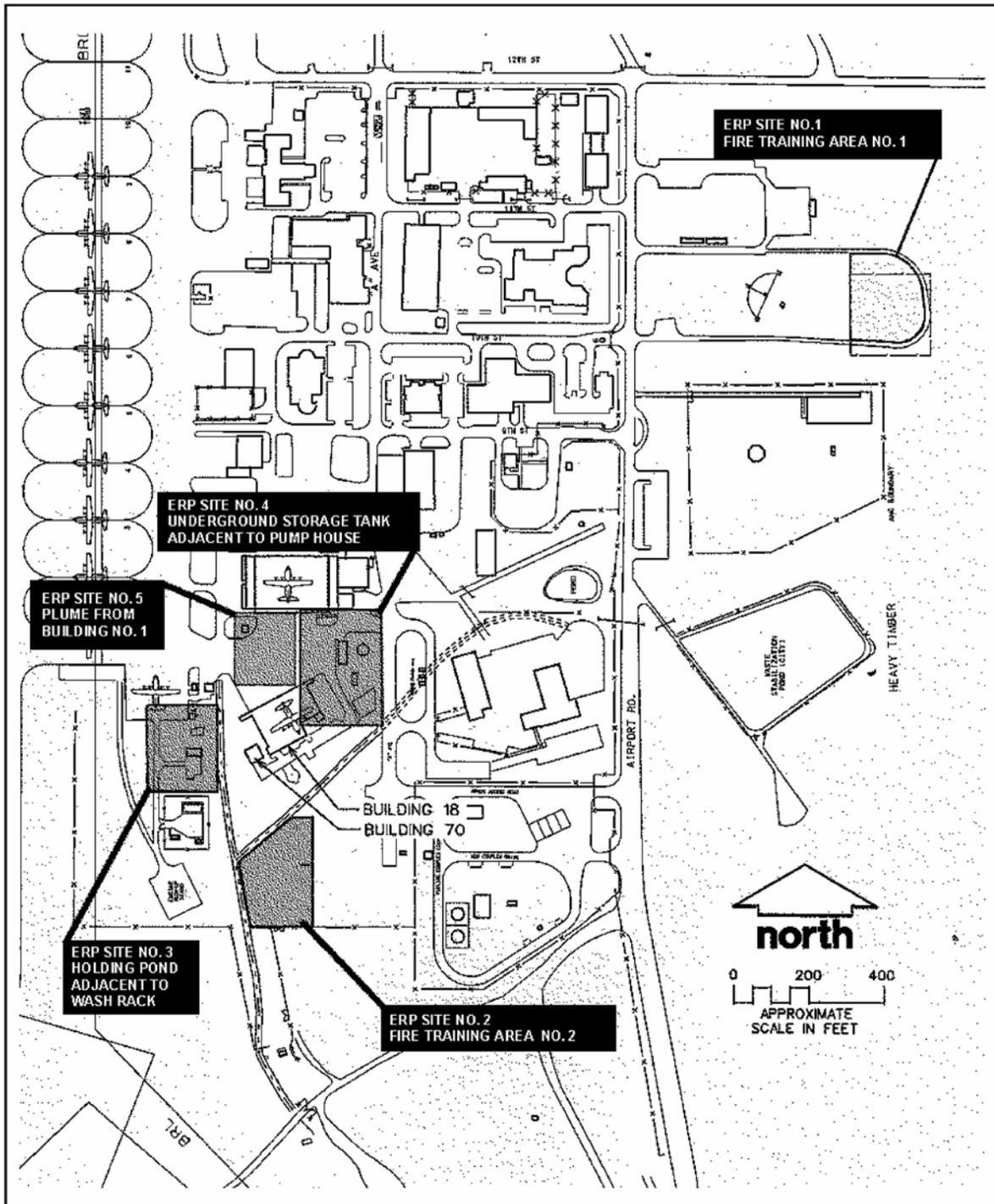


Figure 3. Location of the Identified Sites at the 139th Airlift Wing within St. Joseph, Missouri
(Source: 2002 MO Air National Guard Community Relations Plan)

3.2.1 Site 1: Fire Training Area 1 - Closed

Fire Training Area 1, located immediately east of the Base on property owned by the City of St Joseph, Missouri, was used for fire training exercises and changing of fuel filters in tanker trucks. JP-4 and small quantities of hydraulic fluids, waste oils, solvents, and degreasers were disposed of in bermed burn pits. Site 1 was last used in 1987.

During the SI, arsenic was detected in levels slightly above Missouri Water Quality Standard (MWQS) for groundwater beneath a small area of elevated land in the western berm. However, the monitoring well was adjacent to a cornfield that may have used pesticides containing that substance. No significant levels of organic chemicals were detected in the groundwater.

Concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHs) exceeded Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) soil cleanup action levels. The contaminated soil at Site 1 was excavated and backfilled with clean fill material. A groundwater monitoring program was established to ensure that there are no detections of contaminants above MWQS or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). Post-remediation quarterly groundwater sampling, undertaken from September 2005 to June 2007, indicated that benzene in excess of MDNR groundwater cleanup action levels still remained in groundwater in the vicinity of one monitoring well, 01-MW10-R. The injection of a chemical oxidation agent into the groundwater to complete remediation was conducted in late 2007. After one year of quarterly sampling, the benzene concentrations in the groundwater were below Missouri action levels for further cleanup. On 15 April 2009, the MDNR issued a letter stating that no further action was required for this site.

3.2.2 Site 2: Fire Training Area 2 - Closed

Fire Training Area 2, located near the southwest corner of the Base, was also used for fire training exercises and changing fuel filters. JP-4 was disposed of in circular bermed burn pits. The site was last used in 1986.

Three sediment samples were taken from nearby ditches during the SI. No substances of concern were found in the two samples closest to Site 2. As requested by the MDNR, groundwater at Site 2 was also investigated. On 13 February 2003, the MDNR issued a letter stating that no further action was required for this site.

3.2.3 Site 3: Holding Pond Adjacent to the Wash Rack - Closed

The Holding Pond adjacent to the Wash Rack, located near the southwest corner of the Base, is a 3- to 5-foot deep earthen holding pond. The site formerly held underground storage tanks. The holding pond received discharge from an oil/water separator, which collected drainage from the wash rack. The holding pond was used from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s for disposal of oils, solvents and battery acids. The holding pond was taken out of service in early 1991. The Base currently uses a covered wash rack, which discharges to the sanitary sewer system. Three 600-gallon underground storage tanks were removed from Site 3 in 1990. These tanks, estimated to be 30 years old, were used for storage of waste oil and waste solvents and for collection of oil from the oil/water separator.

Surface and sediment samples were collected from the drainage ditches and from the Site 3 holding pond during the SI. Contaminants of Concern (COCs) were SVOCs, lead, and arsenic. The pond sediment produced lead leachate with lead and arsenic found in several wells.

An EE/CA and a RI were performed for Site 3. Since a project to upgrade and expand the aircraft parking apron encompassed the entire site, a soil Interim Removal Action was executed during the construction. From 2002 to 2003, contaminated soils were excavated and removed from the area. An elevated concentration of arsenic detected in a groundwater monitoring well was addressed in a base-wide groundwater background study report for metal constituents. The 2005 Facility-Wide Groundwater Background Study determined that down-gradient arsenic concentrations at Site 3 did not exceed background levels for the area. Site 3 was closed with state concurrence in September 2006.

3.2.4 Site 4: Underground Fuel Tank Adjacent to the Pump House, Underground Storage Tank and Drain Line – NFA Requested

The Underground Fuel Tank adjacent to the Pump House is the former location of a 400-gallon storage tank that contained leaded gasoline used to fuel the fire suppression system water pumps. The tank was in place from 1959 until 1982, at which time the tank and fuel-contaminated soil were removed. Another buried 500-gallon capacity tank and associated drain line were removed in 2007.

During the SI, soil borings were drilled at either end of the Site 4 tank pit and samples were collected from the ground surface to the water table. A groundwater monitoring well was installed adjacent to the tank pit and soil samples were analyzed for selected chemical constituents. Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX), TPH, and lead were present in the soil and groundwater. Diesel Range Organics (DRO) was detected in soil removed from around the abandoned drain line.

In 2006, remedies for Site 4 were developed after completion of the RI/FS. The field activities for site cleanup in 2007 included excavation of the contaminated soils and removal of the existing 500-gallon tank. In 2010 groundwater monitoring wells were installed around building 2 to perform in-situ remediation with a chemical oxidation agent and to monitor over a two year period. Last monitoring event occurred Fall of 2012 and indicated soil and groundwater concentrations were below Missouri action levels for further cleanup. The ANG submitted a request for NFA to MODNR in December 2012. After another two years of groundwater sampling, a second request for NFA was submitted to MODNR in 2014. MODNR concurred that NFA was needed in December 2016 and a letter was received on 20 March 2017. Awaiting contractor CH2Hill closeout report and NGB is accepting bids to concrete fill all monitoring wells.

3.2.5 Site 5: Building No. 1 - Closed

Site 5 is a plume containing chlorinated volatile organic compounds (CVOCs) discovered during the RI at Site 4. The Site 5 RI report, completed in August 2005, attributed the groundwater and soil contamination to possible aircraft maintenance and inspection activities performed at Building No. 1, the aircraft hangar. The RI activities consisted of 17 soil borings, installation of five groundwater monitoring wells, and laboratory analysis to determine the presence of any

Contaminants of Concern (COC). Based on the results from this RI and from previous investigations, no COCs in the soil were associated with Site 5. The only CVOC detected at a concentration greater than MDNR's Groundwater Target Concentrations (GTARCs) was 1,2-dichloroethane. However, a later Site 5 sampling event revealed levels of this contaminant below the GTARC. Aerobic biological processes appear to be degrading the contamination at the site, and the RI recommended that no further action be taken at this site. This site was closed with State concurrence in April 2006.

3.2.6 Old Tank Farm

Although not a part of the ERP, the Old Tank Farm once contained underground fuel storage tanks to support the Army Air Field that operated on site. The Old Tank Farm is located more than one half mile north of the Base.

When tanks were removed in 2006, petroleum residue was found in the soil. The property is now owned by the city of St. Joseph. The MDNR is overseeing cleanup action at the Old Tank Farm.

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4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

4.1 Community Profile

The City of St. Joseph is the county seat of Buchanan County with a population of 77,185, according to U.S. Census Bureau estimates from 2011. St. Joseph was established as a Native American trading post in 1826 by Joseph Robidoux, and grew quickly with the advent of settlers during westward expansion. The city is located in northwestern Missouri near the border of Kansas, about 40 miles north of the Kansas City Metropolitan Area.

St. Joseph is among the earliest American cities to have electric telephone service, an electric streetcar system, and a municipal airport. For a few years, St. Joseph had more miles of electric streetcar lines than New York City. Building an extensive network of parkways and boulevards began in 1912 under the vision of a landscape architect named George Kessler.

St. Joseph was recently ranked number one on the list of Small Metros for Recruitment and Attraction, according to the National Policy Research Council. The city is most successful in expanding its local economy by attracting outside companies. In addition, St Joseph has a rapidly growing tourism industry due its history; the city is famous for being the place where the Pony Express began and Jesse James met his demise.

The City of St. Joseph has a December 2012 unemployment rate of 5.1%. The median household income in St Joseph was \$53,208, in 2010 according to Money Magazine.

4.2 History of Community Involvement

The Missouri ANG's 139th AW is highly regarded by residents of St. Joseph and the surrounding communities. The Wing, both as a unit and through the actions of the individuals that make up the 139th AW, is perceived as being an integral part of the community. As residents of the community, Base personnel are involved in numerous community activities such as membership in civic organizations like the American Legion and participation in school and athletic organizations associated with their children. Additionally, the Base has communicated and coordinated with the local government with regard to long-term planning and Base relocation plans.

Many of those that were interviewed felt strongly about the value of having the ANG in their community; they recalled with great appreciation the role that the 139th AW played in protecting life and property during the flood of 1993 where much of the area had to be evacuated. Similarly, there is a strong sense of security that is experienced by some members of the community by having the Base nearby.

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 ERP at the 139th AW in particular. The interviews were conducted from 23-26 July

2007. A total of 30 community members were interviewed. See Attachment F for the interview questions and a detailed summary of the responses.

All of the local interviewees believed that the Rosecrans ANG Base is a valuable asset to the community. Respondents specifically commented that the ANG is a vital economic aspect to the community and that the ANG brings a sense of security to the community. Two respondents expressed minor concerns with the planes flying close to their homes and creating excessive noise at night; however, these respondents also commented that the Base is an important part of the community.

Some of those that were interviewed were also involved with community activities such as active participation in local service organizations including the City Council meetings, the Chamber Board, service clubs, and other City of St. Joseph Boards and groups.

Of the 30 total respondents, 26 reported that they or a member of the family have been involved in Base public participation events. Participation included active and passive events such as air shows, Family Day, eating at the Airport Café, volunteering during the 1993 flood, and using the Airport facilities for flying small aircraft as a leisure activity.

Community interviews were not conducted as a part of the 2013 CIP Update.

4.4 Key Community Concerns

The majority of community respondents did not express environmental, safety and/or health concerns. Of the 30 respondents, only six were aware of the environmental cleanup efforts underway at the Base prior to the community interview.

Two respondents with concerns regarding the current environmental situation expressed the following:

- Concerns regarding accountability and responsibility; one respondent is afraid that cleanup efforts will not be a top priority and will remain incomplete.
- Concerns regarding the contamination to the environment, specifically due to the proximity of the Base to the Missouri River.

A major community concern is the relocation of the Base to property north of its existing location. The Base experienced extensive damage during the 1993 flood; and the floodplain continues to encroach on the property. Over the long-term, the Base plans to completely relocate to the north of existing operations. Surrounding property owners are concerned with losing their property to the Base or experiencing noise and increased automobile traffic due to the proximity of the new Base.

Many of the respondents indicated that they would contact the Base directly with their concerns; several specifically mentioned they would contact Base Commander with questions and concerns. Other resources that respondents would turn to included: the Mayor of Elwood, the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), the Public Works Department, the County Commissioner, the Elwood Community Center, the Parks Department, the Health Department, and the MDNR.

4.5 Summary of Communication Needs

In 2007 30 members of the community in and around the 139th AW were interviewed to update the Base's understanding of the community's familiarity with ERP 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 F of this plan.

Although the majority of community respondents did not express environmental, safety and/or health concerns, this may be due to the fact that only six of them were aware of the environmental cleanup efforts underway at the Base prior to the community interviews. Based on their feedback, the appropriate outreach measures to take include: providing periodic updates to the community via newspaper articles, targeted mailings, and occasional public meetings that are coordinated with land use and planning public meetings. These activities would greatly improve the awareness level of the community at large. Providing a static source of basic information, via an ANG or State website would further enhance the effectiveness of community outreach efforts.

The community immediately surrounding the Base, as well as business and local officials, are very interested in the planning and progress made on relocating the Base to the immediate north of existing operations. This move is part of the long-term plans for both the city of St Joseph and the 139th AW to protect operations from the threat of future flooding. While the move is not covered under the ERP, land use and the condition of the property used by the ANG is directly related to this program. The community outreach activities established under the ERP and the public meetings that will occur related to land use and planning could benefit from a reciprocal relationship. The ERP, via its community outreach efforts, can provide a vehicle for providing information and receiving input from the community on this locally important issue.

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5.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The ANG and the 139th AW will coordinate as the lead agency responsible for the distribution of information regarding cleanup activities at the Base. As the lead agency, they will provide the guidance and expertise for investigation and cleanup activities and will serve as the primary spokesperson after coordinating with the MDNR.

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 Base 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 139th AW 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 investigation and cleanup progresses.

5.2 Planned Outreach Activities

The following activities are based on the input received during the interview process or are required by ANG and DoD policy.

- Establish and maintain an Information Repository (IR) and Administrative Record (AR) for the Base. All documents and resources used to make decisions about the completed and future cleanup of the Base are located in the City of St. Joseph and at the Base. These documents are available for the public to review and will remain available until cleanup is completed. Refer to Attachment D of this plan for the repository location.
- Prepare and distribute fact sheets, information bulletins, and news releases as needed to keep people informed about current activities at the Base.
- Maintain contact with residents directly impacted by the long-term Base relocation plans.
- Conduct public meetings periodically to provide information and opportunities for the public to ask questions or express concerns. Timing of these events will be based on interest and project milestones.
- Prepare and place display advertisements in local newspapers to announce public comment periods, public meetings, and other pertinent information.
- 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 latest information related to the ERP on the existing ANG public website. See <http://www.139aw.ang.af.mil/resources/environmental/index.asp>
- Maintain copies of newspaper clippings.

5.3 Completed Outreach Activities

Outreach activities to date have been relatively minor. An IR has been established at the Downtown Library (River Bluffs Regional Library). Pertinent studies, reports and newspaper clippings are maintained there for public review. Also, a Community Relations Plan (now called a Community Involvement Plan) was written in 1992, and has been updated in 2002, 2007 and 2013. During the 2007 Update, a public meeting was held to discuss both the ERP and land use planning. The meeting was well attended and covered by the 10pm local news that same evening. It was determined at that time that convening a Restoration Advisory Board was not warranted for the ERP at Rosecrans. Basic, recent information related to the ERP and other environmental management issues for the Base is provided on a Base website, the web address for this information is provided in the previous section, above.

Meetings with local officials with regard to Base relocation have been conducted, but this was not done under the ERP.

Appendix A Key Contacts

Federal and State Government Agencies

Missouri Air National Guard

Environmental Manager
139th Airlift Wing
Missouri Air National Guard
Rosecrans Memorial Airport
705 Memorial Drive, Building 14
St. Joseph, MO 64503-9307
(816) 236-3604

Mr. Frank Dasta
State Environmental Manager
139th Airlift Wing
Missouri Air National Guard
Rosecrans Memorial Airport
705 Memorial Drive, Building 14
St. Joseph, MO 64503-9307
(816) 236-3559

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VII

901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7003
(800) 223-0425

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Philip Mueller, Project Manager and Community Involvement Coordinator
Federal Facilities Section, Hazardous Waste Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102
(573) 522-1540
Philip.mueller@dnr.mo.gov

Kansas City Regional Office

500 NE Colbern Road
Lee's Summit, MO 64086-4710
(816) 622-7000

Missouri Department of Conservation

Northwest Regional Office
701 James McCarthy Drive
St. Joseph, MO 64507
(816) 271-3100

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Appendix B Federal, State, and Local Elected Officials

Members of Congress and Other Elected Officials

U.S. Senator Roy Blunt

Washington DC Office
260 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Phone: (202) 224-5721
Fax: (202) 224-8149

District Office
911 Main Street, Suite 2224
Kansas City, MO 64105
Phone: (816) 471-7141
Fax: (816) 471-7338

U.S. Senator Claire McCaskill

Washington DC Office
Hart Senate Office Building, Ste. 506
Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone: 202-224-6154
Fax: 202-228-6326

District Office
4141 Pennsylvania Ave., Ste. 101
Kansas City, Missouri 64111
Phone: 816-421-1639
Fax: 816-421-2562

U.S. Representative Samuel B. Graves

Washington DC Office
United States House of Representatives
1415 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
Phone: (202) 225-7041
Fax: (202) 225-8221

St. Joseph Office
411 Jules Street, Room 111
St. Joseph, MO 64501
Phone: (816) 749-0800
Fax: (816) 749-0801

Governor Eric Greitens

Office of the Governor
Room 216, State Capitol Building
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Phone: (816) 889-3186

State Senator Rob Schaaf
201 W Capitol Ave., Rm. 319
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
Phone: (573) 751-2183

Mayor Bill Falkner

Room 309, City Hall
1100 Frederick Avenue
St. Joseph, MO 64501-2376
Phone: (816) 271-4640

J. Bruce Woody, City Manager

City Hall
1100 Frederick Avenue
St. Joseph, MO 64501-2376
Phone: (816) 271-4610

Mayor George Mitchell, Jr.

City of Elwood
207 N. 6th
P.O. Box 357
Elwood, KS 66024
Phone: (913) 365-0582

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Appendix C Media Contacts

Local Print and Electronic News Media

Newspapers

St. Joseph News-Press (816) 271-8500
825 Edmond Street
St. Joseph, MO 64501

Kansas City Star (816) 234-4487
1729 Grand Boulevard
Kansas City, MO 64108

Airscoop (816) 236-3581
Base Newspaper (during UTA weekends only)
St. Joseph, MO

Television Networks

KQTV (Ch. 2) (816) 364-2222
KTAJ (Ch. 16) (888) 731-1000

Radio Stations

KFEQ (680 AM) (816) 364-6868

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Appendix D Meeting and Repository Locations

Administrative Record:

139th Airlift Wing
MO Air National Guard
705 Memorial Dr
St Joseph, MO 64503
(816) 236-3604

Information Repository:

River Bluffs Regional Library
927 Felix St.
St. Joseph, MO 64501
(816) 232-4038

Public Meeting Location:

Rosecrans Memorial Airport
Airport Café
100B NW Rosecrans Rd
St. Joseph, MO 64503
(816) 364-6211

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Appendix E Acronyms and Glossary

List of Acronyms

AATTC	Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center
ANG	Air National Guard
AR	Administrative Record
AW	Airlift Wing
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
COC	Contaminant of Concern
CVOC	Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compound
DD	Decision Document
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DRO	Diesel Range Organics
DTL	Default Target Level
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
FFS	Focused Feasibility Study
FS	Feasibility Study
GTARC	Groundwater Target Concentration
IR	Information Repository
IRA	Interim Removal Action
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MDNR	Missouri Department of Natural Resources
MO	Missouri
MRBCA	Missouri Risk Based Corrective Action
MWQS	Missouri Water Quality Standard
NATS	Natural Attenuation Treatability Study
NPL	National Priorities List
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PP	Proposed Plan
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon
SI	Site Inspection
SVOC	Semi-volatile Organic Compound
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

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 IRP.

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.

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.

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 terms ERP and Installation Restoration Program (IRP) are sometimes used interchangeably. 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.

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. At the time this phase was conducted at the Cheyenne installation, it was called a Site Investigation.

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.

Appendix F Community Interview Questions and Responses

During the week of 23 July 2007, representatives from URS Group, Inc. and the 139th AW, Missouri ANG conducted 30 community interviews in St. Joseph, Missouri. These interviews were conducted with residents in the vicinity of the Base, members of the surrounding community, business people and City and County officials. Of the 30 people interviewed: eight were nearby residents, five were from local businesses, four were from local schools, seven were from local government and organizations, and six were retired base personnel.

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

Less Than One Year	0
1-10 Years	5
11-20 Years	5
21-30 Years	4
31-40 Years	3
Greater Than 40 Years	13

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

Yes – 10
No – 20

2. What is your understanding of the 139th Airlift Wing at Rosecrans and what are your thoughts about having the base here in the community (working on the base)?

Twenty-five respondents expressed positive feelings about the ANG. Ten respondents specifically commented that the ANG is a vital economic aspect to the community. Three respondents commented that they believe the ANG brings a sense of security to the community.

Three respondents provided neutral responses; explaining that the ANG is completing their mission protecting the country and training soldiers.

Two respondents expressed minor concerns with the planes flying close to their homes and creating excessive noise at night; however, even these respondents commented that the base was an important part of the community.

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

Yes – 26
No – 4

Of the respondents who answered Yes, 19 respondents mentioned that they attended Air Shows, two respondents mentioned that they visited the base to fly with friends,

one respondent mentioned that their children attended camps held at the base, and one respondent visited the base to assist with the Flood of 1993.

4. Would you like additional information regarding the activities and operations related to the cleanup at the Guard base?

Yes – 16

No – 11

Undecided – 3

5. How do you get most of your information?

Radio	6
Newspaper	18
Television	11
Online	1
Airscoop (Base newsletter)	5
Personal Interaction with Base	5
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	1

Twelve respondents received information specifically from the St. Joseph News Press. Two respondents received information from the Kansas City newspaper. Nine respondents commented that they received the majority of their information from television station KQ2, while one respondent viewed television station KNBC for information. Three respondents received information from radio station 680 AM. Five respondents received the Base newsletter, “Airscoop” and five others received information through direct contacts with members of the base.

6. What organizations or individuals do you consider to be the most accurate when it comes to environmental issues?

Six respondents cited the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), four respondents referenced the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), one respondent referenced the Health Department, and one respondent referenced the LEPC. Four respondents referred to the Base, one of which specifically mentioned the Base Commander, Col. Cotter. One respondent referenced Elwood City.

Two respondents relied on information from the televised news; one respondent referenced the Catholic “Network” Website as a useful source of information. Fourteen respondents were uncertain, commenting that they were unsure of whom they could trust with environmental issues, or that no accurate sources were available.

7. Prior to this conversation were you aware that there is an environmental cleanup underway at the base?

Yes – 6

No – 24

How did you become aware of this?

The newspaper and television media informed three respondents of the situation. Two respondents became aware of the situation directly from the ANG. One respondent was a member of the Aviation Board, and consequently was aware of the situation.

Of the 30 interviewees, 24 became aware of the contamination through this interview.

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

Yes – 2

No – 28

Two respondents with concerns regarding the current environmental situation expressed the following:

- Concerns regarding accountability and responsibility; one respondent is afraid that cleanup efforts will not be a top priority and will remain incomplete
- Concerns regarding the contamination to the environment, specifically due to the proximity of the base to the Missouri River.

Who would you turn to if you had concerns about base cleanup?

Thirteen respondents indicated that they would contact the ANG with concerns. Of these thirteen respondents, three specifically mentioned they would contact Base Commander Col. Cotter with questions and concerns.

Other resources that people would turn to included: the Mayor of Elwood (2 respondents), the LEPC (2 respondents), the Public Works Department (1 respondent), the County Commissioner (1 respondent), the Elwood Community Center (1 respondent), the Parks Department (1 respondent), the Health Department (1 respondent), and the Missouri DNR (1 respondent).

Of the 30 interviewees, seven people stated that they did not know who they would contact with concerns.

9. Are officials at the base perceived as responsive to public concerns?

Yes – 26

No – 0

Undecided – 4

10. Have you participated in any public meetings or hearings or are you currently involved in civic affairs? If so, what groups do you participate in?

Of the 30 interviewees, 13 respondents indicated they currently participate or have participated in civic affairs. Community involvement represented by members of the interview group includes:

- Red Cross
- Aviation Board
- City of St. Joseph
- South St. Joseph Progressives Association
- Retirees of the Missouri American Legion
- Leadership St. Joseph Alumni
- Base Expansion Project
- Community Involvement Meetings
- Chamber Board
- Service Clubs
- Environmental/Stream Cleanup Volunteer

11. How would you prefer to get information about clean up activities at the guard base?

Of the 30 respondents, nine respondents mentioned that they would like to receive information through articles in the St. Joseph News Press. The next most preferred methods included a newsletter (8), website (6), the base's "Airscoop" newsletter (6), and E-mail (4). One respondent indicated that they would like to see information on the television, and one respondent mentioned they would like to receive information personally (via a phone call or a meeting in person).

How frequently would you like to get updates about the progress at this site?

The majority of the respondents indicated that they would like to receive this information on an as needed, or event driven, basis (9) or on a semi-annual basis (9). The next most preferred frequency was quarterly (8), monthly (5), and annually (1).

12. The Guard is planning to hold a public meeting to provide information to the community about cleanup 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 – 15

No – 9

Maybe – 6 (These six respondents indicated that either themselves or a family member would likely attend.)

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 – 14

No – 14

Undecided – 2 (These two respondents indicated that a spouse or family member would likely participate.)

14. Can you suggest other community members (or local groups) to be interviewed or included in our mailing list?

Respondents suggested that the following individuals or groups should be interviewed:

- Impacted Neighbors/Homeowners (Specifically mentioned Roseport Road and Beatty Drive residents)
- Family Members
- Mayor/City of Elwood Council
- Chamber of Commerce
- Fire Chief
- Business Owners/Managers
- Missouri Western State University – Craig Darron
- Affiliated Foods
- Lumber yard
- Snorkel International
- EPA
- Emergency Services Director – Carla Long
- President of the Elwood Levy District
- Aviation Board – Gary Roach, Paula Neyde, Larry Koch
- LEPC – Bill Britton
- Rotary Lions Club
- Service Groups
- Joel Uehler
- Harvey Dupree
- Donnie Caton
- Red Cross – Kevin Kirky
- St. Joseph Emergency Manager – George Albert

- Hospital – Sherry Grider

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

Respondents generally expressed support and encouragement of the ANG and its operations. Two respondents said that the Guard was staying on top of things and handling the situation appropriately. One respondent was glad that the interviews were being conducted to get the community informed and involved. One respondent expressed concern, specifically regarding the nature of the contamination present at the base. Another respondent mentioned that the BMS Warehouse in Elwood stored chemicals, and wondered if they had provided information to the Local Emergency Planning Committee on what types of materials were kept there.



13825 Sunrise Valley Drive, Suite 250
Herndon, VA 20171