

**Air National Guard
Environmental Restoration Program**

**FINAL
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN**

**for the
152nd Airlift Wing
Nevada Air National Guard
Reno Tahoe International Airport
Reno, Nevada**



February 2012

**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:

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List of Acronyms

152nd AW	152 nd Airlift Wing
ANG	Air National Guard
ANGB	Air National Guard Base
AR	Administrative Record
AS	Air Sparge
bgs	below ground surface
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
DD	Decision Document
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
FFS	Focused Feasibility Study
FS	Feasibility Study
FTA	Fire Training Area
IR	Information Repository
LTM	Long Term Monitoring
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAC	Nevada Administrative Code
NDEP	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
NFA	No Further Action
NFRAP DD	No Further Remedial Action Planned Decision Document
NVANG	Nevada Air national Guard
PA	Preliminary Assessment
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant
PP	Proposed Plan
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
RPO	Remedial Process Optimization
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
SI	Site Inspection
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WCAA	Washoe County Airport Authority
WDHD	Washoe District Health Department

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) has been prepared for the 152nd Airlift Wing (152nd AW) of the Nevada Air National Guard (NVANG), Reno Air National Guard Base (ANGB) (hereafter referred to as the “Base”) located at the Reno Tahoe International Airport in Reno, Nevada. This CIP serves as an update to the January 2008 Community Relations Plan and is designed to facilitate two-way communication between the NVANG and the communities surrounding the Base 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 Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) is a U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) wide effort to identify possible environmental contamination that may have resulted from past practices, accidents or incidents on DoD facilities. The ANG executes its Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) in support of the DoD effort. 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 missions, the Base has stored and used various types of hazardous materials during its history. Although some of the Base’s historical operations have resulted in the storage and use of hazardous materials, they may fall under other DoD environmental programs than the ERP.

ERP activities began at the Base in 1988. A Preliminary Assessment (PA) was completed in January 1989 that identified seven potentially contaminated sites (Sites 1 through 7). Sites 1 through 6 were Fire-Fighting Training Areas (FTAs), while Site 7 was the Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL) storage area. A Site Investigation (SI) was recommended for all seven original sites. Four additional sites (Sites 8 through 11) were identified in 1989 as a result of leaking underground storage tanks (USTs). Another three sites (Sites 12 through 14) were identified in 1991. For Site 12, a Rapid Response Initiative Spill Investigation was completed in 1992, recommending no further action. Sites 1 and 6 were closed in 1993. Sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, and 14 were subject to a 1994 SI. The SI Report recommended no further action at Sites 2, 3 and 13; and further investigation as part of a Remedial Investigation (RI) for Sites 4, 5, 7 and 14. The RI, completed in 1996, recommended long term monitoring (LTM) for Sites 4 and 14 and a Feasibility Study (FS) for Sites 5 and 7. The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) approved no further action decisions for Sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, and 14 issued Final No Further Response Action Planned (NFRAP) Decision Documents (DDs) in 2007. Site 7 is the only currently active cleanup site at the Base.

Sites 8, 9, 10, and 11 were investigated under the Rapid Response Initiative (RRI); a program developed by the ANG to specifically address leaking USTs and spills, and was not addressed by the SI. For these sites, a Closure Assessment Report was prepared in 1992 and the sites were subsequently closed under a letter from the Washoe District Health Department in 2000.

During the update to this CIP, many members of the local community that were interviewed generally expressed support and encouragement of the NVANG and indicated that the Base is an important community partner. Nineteen of the twenty one community members interviewed did not express environmental, safety and/or health concerns about the Base. Only 28% of the

interviewees were aware of the cleanup prior to the interview; however, once respondents were made aware of the ongoing cleanup activities at the Base, many people were interested in learning more about actions that are being taken. Based on their feedback, the appropriate outreach measures to take include providing a static source of basic information via e-mail or website.

1.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) Update has been prepared for the 152nd Airlift Wing (152nd AW) of the Nevada Air National Guard (NVANG), Reno Air National Guard Base (ANGB) (hereafter referred to as the “Base”) located at the Reno Tahoe International Airport in Reno, Nevada. This CIP is designed to facilitate two-way communication between the NVANG and the communities surrounding the Base 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 NVANG 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 Base will provide the public with opportunities to express their concerns and receive feedback from the Base.

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2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Base History

In April 1948, what is now the 152nd AW was established as the 192nd Fighter Squadron at the Stead Army Air Base in Reno, Nevada, a different site from the present location of the NVANG at the Reno-Tahoe International Airport. In 1953, the Base leased 29 acres of land at Hubbard Field (now Reno-Tahoe International Airport) from the City of Reno. Base operations were moved from Stead Army Air Base to their present location in 1954. Since then, the base size has changed from the original 29 acres that were leased in 1953 to approximately 64 acres of land in the southern portion of the northwestern quadrant of the airport complex.

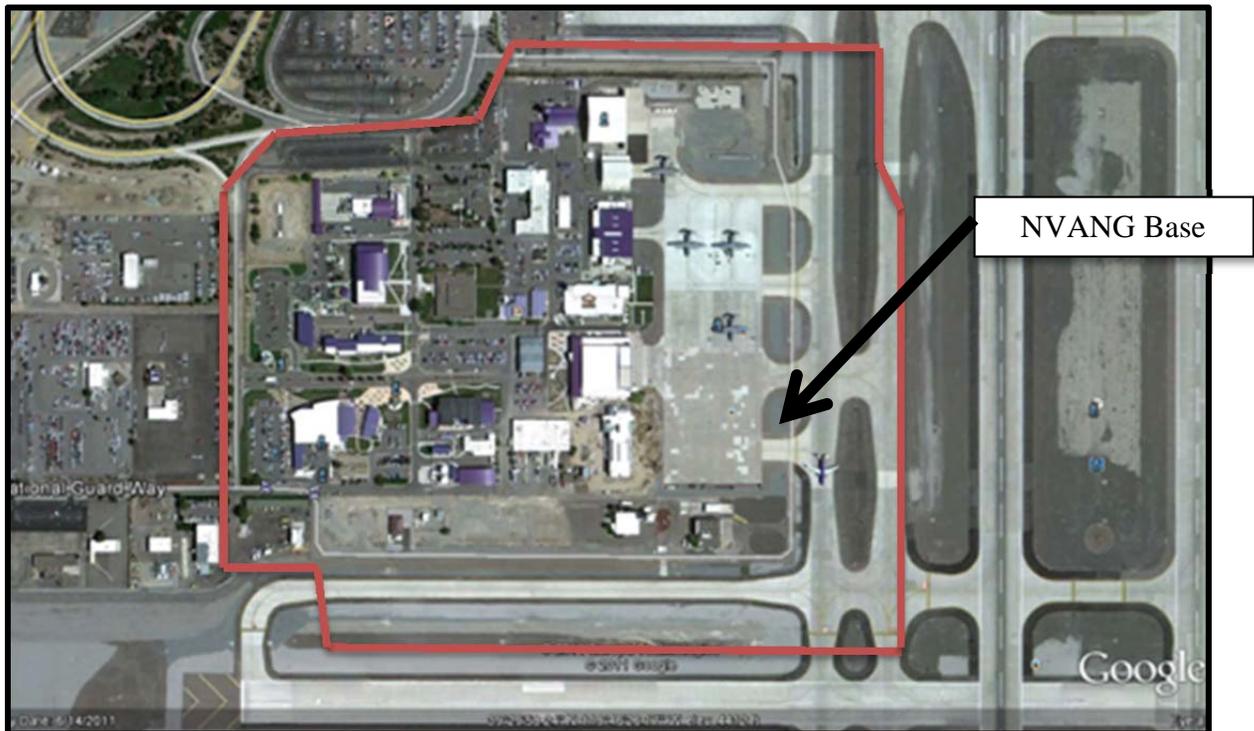


Figure 1. Location of the 152nd Airlift Wing, Reno, Nevada
(Source: Google Earth Pro)

This 192nd Fighter Squadron designation was changed to the 192nd Fighter Bomber Squadron in April 1951. The unit was redesignated as the 192nd Fighter Interceptor Squadron in June 1955 and retained this designation until April 1958, when the unit was renamed 152nd Fighter Group. In February 1961, the 152nd Fighter Group acquired the designation of the 152nd Reconnaissance Group. Initially, the squadron was equipped with P-51 aircraft unit 1956. F-86A aircraft were assigned to the Base from 1956 until 1961, when the group converted to the RB-57 aircraft. In 1965, the Base converted to RF-101 aircraft, which were flown until 1975, when the Base converted to the RF-4Cs. In 1996, the NVANG mission changed to its present status as the 152nd AW, which provides C-130 Hercules aircraft for air/land, airdrop, and photo-reconnaissance missions.

At its present location, in support of its past training missions and its current primary mission, the Base has stored and used various types of hazardous materials during its history. Although some of the Base's historical operations have resulted in the storage and use of hazardous materials they may fall under other DoD environmental programs than the ERP.

2.2 Site Location/Description

The 152nd AW of the NVANG is currently located at the Reno-Tahoe International Airport complex, approximately 5 miles southeast of downtown Reno and southwest of the city of Sparks. The airport is located just south of Interstate 80 and east of U.S. Highway 395. The Reno-Tahoe Airport Authority is the owner and operator of the Reno-Tahoe International Airport. It is governed by a nine member Board of Trustees, operates as a business, and receives no local tax dollars.

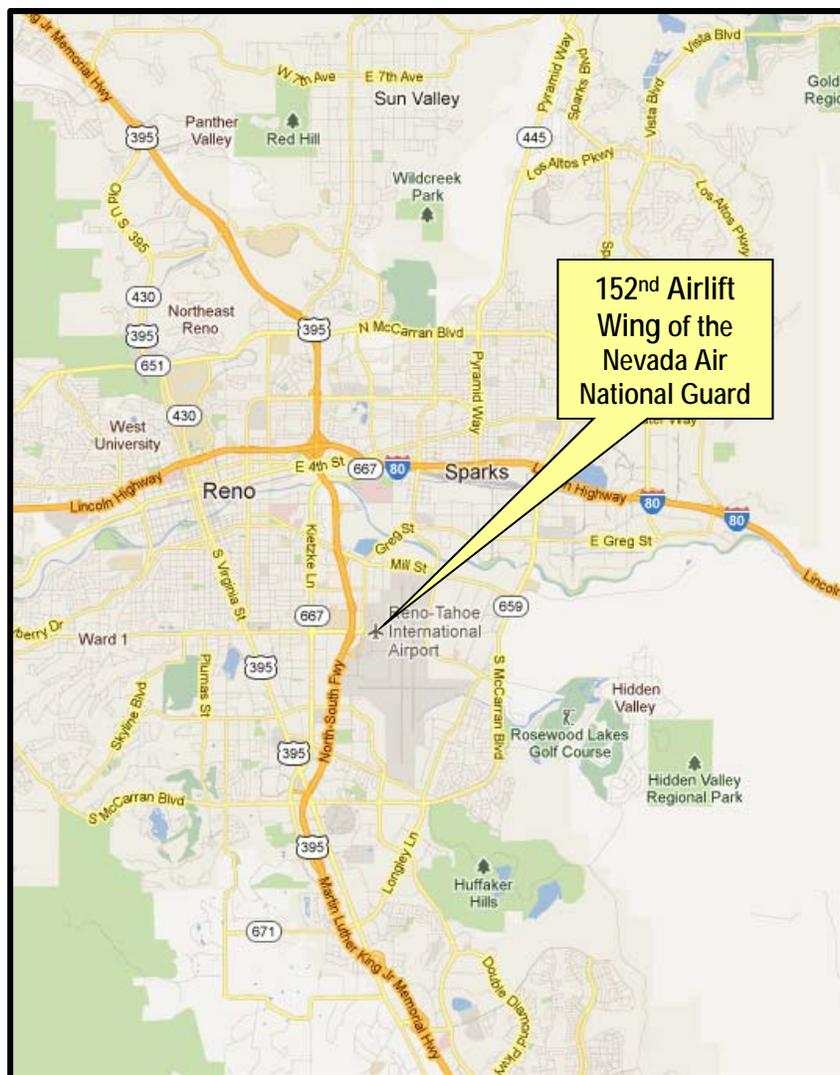


Figure 2. Location of the 152nd Airlift Wing, Reno, Nevada
(Source: <http://maps.google.com/maps?hl=en&tab=wl> 2012)

The Base currently occupies approximately 64 acres of land in the southern portion of the northwest quadrant of the airport complex, immediately northwest of the intersection of the north-south and east-west trending runways. The surrounding area consists primarily of industrial and commercial facilities, with a few residential areas located south of the airport complex.

2.3 Base Environmental Setting

The 152nd AW is located within Truckee Meadows, the name given to the north-trending basin located in northeastern Nevada in which Reno and the adjoining city of Sparks are situated. Truckee Meadows is the western-most basin in this portion of the Basin and Range geomorphic province. The Truckee Meadows basin is bounded to the west by the Sierra Nevada mountain range.

The average elevation of Truckee Meadows is 4,400 feet above mean sea level. The area around Truckee Meadows is generally flat with a gentle slope to the west. The northern portion of the Base lies on a Quaternary deposit described as “floodplain and lacustrine deposits” consisting of inter-bedded gray to pale grayish-yellow silt and fine-grained sand with thin lenses of peat. The southern portion of the Base is underlain by deposits known as “alluvial bajada deposits” consisting of thin, sheet-like layers of fine- to medium-grained sand occurring with muddy and medium-sized pebble gravel.

The Base was constructed on approximately three feet of imported fill and soil placed atop clay. The annual mean temperature for Reno, Nevada, is 49.9 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) with a maximum monthly average of 91.3°F occurring in July and a minimum monthly average of 18.9°F occurring in December. The average daily temperature change is 35°F, with a maximum daily temperature change of 43.5°F occurring in July and August. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Station No. 26-6779, located at Reno Tahoe International Airport, records an average annual precipitation of 7.49 inches for the Reno, Nevada area.

No species that are listed as threatened or endangered, as designated by the Nevada National Heritage Program, are present or likely to be present within one-mile radius of the Base. The Truckee River, located 1.3 miles north of the Base, does provide a habitat to the threatened Lahontan Cutthroat Trout and the endangered Cui-ui fish. Based on information shown on United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute series topographic maps of the Base and its surrounding areas, no publicly-owned nature preserves, wilderness areas, or wildlife sanctuaries are located within a three-mile radius of the Base. Information on the topographic maps indicates the presence of potential wetland areas approximately two miles southeast of the Base.

Geothermal activity in Truckee Meadows is found in two major areas known as Steamboat Springs and Moana. The Steamboat Springs area is located approximately seven miles south of the Base where the U.S. Route 395 freeway ends at State Road 431. The Moana area is located approximately two miles west of the Base, just south of Plumb Lane and west of South Virginia Street. These activities are likely due to the cooling of an intrusive body at a depth that may be connected to groundwater resources through fault systems near these areas. Geothermal activity has a profound effect on groundwater chemistry by means of hydrothermal alteration of volcanic rocks underlying Truckee Meadows.

The Truckee River is the main drainage feature found in Truckee Meadows, passing through Reno approximately 1.3 miles to the north of the Base. Approximately 85 percent of Reno's municipal water supply is obtained from this river, while the remaining 15 percent comes from municipal wells located in Truckee Meadows.

Surface water in the vicinity of the Base occurs in both open and covered drainage ditches. Irrigation ditches fed by diversion dams on the Truckee River pass by the Base just east of the airfield. There are drainage ditches along the north and south sides of the Base that direct water to the east, across the airfield, and into Boynton Slough, which drains into Steamboat Creek, the sole major tributary to the Truckee River. Surface runoff from the Base is generally directed to the east via drainage ditches that surround the facility and ultimately discharge into Boynton Slough, a seasonal tributary to the Truckee River. Boynton Slough and Steamboat Creek converge approximately two miles upstream, east-southeast of the Base. A 65-acre wetland is located upstream on Steamboat Creek, near the confluence; however, the wetland's upstream location from Boynton Slough makes it an unlikely recipient of runoff from the Base.

Groundwater in the Truckee Meadows occurs under both artesian and water table conditions in the unconsolidated and partially consolidated alluvium. Depths to groundwater vary considerably as indicated by nine public water supply wells located within an approximate eight-mile radius of the Base that are screened at depths ranging from 274 to more than 800 feet. Commonly, wells located several yards apart will tap water-bearing deposits at different depths.

Much of the Base and airport lie on former swampland that was filled in and drained with ditches that receive the current groundwater discharge. Today, the only remaining swampland, located east of the NVANG, is found south of the confluence of Boynton Slough and Steamboat Creek. The general groundwater flow beneath the Base is southeast. groundwater elevation at the Base is between 4,400 and 4,404 feet above mean sea level at depths between five and eight feet bgs.

There are 90 monitoring wells within a one-mile radius of the NVANG. None of these wells are considered private supply wells, as they are less than 30 feet deep and constructed as monitoring wells related to environmental site assessments in the airport area. Because shallow groundwater in this area contains high concentrations of naturally occurring inorganic compounds, there are no known private drinking water wells near the Base.

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. 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 in 2001 to manage any environmental issues arising from unexploded ordnances and discarded munitions. There are no such sites at the Reno Air Base.

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;
- Long Term Monitoring (if applicable);
- No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document; and
- 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 a site walk, 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. The FS is also made available for public review and comment.

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 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
- 2) Following remedial action (site cleanup), all Contaminants of Concern are reduced to non-detect or below the applicable federal and state environmental action levels and no further action is required.

Public participation throughout this process is actively encouraged by the ANG and 152nd AW. The concerns of the local community 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 152nd AW are regulated according to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC). All ERP activities are designed to comply with both NAC 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, U.S. Air Force, and ANG policies.

At the state level, the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) provides direct regulatory oversight of the ERP program at the 152nd AW. The NDEP is involved in all stages of the ERP. Appendix B provides contact information for the NDEP representative involved in the ERP program at the 152nd AW.

At the local level, local officials may need to become involved in the ERP program in cases where compliance with local regulations is needed. Otherwise, local officials are generally involved in the ERP program in terms of facilitating community awareness.

3.3 Site History and Cleanup Activities

Past and present operations at the Base have involved use and disposal of hazardous materials, including fuels, oils, paints and solvents. During subsequent environmental studies, fourteen potential contaminated sites (Sites 1-14) were identified.

The Base began conducting activities under the ERP in 1988. A PA, completed in January 1989, identified the initial seven potentially contaminated sites (Sites 1 through 7). Sites 1 through 6 were Fire-Fighting Training Areas (FTAs), while Site 7 was the Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL) storage area. An SI was recommended for all seven original sites.

In late 1989, four additional sites (Sites 8 through 11) were identified when four underground storage tanks (USTs) at the Base were found to be leaking. The final three additional sites (Sites 12 through 14) were identified during Base activities in 1991. Sites 12, 13, and 14 were investigated during the SI (completed in 1994) under the ERP. Sites 8, 9, 10, and 11 were investigated under the Rapid Response Initiative (RRI), a program developed by the ANG to specifically address leaking USTs and spills, and were not addressed by the SI.

Sites 1 and 6, turned over to the Washoe County Airport Authority (WCAA) for investigation under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the NVANG, were closed in 1993. The NDEP concurred with the no further action (NFA) for these sites. Sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, and 14 were investigated during the SI; the 1994 SI Report recommended no further action at Sites 2, 3 and 13; and further investigation as part of a RI for Sites 4, 5, 7 and 14. For Site 12, a Rapid Response Initiative Spill Investigation was completed in 1992, recommending no further action.

An RI was completed in 1996 for Sites 4, 5, 7 and 14. The RI Report recommended LTM for Sites 4 and 14 and an FS for Sites 5 and 7. The NDEP approved no further action decisions for Sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13 and 14 on January 26, 2007. Final NFRAP DDs for Sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13 and 14 were prepared in April 2007.

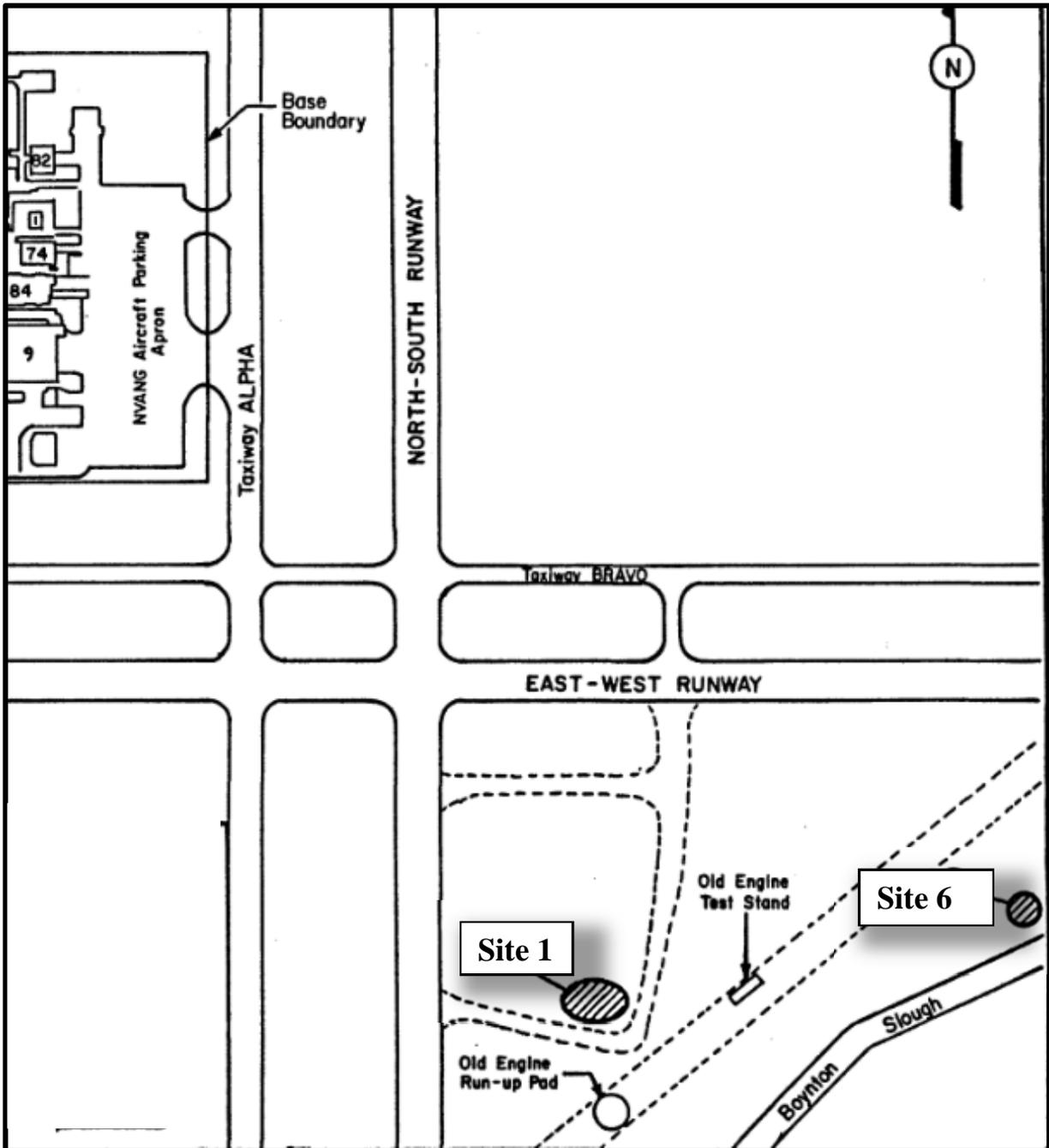


Figure 4. Location of Off-Base ERP Sites at the
152nd Airlift Wing, Reno, Nevada

3.3.1 Site 1: Fire-Fighting Training Area – Status: Closed

Site 1, a former off-Base fire-Fighting training area (FTA), was turned over to the WCAA for investigation under an MOU with the NVANG. Site 1 was closed under a letter from the NDEP dated 29 March 1993 with a No Further Action conclusion.

3.3.2 Site 2: Former Fire Training Area – Status: Closed

Site 2 is a former FTA located east of Building 1 and underneath parking area A2 of the aircraft parking apron. This FTA consisted of an unlined, slightly bermed, open earthen area with a depth of 12 to 18 inches. During fire-fighting training activities, Jet fuel (JP-4), spent solvents, waste oils, and other flammable liquids were the primary materials burned. A water base was applied to the FTA prior to each burning exercise. An estimated 10 burns per year were conducted at this FTA when it was active and up to 150 gallons of flammable liquids were used per burn. Assuming that 70 percent of flammables were destroyed, up to 450 gallons per year may have remained either to evaporate or infiltrate the ground. Based on these estimates, up to 1,800 gallons of flammable liquids may have infiltrated the ground during the four years this FTA was active.

The June 1988 PA focused on past and present hazardous material use, handling, and disposal practices at seven potentially contaminated sites, including Site 2. The PA recommended Site 2 for further investigation. The 1994 SI, which included three soil borings, three piezometers, and three monitoring wells installed at Site 2, recommended a NFRAP DD for Site 2. A NFRAP DD was submitted to the NDEP in January 2006 and the DD was approved for closure on 28 February 2006.

3.3.3 Site 3: Former Fire Training Area – Status: Closed

Site 3, a former FTA adjacent to the north gate of the Base, consisted of an unlined, slightly bermed, open earthen area where oils and other flammables were burned during fire training exercises. Fire training was generally conducted on a quarterly basis between 1964 and 1971. Each training exercise usually consisted of multiple burns. During most exercises, a water base was generally applied to the FTA prior to each burn. Based on burn data, the PA reported that up to 6,300 gallons may have infiltrated the ground during the eight years this training area was active.

The June 1988 PA recommended Site 3 for further investigation. The 1994 SI, which included, five soil borings, four piezometers, and three monitoring wells installed at Site 3, recommended a NFRAP DD for Site 3. A NFRAP DD was submitted to the NDEP in January 2006 and the DD was approved for Closure on 28 February 2006.

3.3.4 Site 4: Former Fire Training Area – Status: Closed

Site 4, a former FTA located on land leased by the NVANG south of Building 88, is now covered by a paved roadway and landscaping. The FTA consisted of an unlined, slightly bermed, open earthen area used to burn JP-4, spent solvents, waste oils, and other flammables during fire training exercises. Burn training exercises were conducted one to two times per year over a three-year period beginning in 1970. During training exercises, a water base was applied to the FTA prior to each burn. An estimated 150 gallons of flammable liquids were used per

burn event. It is estimated that 900 gallons of flammable liquids might have been used during the three-year period the site was used as an FTA. Assuming 70 percent of the liquids were consumed, up to 270 gallons of liquids could have infiltrated the ground.

The June 1988 PA recommended Site 4 for further ERP investigation. The 1994 SI, which included five soil borings, three piezometers, and three monitoring wells installed at Site 4, recommended an RI/FS for Site 4. The 1996 RI, which included seven soil borings and two additional monitoring wells installed at Site 4, indicated declining presence of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) and chlorinated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soil and groundwater. Therefore, the RI report recommended LTM be performed at the Site 4. Additional groundwater monitoring conducted until 2004 indicated consistent decreasing contaminant concentration trends, and as a result, a NFRAP DD was developed for Site 4.

A Draft NFRAP DD was submitted to the NDEP in June 2005 and the DD was approved for Interim Closure on 13 July 2005. The NDEP requested the addition of an interim action level for methyl tertiary-butyl ether in groundwater to the NFRAP in order to achieve Final Closure. Once the addition was made, Site 4 was approved for Final Closure by NDEP on 26 January 2007. A Final NFRAP DD was completed in April 2007 and was forwarded to the NDEP.

3.3.5 Site 5: Former Fire Training Area – Status: Closed

Site 5, a former FTA located approximately 100 feet northwest of Building 76, consisted of an unlined, bermed, open earthen area. JP-4, spent solvents, waste oils, and other flammable liquids were the primary materials burned during the training exercises. In addition, a water base was applied to the FTA prior to all burning exercises.

It is estimated that 8 to 10 training exercises and burns were conducted each year between 1970 and 1977. Up to 1,500 gallons of flammable liquids may have been used per year. Assuming 70 percent of liquids released were consumed, 450 gallons per year may have remained to evaporate or infiltrate the ground. Based on these estimates, up to 3,200 gallons may have infiltrated the ground during the eight-year period the FTA was active.

The 1988 PA recommended Site 5 for further investigation. The 1994 SI, which included five soil borings, three piezometers, and three monitoring wells installed at or near Site 5, recommended Site 5 for a RI/FS. An RI was completed in 1996, which included installation of soil borings and monitoring wells. During the RI, five soil borings and two additional monitoring wells were installed at Site 5. The RI Report recommended an FS for Site 5 to evaluate remedial alternatives for petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and benzene in groundwater.

Soil remediation was performed at Site 5 in 1997. Approximately 25 tons of potentially impacted soil was excavated at Site 5 and transported to an off-site facility for treatment and disposal. LTM of the groundwater conducted at Site 5 between 1992 and 2003 indicated that concentrations of benzene had not exceeded the cleanup level since before first quarter, 1998. In summary, NFA was recommended for this site because there appeared to be no significant ongoing source of contamination and the site does not present a risk to human health or the environment. Additionally concentrations of organic chemicals dissolved in groundwater are

now below applicable cleanup levels. A NFRAP DD was submitted to the NDEP in January 2006 and the DD was approved for Closure on 28 February 2006.

3.3.6 Site 6: Former Fire Training Area – Status: Closed

Site 6, a former off-Base FTA, was turned over to the WCAA for investigation under an MOU with the NVANG. Site 6 was closed under a letter from the NDEP dated 29 March 1993 with a No Further Action conclusion.

3.3.7 Site 7: Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants Storage Area (POL) – Status: Open

Site 7, a former POL storage area, consisted of four 25,000-gallon USTs holding JP-4 fuel for flight line operations and ancillary equipment. These JP-4 fuel USTs had been in the ground for over 30 years.

Numerous small JP-4 fuel spills have occurred around the refueling stand in the POL area. Most of the spills occurred between 1973 and 1985, when the fuel trucks were top-loading vehicles. On several occasions, JP-4 fuel spills of up to 1,000 gallons occurred in this area. A large fuel spill occurred in June 1986 when a bottom-loading shutoff valve on a refueling unit failed to operate properly. Other smaller spills of up to 100 gallons have occurred during defueling of fuel trucks. Prior to the early 1980s, most of these spills were flushed into the soil/graveled areas surrounding the refueling stand.

The 1988 PA identified Site 7 as potentially contaminated with hazardous materials/waste and was recommended for further investigation. The April 1994 SI indicated the presence of soil contamination above NDEP remediation criteria for TPH, VOCs, and semivolatile organic compounds, and groundwater contamination above maximum contaminant levels “MCL”s for benzene. Therefore, Site 7 was recommended for an RI/FS. The SI also identified contamination floating on top of the groundwater (“floating product”) and concluded its source appeared to be limited to the immediate area and not related to the upgradient JP-4 fuel tanks.

An RI, conducted in 1995, concluded that groundwater at Site 7 contained concentrations of benzene and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate exceeding their respective cleanup standards. It was suspected that the area of groundwater impacted by benzene might extend off the Base; however, it was not anticipated that the benzene-impacted groundwater extended a significant distance south of the fence line. Based on the RI data, it was recommended that an FS be performed to evaluate remedial alternatives for further product removal and for soil and groundwater.

An EE/CA conducted in 1996 recommended the two following remedial alternatives for Site 7: 1) asphalt capping and “floating product” recovery; or 2) groundwater extraction with above ground treatment and re-injection. In accordance with the recommendations of the EE/CA, a groundwater extraction, treatment, and injection system (a.k.a. “pump and treat”) was constructed.

In addition, during an annual UST testing event in 1995, free product was encountered near the USTs located at Site 7. The NDEP requested that the Base install a product removal system in the spring of 1995. A product removal well was installed in May 1995 in conjunction with RI field work. The product removal system was installed in June 1995 and operated continuously

until it was taken out of service in September 1998 due to a reduction in effectiveness of product recovery. During this period of operation, approximately 23,000 gallons of free product were recovered. In July 1999, the system was placed back into operation but showed limited effectiveness in removing additional product.

To further assess the horizontal extent of the free product, four additional product-monitoring wells (T-10 through T-13) were installed in August 2002 on Reno/Tahoe International Airport property adjacent to Site 7. Data collected during field activities indicated that elevated concentrations of VOCs may be present in soil in this area; however, no visible evidence of hydrocarbon staining of soil was observed during drilling activities. Subsequent measurements collected from the new wells confirmed that no free product was present in groundwater in this area.

During September and October 2003, groundwater extraction activities were terminated due to the decommissioning and removal of the four 25,000-gallon USTs at the site. To accommodate removal of the USTs, groundwater elevation near the USTs was drawn down to approximately 12 feet below ground surface (bgs). The Base Civil Engineering group performed the dewatering by extracting approximately 110 gallons per minute from two newly installed groundwater extraction wells. Monitoring wells T-1, T-3, T-6, and T-7 were destroyed due to the excavation activities. Four new wells (three vertical, T-14 through T-16, and one horizontal, (TRW-1) were installed at Site 7 to replace these wells.

In March 2004, a remedial process optimization (RPO) study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the current cleanup approach conducted at Site 7. Conclusions from this report indicated that the site had not been fully defined and that additional monitoring wells were needed at to further evaluate the extent of contamination.

To support the RPO Report recommendations, a Remedial Pre-Design Study was conducted during September and October 2004. This study consisted of soil sampling and sample collection from existing and new groundwater monitoring wells. Results indicated that contamination extended further west than previously detected; benzene concentrations exceeded preliminary remediation goals in three wells and one soil sample location. To implement the selected remedial alternative outlined in the RPO report, soils were removed; backfilling and compaction were completed immediately after excavation confirmation sampling, followed by site restoration in spring 2006.

In August 2006 and February 2007, groundwater sampling continued and indicated that benzene was the only chemical of concern to exceed its respective action level, even though benzene concentrations continued to show an overall decrease since October 2005.

In 2008, a Draft Abbreviated Remedial Action Objective and Remedial System Decommission Work Plan was developed to further define the impacts to groundwater. In December 2008, although the Final RPO Site Visit Report generally concluded that the cleanup work conducted at Site 7 to date had been effective, it offered several recommendations for additional remediation. Based on this report, prior remedial actions at the site, and input received from the NDEP, the

installation and operation of an air sparge (AS) and soil vapor extraction (SVE) remediation system was selected as the preferred additional remedial technology.

In July 2009, a Remedial Implementation Report indicated that soils contain VOCs above the cleanup levels and benzene still persists in groundwater at concentrations that exceeded the cleanup goal. In April 2010 a Final Interim Remedial Design and Implementation Plan was developed to provide the design specifications for the selected cleanup action of installation and operation of AS and SVE systems. In accordance with the plan, the installation of the AS/SVE system was installed and became operational in December 2011. As of January 2012, the NVANG intends to continue the operation of these systems.

3.3.8 Site 8, UST No. 04 – Status: Closed

UST No. 04 was used to store heating oil at Site 8 and was removed on 18 October 1991. There was no evidence of leakage prior to its removal. Soil sampling confirmed no petroleum contaminated soil present at the site. Site 8 was approved for Closure by the WDHD on 11 October 2000.

3.3.9 Site 9, UST No. 01 – Status: Closed

UST no. 01 was used to store heating oil and was removed on 18 October 1991. There was no evidence of leakage prior to removal. Soil sampling confirmed no petroleum contaminated soil was present at the site. The WDHD approved Site 9 for closure on 11 October 2000.

3.3.10 Site 10, UST No. 03 – Status: Closed

UST no. 03 was used to store heating oil and was removed on 18 October 1991 as well. There was no evidence of leakage prior to removal. Soil sampling at the site confirmed no petroleum contaminated soil was present and was subsequently approved for closure by the WDHD on 11 October 2000.

3.3.11 Site 11, UST No. 02 – Status: Closed

UST no. 02 stored heating oil and was removed by Base personnel on 18 October 1991. There was no evidence of leakage prior to its removal and soil sampling confirmed no petroleum contaminated soil present at the site. Site 11 was approved for closure by the WDHD on 11 October 2000.

3.3.12 Site 12: JP-4 Spill Area – Status: Closed

Site 12 is a former JP-4 spill area located on the concrete-paved aircraft-parking apron. The site is an open area located approximately 360 feet from the northeast corner of Building 9, and approximately 280 feet from the northeast corner of Building 12.

The spill site consisted of an area of approximately 50 feet by 50 feet, which encompassed two of the 12-foot by 12-foot concrete slabs that make up the concrete-paved aircraft parking apron. According to Base personnel, an undocumented JP-4 spill occurred in the area in the 1970s and an estimated 40 gallons were released in 1986. During routine replacement of the concrete slabs,

which is required when the slabs become cracked, Base personnel discovered fuel odors and potential impact to soil beneath the concrete pavement.

Base personnel stated that four soil samples and one groundwater sample were collected at the location where the slabs were removed. Soil samples contained TPH up to 1,700 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg). The groundwater sample was non-detect for VOCs, but an oil sheen was observed on the groundwater surface during sample collection.

The 1988 PA, 1994 SI, and 1996 RI did not evaluate Site 12. However, a Rapid Response Initiative Spill Investigation was completed at Site 12 in 1992. During the spill investigation, three soil borings were advanced, soil samples were collected, monitoring wells were installed in the borings, and groundwater samples were collected from the monitoring wells. The Final Site Assessment Report recommended closure of the monitoring wells and no further action at Site 12. A NFRAP DD was submitted to the NDEP in January 2006 and the DD was approved for Closure by NDEP on 28 February 2006.

3.3.13 Site 13: Storm Drains West of Building 82 – Status: Closed

Site 13 was identified by Base personnel as a former spill area and possible waste-oil disposal area. The site includes two storm drains northeast of the Aerospace Ground Equipment storage area, which is east of Building 2.

Both drains are connected to a larger storm drain east of Building 82. The first drain was located in an area used for vehicle washing between 1966 and 1986. The second drain received runoff from the storage area for more than 20 years. In addition, small quantities of oil (five gallons or less) were occasionally spilled onto the soil surrounding the second drain. No estimate is available to assess the volume of oil, grease, or hydraulic fluid that may have been washed into the drains. Both drains have not been used for waste disposal or vehicle washing since 1986.

The 1988 PA did not evaluate Site 13. However, the 1994 SI, which included five soil borings and three monitoring wells were installed at Site 13, recommended preparation of a NFRAP DD for Site 13. A NFRAP DD was submitted to the NDEP in January 2006 and the DD was approved for Closure on 28 February 2006.

3.3.14 Site 14: Oil/Water Separator at Building 82 – Status: Closed

Site 14 was identified by Base personnel as a former spill area adjacent to Building 82. Base personnel discovered the spill area in May 1991 when a 1,000-gallon oil/water separator exceeded its holding capacity and overflowed onto unprotected soil on the southeast corner of Building 82. The primary material that overflowed was identified as JP-4 fuel. Based on the 1,000 gallons released in May 1991 and the suspected release of 25 to 50 gallons up to twice a year since 1975, it was estimated that up to 1,600 gallons of JP-4 may have reached the soil.

The June 1988 PA did not evaluate Site 14. However, the 1994 SI, which included six soil borings and two monitoring wells installed at Site 14, recommended an RI.

An RI, completed in 1996, included installation of five additional soil borings at Site 14. Based on the declining presence of TPH and chlorinated VOCs in soil and groundwater, the RI Report

recommended that LTM be performed at the Site 14. LTM was performed until a NFRAP DD was submitted to the NDEP in January 2007 and the DD was approved for Closure on 28 February 2007. The NDEP DD was released in April 2007.

4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

4.1 Community Profile

The City of Reno is located in Washoe County, approximately 26 miles north of the Nevada State Capital in Carson City. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of Reno in 2010 was 225,221, making it the largest city in Northern Nevada. This is a 24.8% increase from 2000 when the population was 180,480. In September 2010, the Natural Resources Defense Council declared Reno, Nevada, among the 22 Smartest Cities for Energy. According to Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation November 2011 statistics, the unemployment rate in Reno is 11.6%.

4.2 History of Community Involvement

The NVANG interaction with the local community involves bringing different groups onto the Base for functions such as holiday parties, building dedication ceremonies, and youth camps. In one case, the Base was used to host a Reno employee of the year celebration that involved giving the award recipient a ride in a C-130.

4.3 Community Relations

Communication is essential to a community outreach program. Information provided in this section was obtained through in-person interviews with local residents, public officials, business and organization professionals, and others. The interviews were conducted during the week of 14 November 2011. People selected to be interviewed either lived or worked in close proximity to the Base, or are otherwise involved with the community through their employment or other activities. A total of twenty-one community members were interviewed. See Appendix A for the list of interview questions and a detailed summary of the responses.

Eighteen of the twenty-one respondents expressed positive feelings about the Base in the community. Of the five respondents who work on the Base, all expressed a very positive view of the Base, saying things like “I love my job,” “very satisfying” and “good working relationship with the Airport Authority with respect to safety issues.”

Of the 16 respondents who do not work on the Base, 13 expressed a very positive view of the Base and its presence in the community. One person was very supportive of the military and is seeking to do business with the Base. Another person stated that having a military base at the airport was a “great idea” and thanked us for their service to the country.

Three of the 16 off-Base respondents had a neutral view of the Base. Two persons stated that they “had no opinion” at all with respect to the Base or military presence in the community.

4.4 Key Community Concerns

Of the twenty-one community members interviewed, four people expressed the following individual-specific concerns:

- The community does not know where the Base is.
- No governmental agency could be trusted.

- Not enough regulatory oversight surrounding cleanup activities.
- The community does more reaching out to the Base than the Base reaching out to the public.

When asked who they would turn to if they had specific environmental, health or safety related concerns, four respondents indicated that they would contact the Base directly with their concerns. Other resources that respondents would turn to included: Airport Authority, Police/Fire Department, City of Reno, Federal/State regulatory agency, and County Health Department.

4.5 Summary of Communication Needs

Twenty-one members of the community in and around the Base 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.

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. However, a majority of respondents expressed interest in being on a mailing list, attending a public meeting, or participating in a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). Currently, there is no RAB for the ERP Sites at the NVANG.

Most respondents get their information from television and the internet. Based on their feedback, the appropriate outreach measures to take include providing information via e-mail or the 152nd AW website (<http://www.152aw.ang.af.mil/>).

4.6 Non-ERP 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 Base, the environment, and their interest in receiving information. Because individuals have little to no familiarity with the ERP in particular, they occasionally touch on topics outside of the program. These issues will not be addressed under the ERP, but are provided below so they can be brought to the attention of the appropriate program at the Base.

- Concern that drug enforcement activities may have been conducted at the Base rather than by the police department.

5.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The ANG and the Base 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 NDEP.

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 Base 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 project progresses.

5.2 Planned Outreach Activities

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

- Prepare and distribute information via e-mail or website.
- Produce and distribute Fact Sheets, when necessary that explain milestones reached at the Base and their significance. Milestones considered significant include, but are not limited to issuance of new reports, installation of additional wells, and soil sampling/groundwater monitoring results. Fact Sheets could be distributed via e-mail, website, and/or mailing. The Fact Sheets will present information in simple, concise language, and will focus on current site activities. All Fact Sheets will be distributed to the mailing list. ANG will prepare fact sheets at the direction of NDEP, and will be responsible for production and distribution. NDEP will approve all fact sheets prior to distribution.
- Create and foster a good working relationship with the surrounding community using 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. These lists could be used for mass mailings of Fact Sheets or to alert interested and/or affected groups/individuals of significant milestones.
- 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.

In addition, the following outreach activities will continue to be performed by the ANG and the 152nd AW, as required by ANG and U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) policy:

- Maintain the Information Repository (IR) and Administrative Record (AR) for the Base. These documents are available at the Base for the public to review and remain available until all ERP cleanup is completed (See Appendix E for the location of the IR).
- Prepare and place display advertisements in the local newspaper 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 152nd AW, this is the Reno Gazette-Journal.

5.3 Completed Outreach Activities

The following outreach activities have been conducted at the 152nd AW to date:

- An IR is available for public review at the Washoe County Library located at 301 South Center Street, Reno, Nevada. The AR is kept at the Base's Environmental Management Office at the 152nd AW.
- NDEP and NVANG have developed and continue to update a mailing list of persons and organizations interested in receiving information about site activities. The mailing list includes contiguous property owners within approximately one-quarter mile of the base; local, State, and Federal elected officials that represent the communities surrounding the base; Washoe County agency staff; neighborhood associations; environmental groups; and others who have indicated an interest in receiving information. NDEP will use the mailing list to provide the community with public notices, fact sheets, meeting notices, and other pertinent information and documents related to base activities.

Appendix A Community Interview Questions and Responses

During the week of 14 November 2011, representatives from the Nevada Air National Guard (ANG) conducted twenty-one (21) community interviews in the area surrounding the Nevada ANG Base in Reno, Nevada (NV). These interviews were conducted with community members who live and/or work in the vicinity of the Base, including residents, community leaders, local officials, and business people.

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

Less Than 1 Year	1
1-9 Years	5
10-19 Years	5
20-29 Years	6
30-39 Years	1
40-49 Years	0
50+ Years	3

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

Yes – 7

No – 14

Of the seven who answered “Yes” to this question, five are Base personnel.

2. What are your thoughts on having the ANG Base here in the community? (Or, if interviewing a Base employee, what are your thoughts on working here?)

Of the five respondents who work on the Base, all expressed a very positive view of the Base, saying things like “I love my job,” “very satisfying” and “good working relationship with the Airport Authority with respect to safety issues.”

Of the 16 respondents who do not work on the Base, 13 expressed a very positive view of the Base and its presence in the community. One person was very supportive of the military and is seeking to do business with the Base. Another person stated that having a military base at the airport was a “great idea” and thanked us for their service to the country.

Three of the 16 off-Base respondents had a neutral view of the Base. Two persons stated that they “had no opinion” at all with respect to the Base or military presence in the community.

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

Yes – 10

No – 11

Of the ten respondents who answered “Yes,” three have been to holiday parties at the Base for Halloween and Christmas, one attended a building dedication ceremony, and one attended a youth camp. One person’s response was that they would “volunteer or participate in any activity that the Base offers.” One person’s employer used the Base for the employee of the year ceremony where the respondent was given a ride in a C-130. Another respondent stated that the public participation at Base events is not as good as it should be because the “community knows *who* we are but not *where* we are.”

Of the eleven respondents who answered “No,” one person stated that Base security is an impediment to attending Base functions.

4. Would you like additional information regarding the cleanup at the ANG Base?

Yes – 10

No – 11

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

Yes – 9

No – 12

Of the nine respondents who replied “Yes,” one would like to receive information about HAZMAT and first responder procedures. Another respondent requested a copy of the final CIP.

Of the twelve respondents who replied “No,” two said they would rather be provided information electronically than be on a mailing list. One responder already has access to information. Another responder would not personally like to be on a mailing list, but that their organization should be.

5. How do you currently get most of your information? (Check all that apply.)

- Newspaper 7
- Online 14
- Television 16
- Radio 7
- Other 4 (e-mail)

Seven of the 21 people interviewed cited the local newspaper, Reno Gazette-Journal as a major source of information. In addition, one respondent cited the Wall Street Journal, the Federal Times, the Air Force Times, and the Air Force Journal as favorite printed news sources.

Fourteen respondents said they go online for their information; the most commonly mentioned websites were: CNN (www.cnn.com) (two respondents); FOX (www.foxnews.com) (one respondent); Yahoo (www.yahoo.com) (two respondents); and Facebook (www.facebook.com) and other social networks (two respondents).

The majority of people interviewed, sixteen respondents, stated that a major source of information was television, the most commonly cited channels being KTVN Channel 2, KRNV Channel 4, and KOLO Channel 8. All those interviewed get their news from all three stations at one time or another. One respondent “flips back and forth” among all three stations. None of the 21 questioned watched KRXI FOX 11. One respondent obtains news from UNIVISION. One respondent obtains news from the Weather channel.

Seven respondents state that a major source of information was radio. One respondent listens to various talk-radio stations and National Public Radio (NPR).

Four respondents said they get information via e-mail.

Please note that respondents were not asked to limit their response to one source.

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

The sources identified by respondents include:

- Federal/State Regulatory Agencies (6)
- Base EM (4)
- County Health Department (2)
- Environmental Companies/Contractors/Field Workers (2)
- Unaware of any trusted source (1)
- No trusted source (1)
- Academia/Public Companies/City of Reno (1)
- Supervisor (1)
- Celebrities (1)

- Fire Department (1)
- Environmental Groups (1)

One respondent stated that the U.S. EPA would be more credible than a state or local regulatory agency. Another respondent stated that although a federal/state regulator would be a credible source, the degree of credibility would depend on the person. One respondent stated that no governmental agency could be trusted.

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

Yes – 6
No – 15

How did you become aware of this?

Six respondents became aware of the cleanup through their work. One respondent specifically mentioned the Environmental Safety and Health ESOH Counsel as their source of information. Five respondents work with the Base as part of their jobs, and one respondent works for the City of Reno Environmental Office.

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

Yes – 2
No – 19

One respondent was concerned about the smell of marijuana coming from the Base; questioned if drug interdiction operations by the military included burning of seized marijuana. Another responded was concerned about there not being enough regulatory oversight surrounding cleanup activities.

Although not identified as major concerns, two respondents mentioned that the Base paint booth may not be meeting county permit requirements, that Bioenvironmental may have some outstanding studies that need addressing, and that Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Compliance Assessment and Management Program findings may not be addressed in a timely fashion.

Of the 19 respondents that had no concerns, one respondent stated that the Base was “pretty green” and was “taking all environmental issues seriously.”

Who would you turn to if you had concerns?

The sources identified by respondents included:

- Do Not Know (2)
- Airport Authority (1)
- Air Base Environmental (4)
- First Responders/Fire Dept. (1)
- Supervisor (1)
- Bioenvironmental (1)
- Chain-of-Command (1)
- City of Reno (3)
- EPA/State Regulatory Agency (3)
- County Health Dept. (2)
- Police Dept. (1)
- Depends on Subject (1)

Please note that respondents were not asked to limit their response to one source.

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

Yes – 18

No – 1

N/A – 2

Of the 21 respondents, 18 perceived the Nevada ANG Base officials as responsive to public concerns. One responder stated that officials are "very responsive, from the Commander on down." The respondent who replied "No" stated that there was "more us reaching out to them (the Base)" than there was proactive response to public concerns. Two respondents did not feel that they had enough interaction with the Base to answer this question.

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

Yes – 11

No – 10

If so, what groups do you participate in?

The most common organizations identified by respondents included:

- Neighborhood Advisory Board (NAB) Meetings
- Anthrax Outbreak Drill

- Bureau of Land Management Volunteer
- City Council (2)
- County Council (3)
- Little League Baseball
- School Board
- Underprivileged Children Organization
- Airport Authority Committee

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

- Staff Meeting 1
- Newsletter (total) 1
 - Via e-mail 9
 - Via mail 1
 - Via either e-mail or mail 1
- Newspaper articles 1
- Personal contact from the Base 1
- Website 10
- TV News 1

All of the people interviewed were asked how they preferred to get information about the Base cleanup activities. Even those who had earlier stated they did not need additional information were asked to state the method of providing information that would be most effective, in their opinion.

A significant majority of the 21 people interviewed preferred to receive electronic information rather than hard copies. Only one person stated that they would like to receive a newsletter through the mail. Please note that respondents were not asked to limit their response to one category.

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

All of the people interviewed were asked how frequently they preferred to get information about the Base cleanup activities. Even those who had earlier stated they did not need additional information were asked to state how often, in their opinion, information should be disseminated.

As needed – 6
Weekly – 1
Monthly – 6
Bimonthly – 1
Quarterly – 4
Every 6 months. – 3

Even though a respondent selected a specific frequency, almost all the respondents added “as needed” a Based on the type of information being reported. One respondent provided examples of both extremes: while an issue along the order of magnitude of the Gulf spill would warrant daily flow of information, an action such as a tank removal may be yearly.

Please note that respondents were not asked to limit their response to one category.

12. If the ANG were to hold a public meeting to provide information 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 – 12
No – 6
Maybe – 3

The three respondents who replied “maybe” stated that attendance would depend on the issue being discussed.

What would be a convenient location for a public meeting?

All of the people interviewed were asked to suggest a location. Even those who had earlier stated they would not attend a public meeting were asked where, in their opinion, would be a convenient meeting location.

Locations suggested:

- Local school 6
- City Hall 3
- University of Nevada, Reno 1
- Ida Well Park 1
- Old City Hall 1
- Local Fire Station 1
- Local Hotel 3
- Casino 1
- Stadium 1
- Convention Center 1
- Airport 2
- Base 2
- Plumb Lane Armory 1

Please note that respondents were not asked to limit their response to one location.

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 the military Base. Would you be interested in participating in a RAB?

Yes – 6

No – 11

Maybe – 4

Of the respondents who replied “maybe,” stated it would depend on the issue. One respondent would want to talk it over with his family first before making a “serious” commitment.

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

The following individuals or groups were identified:

- Nature Conservatory
- Western Regional Water Planning Commission
- Dessault Falcon Aviation
- Atlantic Aviation
- Million Aire
- Humane Society
- City Council
- Local church
- Family Assistance Center
- County Planners
- Base Bioenvironmental
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Airport Authority

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

One respondent thanked us for our service and had a very positive attitude toward the military presence in Reno.

Appendix B Key Contacts

Federal and State Government Agencies

Nevada Air National Guard

Mr. John Peck, Base Environmental Manager
152nd AW
1776 National Guard Way
Reno, NV 89502-4494

(775) 788-4503
john.peck@ang.af.mil

Public Affairs Officer
152nd AW/PA
1776 National Guard Way
Reno, NV 89502

(775) 788-4515
152AW.PA@ang.af.mil

152nd Air Lift Wing, Nevada Air National Guard
<http://www.nv.ngb.army.mil/air/airWing.cfm>
Also, find them on Facebook: 152nd Airlift Wing

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9

Office of Public Affairs
U.S. EPA Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA, 94105

(415) 947-8700
<http://www.epa.gov/region9/contact-region9.html>

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

Alison Oakley, CEM
Bureau of Corrective Actions, NDEP
901 S Stewart Street, Ste 4001
Carson City, NV 89701

(775) 687-9396
aoakley@ndep.nv.gov

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Appendix C Federal, State, and Local Elected Officials

Members of Congress and Other Elected Officials

U.S. Senator Harry Reid

Washington DC Office
522 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Phone: (202) 224-3542
Fax: (202) 224-7327

Reno Office
Bruce Thompson Federal Building
400 S. Virginia Street, Suite 738
Reno, NV 89501
Phone: (775) 686-5750
Fax: (775) 686-5757

U.S. Representative Mark Amodei

Washington DC Office
United States House of Representatives
125 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
Phone: (202) 225-6155
Fax: (202) 225-5679

Reno Office
400 S. Virginia St., Suite 502
Reno, NV 89501
Phone: (775) 686-5670
Fax: (775) 686-5711

Mayor Robert Cashell

City of Reno
P.O. Box 1900
Reno, NV 89505
Phone: (775) 334-2001

U.S. Senator Dean Heller

Washington DC Office
361-A Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Phone: (202) 224-6244
Fax: (202) 228-6753

Reno Office
Bruce Thompson Federal Building
400 S. Virginia Street, Suite 738
Reno, NV 89501
Phone: (775) 686-5770
Fax: (775) 686-5729

Governor Brian Sandoval

Office of the Governor
State Capitol Building
101 N. Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701
Phone: (775) 684-5670
Fax: (775) 684-5683

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Appendix D Media Contacts

Local Print and Electronic News Media

Newspaper

Reno Gazette-Journal (775) 463-4242
P.O. Box 841
Yerington, NV 89447

Television Networks

KNPB Channel 5 Public Broadcasting (775) 784-4555
1670 North Virginia St
Reno, Nevada 89503

KRNV News 4 (775) 322-4444
1790 Vassar St.
Reno, NV 89502

KTVN Channel 2 (775) 858-2222
4925 Energy Way
Reno, NV 89502

Radio Stations

Reno Public Radio (775) 682-6300
Mail Stop 0294,
University of Nevada, Reno
Reno, Nevada 89557

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Appendix E Meeting and Repository Locations

Administrative Record:

Nevada Air National Guard
Reno-Tahoe International Airport
1776 Air National Guard Way
Reno, Nevada 89502
Telephone: 775-788-4503
Contact: Mr. John Peck

Hours of Operation:

Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Information Repository:

Washoe County Library
301 South Center Street
Reno, Nevada 89501
Telephone: 775- 327-8300

Hours of Operation:

Sunday 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.
Monday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Tuesday 1:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Thursday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Friday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Saturday 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

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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 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.

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.

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. The IR includes portions of the Administrative Record file.

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

Remedial Design – The technical specifications and engineering design for the remedial action.

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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