

**FINAL PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AT THE
GAS INSTRUCTION AREA
FORMER SCHILLING AIR FORCE BASE
SALINE COUNTY, KANSAS**

FUDS Project No. B07KS025607

Prepared for



**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center
Huntsville, Alabama**

and

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Kansas City District**

**Contract No. W912DY-10-D-0023
Delivery Order No. 0006**

May 2012

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFB	Air Force Base
ASR	Archives Search Report
CAIS	chemical agent identification set
CENWK	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CWM	chemical warfare materiel
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DOD	Department of Defense
EP	Engineering Pamphlet
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
INPR	Inventory Project Report
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAO	public affairs office
PIP	public involvement plan
POC	point of contact
RA	Remedial Action
RI	Remedial Investigation
SAA	Salina Airport Authority
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SI	Site Inspection
TCRA	time critical removal action
TPP	technical project planning
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAESCH	U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville

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**FINAL PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN
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1.0 OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN

1.0.1 The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) developed this public involvement public involvement plan (PIP) to encourage communication between the community surrounding the former Schilling Air Force Base (AFB), located in Saline County, Kansas, and USACE. This PIP was specifically developed for the Remedial Investigation (RI) of the Gas Instruction Area associated with the former Schilling AFB. USACE has and will continue to execute the public involvement activities outlined in this plan to ensure that stakeholders are provided with information essential to their understanding of USACE activities, and are given the opportunity to provide input during the decision-making process regarding any future USACE activities at the former Gas Instruction Area. USACE has completed the following activities as part of its public outreach effort to date:

- Conducted technical project planning (TPP) meetings in October 2011 and May 2012 with stakeholders, including the Salina Airport Authority (SAA) and Kansas Department of Health and Environment;
- Interviewed local, state, and federal officials and community representatives from January 5 through 12, 2012;
- Developed this PIP;
- Provided project materials, including a site history, site location maps, and fact sheets, on the USACE website in March, April, and May 2012; and
- Facilitated public awareness of USACE activities through the SAA February 2012 newsletter.

1.0.2 USACE will continue to update its public outreach materials as warranted by developments or future investigations. The scope of activities described in this PIP are consistent with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) guidance for community involvement (EPA, 2005) and USACE guidance Engineering Pamphlet (EP) 200-3-1 (USACE, 2011).

1.1 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1.1.1 Prior to development of this PIP, USACE contractors interviewed state and local officials, public safety agencies, and an area organization to assess community interest and level of concern related to the site. Most individuals interviewed were aware of the former Schilling AFB, a key issue associated with the site, and USACE involvement; however, little was known about the Gas Instruction Area and the planned RI. Based on results of the interviews, the following PIP goals and objectives have been established:

- Provide for the exchange of information regarding proposed project activities;
- Provide a centralized point of contact (POC) for the public and the media to express concerns;
- Facilitate USACE and public interaction by improving outreach to and communication with stakeholders;
- Provide timely notification of planned and ongoing activities to stakeholders, safety personnel, state and federal regulatory agencies, and other interested parties; and
- Provide a forum to facilitate community involvement through website, media communication, and a public meeting.

1.1.2 This PIP was prepared to provide a clear statement of goals and objectives to guide USACE public involvement activities. Section 2.0 presents a history of the former Schilling AFB and Gas Instruction Area, information about potential environmental conditions at the Gas Instruction Area, and provides an overview of the regulatory process. Section 3.0 presents an overview of the community and its concerns about the site. Section 4.0 discusses the specific USACE activities that have been conducted at the Gas Instruction Area and plans for supplemental activities. Appendices provided in this PIP include the following:

- Appendix A – Information Repository Identification and Location
- Appendix B – Contact List – Community Leaders and Interested Parties
- Appendix C – Fact Sheets
- Appendix D – News Articles
- Appendix E – News Releases
- Appendix F – Media Resources
- Appendix G – Proposed Meeting Locations

1.1.3 The USACE, Kansas City District (CENWK), assisted by the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), is responsible for implementation of the public involvement program at the Gas Instruction Area. Contact information for the CENWK public affairs office (PAO), the CENWK project manager, and the USAESCH project manager are listed below.

- Public Affairs Office
USACE, Kansas City District
601 E. 12th St.
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
Telephone: 816-389-3486
<http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/pa/>

- Kurt H. Baer
Project Manager
USACE, Kansas City District
601 E. 12th St.
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
Telephone: 816-389-3922
kurt.h.baer@usace.army.mil
- Lindsey W. Miller
Project Manager
USACE, Huntsville Engineering & Support Center
4820 University Square
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lindsey.w.miller@usace.army.mil

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2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.0.1 This section summarizes information available pertaining to U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) operations at the former Schilling AFB Gas Instruction Area, and is primarily based on the Archives Search Report (ASR) and the Site Inspection (SI) report.

2.1 LOCATION AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

2.1.1 The former Schilling AFB consisted of 4,134.72 acres approximately 2 miles southwest of Salina, Kansas (Parsons, 2010a). A site location map is provided as Figure 2.1. The RI is focused on the Gas Instruction Area, which is an 8.8 acre site located in the southwestern portion of the former Schilling AFB within the perimeter security fence of the Salina Municipal Airport (Parsons, 2010a). The Gas Instruction Area is depicted in Figure 2.2.

2.2 FORMER SCHILLING AIR FORCE BASE HISTORY

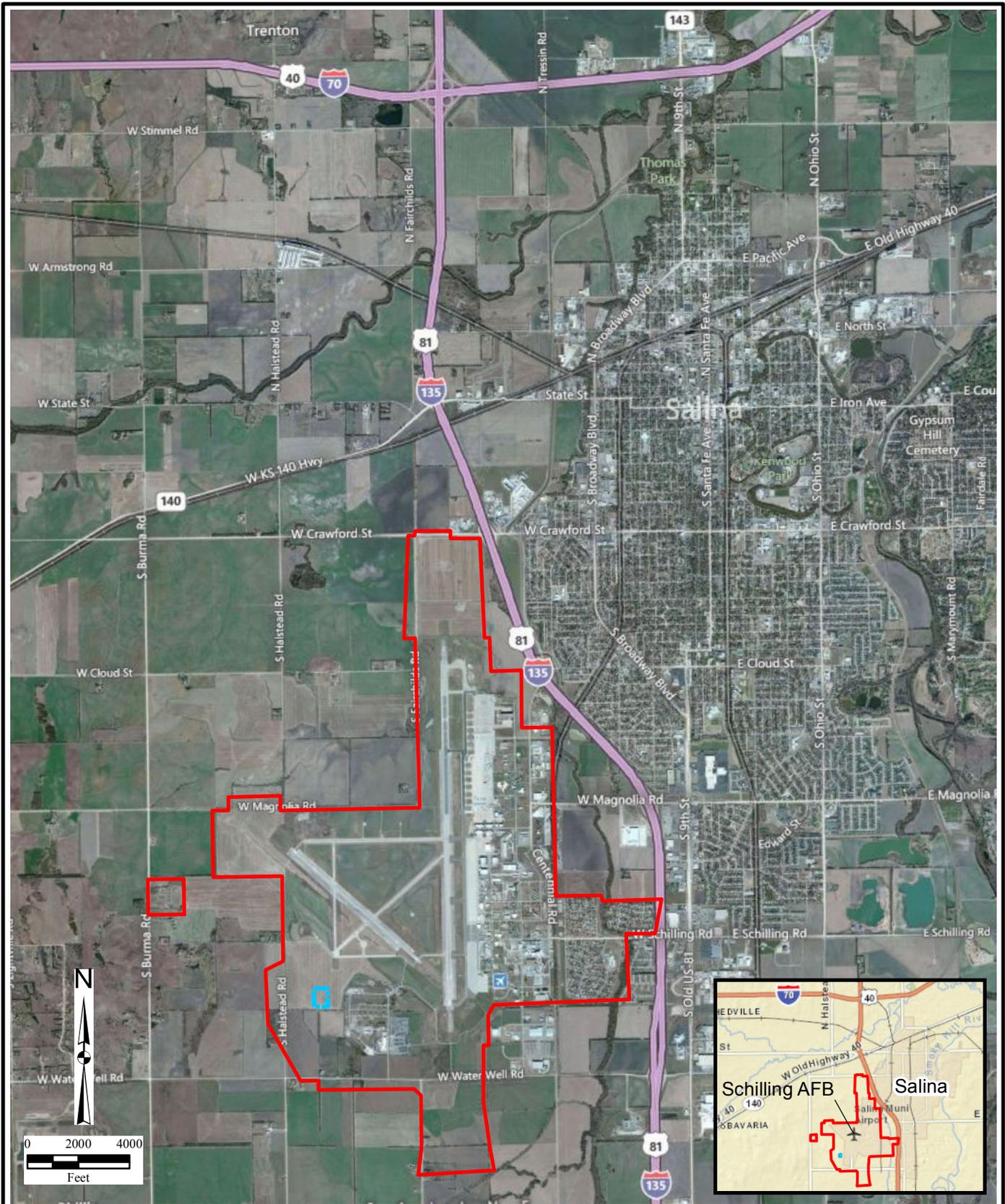
2.2.1 The U.S. Government constructed the Smoky Hill Army Air Base in 1942. It was renamed the Smoky Hill AFB in 1946 and renamed Schilling AFB in 1957. In 1942, the base served as headquarters for the 20th Bomber Command, and became the first operational training base for B-29 bombers. The base remained a bomber base for 5 years after World War II ended and was deactivated in 1949 (Parsons, 2010a; USACE, 2012).

2.2.2 In 1951, Schilling AFB was reactivated to support the Korean War. At that time, Schilling AFB was the second largest base in the Strategic Air Command. The base mission was to provide rapid deployment capabilities in support of nuclear strike attack missions. The base was designated as a permanent U.S. Air Force installation in July 1953 (Parsons, 2010a; USACE, 2012).

2.2.3 In 1960, the bombardment wing was transferred to Forbes AFB in Topeka, Kansas. A squadron of Atlas F intercontinental ballistic missiles and Nike surface-to-air missiles was deployed to 12 sites around Schilling AFB and attached to Schilling AFB for support. Schilling AFB also was upgraded to receive B-52 bombers and KC-135 tankers (USACE, 2012). During its operational existence, Schilling AFB housed numerous special weapons and conventional ordnance igloos, a gas instruction building, skeet ranges, an aircraft target butt, an aircraft burning/training area, and a missile maintenance building (Parsons, 2010a).

2.2.4 Closure of Schilling AFB was announced in 1964. The base was permanently closed in 1967 and the U.S. General Services Administration conveyed the majority of the base to the City of Salina for use as a municipal airport (Parsons, 2010a). The remainder of the former Schilling AFB was conveyed to various state and local agencies for educational purposes (USACE, 2012).

2.2.5 Several projects requiring environmental restoration work have been identified at the former Schilling AFB, including the Gas Instruction Area. The Gas Instruction Area, which is the focus of USACE's current investigation and this PIP, is not related to the ongoing groundwater investigation located in the northern portion of the former Schilling AFB.



\\gst-srv-01\HGLGIS\Schilling_AFB\
 Multiple_Sites_Installation_WidePIP\
 (2-01)Site_Location.mxd
 Map Source: HGL; Bing
 Aerial Date: 11/16/2010



Legend

-  Gas Instruction Area
-  Former Schilling AFB

Figure 2.1
Site Location
Former Schilling
Air Force Base



\\gst-srv-01\HGLGIS\Schilling_AFB\
Multiple_Sites_Installation_Wide\PIP\
(02)Instruction_MRS_Boundary.mxd
Map Source: HGL; Bing
Aerial Date: 11/16/2010



Legend

-  Gas Instruction Area
-  Former Schilling AFB

Figure 2.2
Gas Instruction Area
Former Schilling
Air Force Base

2.2.1 Gas Instruction Area

2.2.1.1 The Gas Instruction Area was used during the 1940s to train troops for donning gas masks using a tear gas medium. Training also included learning the physical properties of chemical agents, such as odor, and how to decontaminate equipment and buildings exposed to chemical agents. Historical records indicate that an approximate 100-square-yard section of land within the Gas Instruction Area was used for the purpose of decontamination training (Parsons, 2010a; USACE, 2003).

2.2.1.2 Chemical Agent Identification Sets (CAIS) were shipped to Schilling AFB and are thought to have been used within the Gas Instruction Area. Past inventory documents indicate that CAIS (identified by number K951/K952 and possibly K941) were present at the Gas Instruction Area. (Parsons, 2010a; USACE, 2003).

2.2.2 Chemical Agent Identification Sets

2.2.2.1 CAIS are shipped in steel cylinders 38 inches in length and 6⁵/₈ inches in diameter (Parsons, 2010a). Inside the shipping containers are 1¹/₃-ounce glass vials containing chemical agents for troop training purposes (U.S. Army, 2007).

2.2.2.2 CAIS most commonly encountered at DOD sites are glass vials from the M1 Detonation Kit, which are identified by number K951/K952. CAIS are shipped in a steel cylinder and contain four sheet metal cans. Each can contains 12 glass vials with 1¹/₃ ounces of chemical agents. The glass vials, which are 1 inch in diameter and 7¹/₂ inches long, are individually packaged in cardboard tubes. The 1¹/₃-ounce glass vials contained less than ¹/₂ teaspoon each of either lewisite, or mustard agent, or 4 teaspoons of chloropicrin in chloroform (Parsons, 2010a, 2010b; U.S. Army, 2007).

2.2.2.3 A less common CAIS, K941 toxic gas set, also is shipped in a steel cylinder and contains four sheet metal cans. Each can contains 12 glass bottles with 3¹/₂ ounces of mustard agent (U.S. Army, 2007). Since K941 contains mustard agent, it is classified as chemical warfare materiel (CWM) (Parsons, 2010a).

2.3 CURRENT AND FUTURE LAND USE

2.3.1 The central and western portions of the former Schilling AFB are occupied by the Salina Municipal Airport. The Gas Instruction Area is used for farming, alternating sorghum and wheat crops. The projected land use of the Gas Instruction Area is not anticipated to change and will likely remain as farmland (Parsons, 2010a). No visible structures remain at the Gas Instruction Area as shown on Figure 2.2.

2.3.2 The Salina Airport Authority is the current owner of land associated with the Gas Instruction Area (Saline County, 2012d).

2.4 HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE REMEDIATION LAWS AND REGULATIONS

2.4.1 “Superfund” is the common name for the federal law that governs remediation of hazardous waste sites. The law was enacted in 1980 as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and was later amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). CERCLA is implemented by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

2.4.2 Superfund legislation provided broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. The law also established prohibitions and requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites, and provided for the liability of persons and businesses responsible for releases of hazardous substance at those sites.

2.4.3 Section 211 of SARA established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). This program gives DOD the authority, responsibility, and funding mechanisms for environmental restoration at active military facilities as well as formerly used military installations. The goal of DERP is to identify, investigate, and remediate contamination from hazardous substances and pollutants, correct environmental damage that creates an imminent and substantial danger to public health or the environment, and remove unsafe buildings and structures. SARA includes procedures for public participation during all phases of response actions and requires the establishment of information repositories and administrative records.

2.4.4 Under DERP, DOD is responsible for environmental restoration of properties that were formerly owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. Such properties are known as Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The U.S. Army is the executive agent for the FUDS program, and USACE is the organization that manages and directs administration of the program.

2.4.5 The goals of the FUDS program are to reduce the risk to human health and the environment through the implementation of effective, legally compliant, and cost-effective response actions, and to implement final remedies when the situation warrants. These remedies include the following:

- Detecting, removing, and disposing of CWM, ordnance, and explosives;
- Evaluating, investigating and remediating hazardous, toxic, and radioactive contamination that is a result of DOD’s use of the land; and
- Demolishing and removing unsafe buildings, structures, and debris resulting from past DOD operations.

2.4.6 USACE also is the executing agent for the FUDS Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP), which DOD established in 2001 to address FUDS that have military munitions. MMRP addresses unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, CWM, and munitions constituents located on current and former defense sites. The Gas Instruction Area is a FUDS that has been identified as potentially having CWM. This FUDS MMRP follows the CERCLA remedial process. Specific information related to the CERCLA process completed for the Gas Instruction Area is summarized in Section 2.5.

2.4.7 CERCLA remedial actions are generally long-term response actions that permanently and significantly reduce the risks associated with releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances. The CERCLA remedial process is described below and illustrated in Figure 2.3. Figure 2.3 illustrates a complete remedial response; however, project closeout can occur at the Preliminary Assessment (PA) and SI phases.

- **Evaluation:**

- *Preliminary Assessment:* The PA phase consists of collecting readily available property information and a property visit to determine if potential contamination exists on a property due to former activities.¹
- *Site Inspection:* The SI phase is executed when there is information that a potential release has occurred on a property. It involves confirming and supplementing PA-phase information to determine whether there is a need for a remedial or removal response. This phase commonly involves limited environmental sampling to address a relative risk as it relates to human health and the environment.

- **Investigation:**

- *Remedial Investigation:* The RI phase involves collecting field data to characterize the nature and risk posed by environmental concerns identified during the SI and gathering data necessary to assess the extent to which these pose a threat to human health or the environment.
- *Feasibility Study:* The Feasibility Study (FS) develops and evaluates appropriate remedial alternatives and selects a remedy for a site that is subject to further review during the remediation process.

- **Removal Action:**

- *Interim Removal Actions:* Interim removal actions, before the remedial action, are sometimes needed to eliminate imminent threat to human health, safety or the environment. Removal actions can occur any time throughout the PA, SI, or RI phase of the CERCLA process. Removal actions fall into three categories: emergency removal action, time critical removal action (TCRA), and non-time critical removal action.

- **Decision:**

- *Proposed Plan:* The first step in remedy selection is the preparation of a Proposed Plan, which summarizes the remedial alternatives evaluated in the FS and specifies the preferred remedy. The public is offered the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Plan prior to a final decision.
- *Decision Document:* Public comment on the proposed remedy is considered prior to preparing a Record of Decision (for National Priority List projects) or Decision Document (for non-National Priority List projects) that specifies the final remedy.

¹ As of 2004, the PA is an established requirement under Engineering Regulation 200-3-1. However, an ASR was completed for the Gas Instruction Area in 2003 in lieu of the PA prior to this requirement.

- **Remediation:**
 - *Remedial Design:* During the Remedial Design phase, USACE develops engineering, safety, and contract documents for the selected Remedial Action (RA).
 - *Remedial Action:* During the RA phase, USACE implements the selected remedy. The RA is a long-term remediation selected for a site.
- **Response Complete**
 - *Long-Term Monitoring:* During the completion phase of a remedial response, USACE provides long-term management and monitoring of the RA to ensure the RA is operating to meet its remediation objective and remains protective of human health and the environment.
 - *Project Closeout:* Once remediation objectives are met, USACE seeks lead regulator concurrence of the closeout decision. During this process, USACE also provides local officials an opportunity to comment on the closeout decision. A project closeout report documents the closure decision.

2.5 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

2.5.1 The following section provides an overview of previous environmental studies that have been conducted at the Gas Instruction Area.

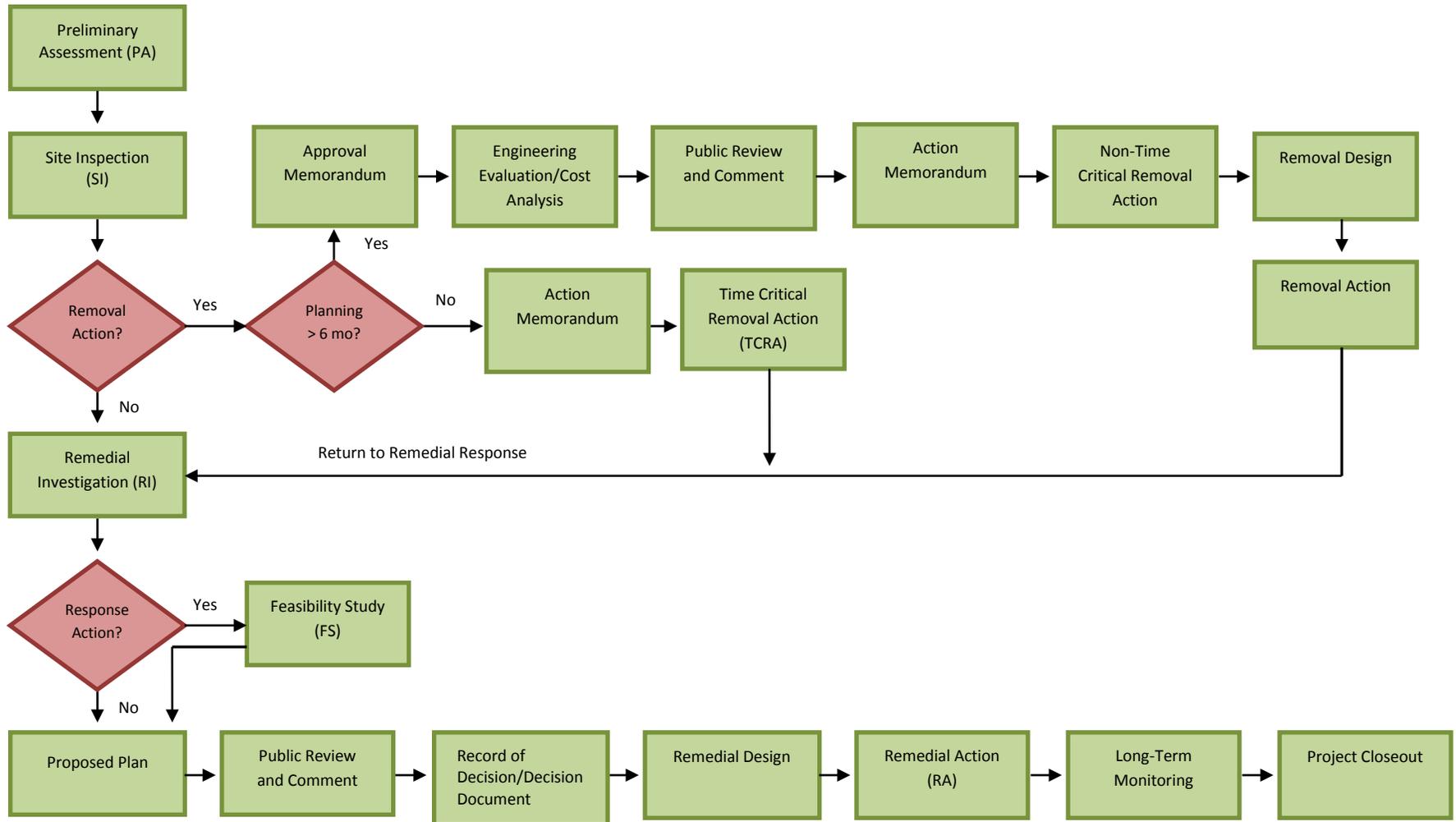
2.5.1 Inventory Project Report, 1991

2.5.1.1 USACE prepared an Inventory Project Report (INPR) for the former Schilling AFB in July 1991. The INPR addressed the use and/or storage of small arms, flare, signals, simulators, and screening smoke (other than white phosphorous) and the contamination remaining at the former Schilling AFB from previous military use (USACE, 1991). The purpose of the INPR was to verify that the former Schilling AFB was eligible as a FUDS and to establish projects to address any potential issues or concerns at the site.

2.5.2 Archives Search Report, 2003

2.5.2.1 USACE conducted a site visit to the former Schilling AFB on October 23 and 24, 2002, to evaluate site conditions. The site visit is documented in the ASR, which was completed in May 2003. The ASR notes that documentation exists showing that CAIS were on site, but final disposition was not noted (USACE, 2003).

2.5.2.2 The ASR also indicates that liquid mustard may have been spread over an approximate 100-square-yard section of land for the purpose of decontamination training. The exact location of the possible liquid mustard ground decontamination training area is unknown. The gas instruction building was also presumably used for decontamination practice. The ASR site visit team noted that only the former radio transmitter building remained standing, while the gas instruction building, which once stood 100 yards to the north, no longer existed. Since the ASR site visit, the radio transmitter building has been demolished and removed from the site (USACE, 2003).



USACE Engineer Pamphlet 1110-1-18

Figure 2.3 MMRP Process Under CERCLA

2.5.2.3 The ASR separated the former training areas at Schilling AFB into different areas. “Area C” was the designation for the area that contained the “Gas Instruction Building,” “West Skeet Range,” and “South Skeet Range” (USACE, 2003).

2.5.3 Archives Search Report Supplement, 2004

2.5.3.1 An ASR Supplement was prepared in November 2004. The ASR Supplement renamed “Area C” as “Range Complex No.1” and included subranges: “gas instructional area,” “Skeet Range No.3,” and “Skeet Range No. 1” (USACE, 2004).

2.5.4 Inventory Project Report Amendment, 2007

2.5.4.1 In January 2007, USACE prepared an INPR amendment to request that CWM Project No. B07KS025607 be added to the former Schilling AFB property to investigate the potential presence of CWM at the Gas Instruction Area (USACE, 2007).

2.5.5 Military Munitions Response Program Site Inspection, 2010

2.5.5.1 The primary goal of the 2010 CWM SI is to determine the appropriate action that should be implemented at the Gas Instruction Area (that is, RI or TCRA) or determine if a No DOD Action Indicated determination should be made regarding the potential presence of CAIS, chemical agents, and agent breakdown products (Parsons, 2010a).

2.5.5.2 The SI included a geophysical survey to identify buried metallic items and soil sampling for chemical agents and agent breakdown products. The survey identified 19 buried metallic items similar to those associated with the disposal or burial of the shipping containers for CAIS. The environmental soil sampling included 20 soil samples collected from locations where contamination was most likely to be found. Ten soil samples were collected within a grid-based pattern positioned over the location of the former gas instruction building. Ten additional samples were collected within the vicinity of the Gas Instruction Area. Samples were collected from 12 to 16 inches below ground surface. All samples collected were analyzed for mustard, mustard breakdown products (1,4-dithiane and 1,4-thioxane), and lewisite (inclusive of 2-chlorovinyl arsenious acid and 2-chlorovinyl arsenious oxide). The analytical results of the samples indicate that there had been no releases of chemical agents or agent breakdown products to the Gas Instruction Area. The SI concludes that no potential for unacceptable risks to human health and the environment resulting from exposure to chemical agents or agent breakdown products was identified (Parsons, 2010a).

2.5.5.3 The SI recommends an RI for the site because of the presence of underground buried metallic items similar to those associated with the disposal or burial of the shipping containers for CAIS (Parsons, 2010a).

2.5.6 Military Munitions Response Program Remedial Investigation, 2011-2012

2.5.6.1 USACE is currently conducting an RI at the Gas Instruction Area. During the RI, the underground buried metallic items, detected during the SI, will be safely identified and disposed. Field work associated with investigating the underground buried metallic items is expected to

last less than a month and will be conducted during the summer of 2012. The entire RI process is anticipated to take 2 years to complete (HydroGeoLogic, Inc., 2012).

2.5.6.2 The assessments completed so far indicate a low probability of encountering chemicals associated with CAIS. The procedures for responding to a finding have been designed to be fully protective of the public and site workers (HydroGeoLogic, Inc., 2012).

3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.0.1 This section describes the community profile and the public involvement activities that USACE has performed to date.

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

3.1.1 The former Schilling AFB Gas Instruction Area is located in the City of Salina in Saline County, Kansas.

3.1.2 The City of Salina covers a land area of approximately 25 square miles. The U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 estimated population for the City of Salina is 47,707.² This is a 4.4 percent increase from 2000. The population density is approximately 1,900 per square mile. The predominant racial group in the City of Salina is Caucasian (86.2%), followed by African American (3.7%), people reporting two or more races (3.3%), Asian (2.3%), American Indian/Alaska Native (0.5%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.1%).³ According to the U.S. Census Bureau, people of Hispanic or Latino decent (10.7%) may be of any race and are included in the racial profile of the City of Salina as self-indicated. The median household income for the City of Salina from 2006 to 2010 was \$42,027 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012a).

3.1.3 The City of Salina was founded under the Town and Village Act in 1858 and has had a commission-city manager form of government since 1921. The commission consists of five elected members elected at large. Each year the commission selects one member to act as mayor. The city manager is appointed by the governing body and acts as its chief executive and primary agent in accordance with state law. The city manager is responsible for appointing all full-time employees and for the administration of the municipal government. The governing body is responsible for the policy determination (City of Salina, 2011). The names and contact information for elected city officials are included in Appendix B.

3.1.4 Saline County covers a land area of approximately 720 square miles. The U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 estimated population for Saline County is 55,606.⁴ This is a 3.7 percent increase from 2000. The population density is approximately 77 people per square mile. The predominant racial group in Saline County is Caucasian (87.6%), followed by African American (3.3%), people reporting two or more races (3.1%), Asian (2.1%), and American Indian/Alaska Native (0.5%).⁵ According to the U.S. Census Bureau, people of Hispanic or Latino decent (9.7%) may be of any race and are included in the racial profile of the county as self-indicated. The median household income for the county from 2006 to 2010 was \$45,162 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012b).

² A 2011 population estimate is not available for the City of Salina (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012a).

³ Percentages were rounded to nearest tenth and thereby do not total 100 percent.

⁴ A 2011 population estimate is not available for Saline County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012b).

⁵ Percentages were rounded to nearest tenth and thereby do not total 100 percent.

3.1.5 Saline County has 3 districts, 35 precincts and 18 townships. The Gas Instruction Area is located within Saline County District No. 3, Precinct No. 35, and Smolan Township (Saline County, 2012c). Saline County districts are divided equally on the basis of population and are realigned every 3 years. The county is governed by a three-member board of county commissioners, with one commissioner elected from each of the three commission districts. The commissioners serve 4-year staggered terms, so that no more than two commissioners are elected at any general election. The board of commissioners is the general administrative and legislative body for the county government and establishes the budget for all county departments. It also forms policy, approves contracts, and enacts resolutions and regulations (Saline County, 2012b). The names and contact information for the commissioners are included in Appendix B.

3.1.6 Additionally, Saline County has a county administrator who is hired by the county commission to, among other things, coordinate with county departments to implement the policies established by the commission, prepare the annual budget, and supervise accounts payable and the human resource division (Saline County, 2012a). The names and contact information for the county administrator and other county officials are included in Appendix B.

3.1.7 The most recent U.S. Census Bureau economic census in 2007 provides data on the major non-agriculture employers in Saline County. The data is provided in Table 3.1 below (U.S. Census Bureau, 2011).

**Table 3.1
Major Saline County Employers**

Industry Description	Number of Employees
Manufacturing	5,000-9,999
Retail Trade	4,226
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,500-4,999
Accommodation and Food Services	2,593
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,000-2,499
Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation Services	925
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	582
Information	500-999
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	250-499
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	250-499
Educational Services	20-99

3.1.8 According to the Kansas Department of Labor, the following were the occupations with the highest paying 2010 mean (annual) wages in Saline County: family and general practitioners (\$172,413); chief executives (\$128,180); lawyers (\$116,909); pharmacists (\$96,255); general and operations managers (\$92,343); construction managers (\$89,517); natural sciences managers (\$86,994); financial managers (\$86,991); management occupations (\$83,825); and engineering managers (\$83,058) (Kansas Department of Labor, 2011). The Kansas Department of Labor did not report the average number of employees for these occupations.

3.2 ECOLOGICAL CONCERNS

3.2.1 There are six state and/or federally listed endangered species that inhabit Saline County. There also are additional species classified as threatened. Table 3.2 below lists the endangered and threatened species (Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism, 2011).

Table 3.2
Saline County Endangered and Threatened Species

Name	State Listed	Federally Listed	Type
American Burying Beetle	Endangered	Endangered	Insect
Bald Eagle	Threatened	Threatened	Bird
Eastern Spotted Skunk	Threatened	Not Applicable	Mammal
Eskimo Curlew	Endangered	Endangered	Bird
Least Tern	Endangered	Endangered	Bird
Peregrine Falcon	Endangered	Not Applicable	Bird
Piping Plover	Threatened	Threatened	Bird
Snowy Plover	Threatened	Not Applicable	Bird
Topeka Shiner	Threatened	Endangered	Fish
Whooping Crane	Endangered	Endangered	Bird

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4.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT COMMUNICATIONS AND SCHEDULE

4.0.1 This section describes the specific public involvement activities that have been or will be conducted by USACE to support the goals of the PIP for the former Gas Instruction Area.

4.1 COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

4.1.1 In an effort to identify key stakeholder issues and concerns associated with the Gas Instruction Area and the RI, community telephone interviews were conducted. Ten individuals were reached for interviews between January 5 and 12, 2012.

4.1.2 Through community interviews, a few persistent concerns and interests were identified. All of the interviewees were aware of the former Schilling AFB and the ongoing involvement of USACE; however, most people focused on activities surrounding the groundwater investigation located in the northern portion of the former Schilling AFB, which is unrelated to the Gas Instruction Area. The principal concern of most individuals who were interviewed centered on ensuring that the public is aware that the RI at the Gas Instruction Area is not related to the groundwater investigation. All interviewees expressed interest in receiving additional information from USACE regarding the history of the Gas Instruction Area as well as information about USACE past and current activities at the site. One interviewee suggested that USACE work with the current property owner, SAA, to distribute information to the public about the Gas Instruction Area.

4.1.3 Most interviewees pointed out that the public is unaware of activities at the Gas Instruction Area. One interviewee stated that the community had become aware of the Gas Instruction Area as a result of the community interviews and local media, but that confusion remained regarding whether the Gas Instruction Area is related to the groundwater investigation. There may be some level of community resistance about the site due to the higher profile groundwater investigation; however, communication of results of the SI and ongoing RI work will help provide the public a better understanding of the Gas Instruction Area. Current findings indicate a low probability of encountering chemicals associated with CAIS.

4.2 COMMUNICATION METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

4.2.1 To ensure success in a public involvement program, there must be a two-way information network and public participation. Providing relevant and accurate information to the affected public is essential for maintaining public trust. Communication methods and techniques that will be used to support public participation activities during the Gas Instruction Area RI include the following:

- **Create, Maintain, and Update Mailing List**

A mailing list of interested parties was created for the site that includes property owners and elected federal, state, and local officials. To ensure that any previously unidentified interested parties are fully apprised of USACE activities at the Gas Instruction Area, the mailing list will be updated following any public meetings. All future mailings, such as notices of public meetings, will be distributed to all parties on the mailing list.

- **Establish an Information Contact**

CENWK PAO was designated as the POC for public and media inquiries regarding activities at the site. The address, telephone number, and email of the CENWK PAO will be clearly indicated on all public involvement materials. The CENWK PAO, working in conjunction with the CENWK project manager, and with assistance from the USAESCH project manager, will be responsible for coordinating and directing responses to community and media inquiries.

- **Prepare Fact Sheets/News Articles and Releases**

Fact sheets regarding the history of the Gas Instruction Area and USACE activities at the site have been prepared and are included in Appendix C. Additionally, USACE will prepare a supplemental fact sheet for the Gas Instruction Area upon approving the RI work plan. The fact sheet will outline planned field work activities. The Gas Instruction Area History fact sheet is available on the following USACE website: <http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/projects/schilling/index.cfm>. Additional fact sheets will be made available on the website when finalized.

USACE prepared a news article announcing availability of the USACE website for the Gas Instruction Area. The website includes a site history, site location maps, and documents such as the 2010 SI report. The news article was published in the SAA February 2012 newsletter. An excerpt of the SAA February 2012 newsletter is included in Appendix D. News articles related to the community interviews that USACE conducted from January 5 through 12, 2012, also are included in Appendix D. Public interest in the Gas Instruction Area increased overall as a result of the news articles.

News releases will be prepared and distributed to individuals listed in Appendices B and F whenever activities warrant such distribution. News releases will be prepared and released upon completion of the work phases, such as the RI report and the Proposed Plan. Sample CENWK PAO news releases are included in Appendix E. The sample news releases can be tailored to the Gas Instruction Area to announce, for example, the RI field work and a public meeting.

Copies of the fact sheets, news articles, and news releases related to the Gas Instruction Area will be placed in the information repository.

- **Information Repository**

Project-specific documents will be maintained for public review and copying purposes in an information repository at the Salina Public Library in Salina, Kansas. The public will also have access to such documents as project work plans, fact sheets, and the RI report as they are generated. Addresses, phone numbers, contacts and operating hours of the information repository are presented in Appendix A. Updates will be announced through news releases to the various media listed in Appendix F.

- **Public Meetings**

Public meetings will be held as needed to inform the public about USACE's current activities and future plans at the Gas Instruction Area. All public meetings will be

conducted at easily accessible facilities near the project site to encourage attendance. Information presented at the meetings will include an explanation of activities, safety concerns, and logistical issues relating to field work at the site. Notices of public meetings will be published in the local newspaper at least 2 weeks prior to the meeting. A sign-in sheet will be kept for all public meetings. Proposed public meeting locations are identified in Appendix G.

- **Program for Civic Groups/Organizations**

Presentations and informational programs can be presented, upon request, to civic groups at their regularly scheduled meetings. The history of the former defense site, as well as environmental studies should be included in the program. A listing of key local contacts is presented in Appendix B.

- **Special Briefings**

When appropriate, special project briefings will be given by USACE to local officials to review the project goals and accomplishments. Such meetings may be held at a local public meeting site at a time mutually acceptable to USACE representatives and local officials. If requested, USACE may provide a briefing during town meetings. Such briefings provide information for elected leaders to answer constituent inquiries. The briefings will be coordinated through the CENWK PAO, with technical support provided by USAESCH, as needed.

- **Websites**

Websites or project home pages are effective public involvement tools. They can be used to disseminate to and receive from the public various types of information. They can, for example, be used in conjunction with various other types of communication techniques discussed above. CENWK has established a project website at <http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/projects/schilling/index.cfm> that includes all pertinent information to keep the community apprised of project progress, allow users to access project-related documents, and provide public relations contact information.

In addition to a project-specific website, the Unexploded Ordnance Safety website at www.denix.osd.mil/UXOSafety provides useful safety information to promote the “recognize, retreat, and report” procedures for encountering potential military munitions, including CWM. The site also provides links to other safety and education websites.

4.3 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN SCHEDULE

4.3.1 The following table outlines the public involvement activities associated with the RI.

Table 4.1
Public Involvement Activities Associated with the RI

Activity	Time Frame
Update and Revise PIP	April 2012, May 2012, and throughout project as appropriate
Update Information Repository	May 2012, and throughout project as appropriate
Public Meeting Notice	April 2013
Prepare and Distribute Fact Sheets and/or Technical Summaries	March 2012, April 2012, June 2012, and April 2013
TPP Meetings	October 2011, May 2012, December 2012
Public Meeting	April 2013
Update Mailing List	March 2012, April 2012, and throughout project as appropriate
Maintain USACE and Project Websites	Ongoing
Civic Group Programs/Special Briefings	As appropriate if need arises

5.0 REFERENCES

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- HydroGeoLogic, Inc., 2012. Draft Final Remedial Investigation: Gas Instructional Area Munitions Response Site Work Plan Former Schilling Air Force Base Saline County, Kansas. April.
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- Saline County, 2012c. Saline County Commissioner Districts Website at URL <http://www.saline.org/Commissioners/Districts/tabid/1206/Default.aspx>.
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USACE, 2011. Engineer Pamphlet 200-3-1 Public Participation Requirements for Defense Environmental Restoration Program. September 30 at URL http://140.194.76.129/publications/eng-pamphlets/EP_200-3-1/EP_200-3-1.pdf.

USACE, 2012. Schilling Air Force Base, Salina, Saline County, Kansas, Gas Instruction Area Website at URL <http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/projects/schilling/index.cfm>.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2011. Selected Statistics by Economic Sector: 2007, Saline County, KS at URL http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/GQRGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=EC0700A1&_lang=en&_ts=337282127206.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2012a. State and County QuickFacts, City of Salina, Kansas at URL <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/20/2062700.html>.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2012b. State and County QuickFacts, Saline County, Kansas at URL <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/20/20169.html>.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2005. Superfund Community Involvement Handbook. April at URL http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/cag/pdfs/ci_handbook.pdf.

APPENDIX A

**INFORMATION REPOSITORY
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION**

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APPENDIX A

INFORMATION REPOSITORY IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION

Documents pertaining to the former Schilling Air Force Base Gas Instruction Area will be made available for public review in a public document repository, located at Salina Public Library in Salina, Kansas. The public will also have access to such documents as the project work plans, Site Inspection report, and fact sheets as they are generated. Any new information will be placed in this public repository.

The library location and hours of operation are shown below.

**Former Schilling Air Force Base Gas
Instruction Area
Information Repository**

Salina Public Library
301 W. Elm
Salina, KS 67401
(785) 825-4624
<http://www.salinapubliclibrary.org/>

Hours of Operation:

**Monday – Thursday
9:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.**

**Friday – Saturday
9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.**

**Sunday
1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.**

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APPENDIX B

**CONTACT LIST – COMMUNITY LEADERS
AND INTERESTED PARTIES**

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APPENDIX B

CONTACT LIST – COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

1.0 FEDERAL

1.1 ELECTED OFFICIALS – U.S. SENATE

Senator Jerry Moran
U.S. Senate
354 Russell Senate Building
Washington, D.D. 20510
Telephone: 202-224-6521
Fax: 202-228-6966
Email: www.moran.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=e-mail-jerry

Local Address:
Senator Jerry Moran
PO Box 781753
3450 N. Rock Road
Building 200, Ste. 209
Wichita, KS 67226
Phone: 316-631-1410
Fax: 316-631-1297

Senator Pat Roberts
U.S. Senate
109 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
Telephone: 202-224-4774
Fax: 202-224-3514
Email: <http://roberts.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=EmailPat>

Local Address:
Senator Pat Roberts
155 N. Market St., Ste. 120
Wichita, KS 67202
Telephone: 316-263-0416
Fax: 316-263-0273

1.2 ELECTED OFFICIALS – U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Congressman Tim Huelshamp (District No. 1)
U.S. House of Representatives
126 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
Telephone: 202-225-2715
Fax: 202-225-5124
Email: https://forms.house.gov/huelskamp/webforms/zipauthen_contact.shtml

Local Address:
Congressman Tim Huelshamp (District No. 1)
119 W. Iron Ave. 4th floor, Ste. A
PO Box 766
Salina, KS 67402
Telephone: 785-309-0572
Fax: 785-827-6957

2.0 STATE OF KANSAS

Governor Sam Brownback
Office of the Governor
Capitol, 300 SW 10th Ave., Ste. 241S
Topeka, KS 66612
Telephone: 785-296-3232
Email: governor@ks.gov

Lt. Governor Jeff Colyer, M.D.
Office of the Lieutenant Governor
State Capitol, 2nd Floor
300 SW 10th Ave.
Topeka, KS 66612
Telephone: 785-296-2214
Email: governor@ks.gov

Pete Brungardt (District 24)
Kansas State Senator
436 S. Ohio St.
Salina, KS 67401
Telephone: 785-825-0271
Fax: 785-825-0273
Email: brungardt@senate.state.ks.us

Charlie Roth (District 71)
Kansas State Representative
3 Crestview Drive
Salina, KS 67401
Phone: 785-827-3712
Fax: 785-827-4421
Email: <http://www.charlieroth.com/charlie-roth-contact.cfm>
croth46@cox.net

3.0 MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

Saline County

Randy Duncan
Saline County Board of Commissioners Secretary (District 1)
300 West Ash St., Rm. 211
Salina, KS 67402
Telephone: 785-309-5825
Fax: 785-309-5826
Email: randy.duncan@saline.org

John Reynolds
Saline County Board of Commissioners Vice Chairman (District 2)
300 West Ash St., Rm. 211
Salina, KS 67402
Telephone: 785-309-5825
Fax: 785-309-5826
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Jerry Fowler
Saline County Board of Commissioners Chairman (District 3)
300 West Ash St., Rm. 211
Salina, KS 67402
Telephone: 785-309-5825
Fax: 785-309-5826
Email: jerry.fowler@saline.org

Rita Deister
Saline County Administrator
300 W. Ash. St., Rm. 217
Salina, KS 67402
Phone: 785-309-5810
Fax: 785-309-5811
Email: rita.deister@saline.org

Sheriff Glen Kochanowski
Saline County Sheriff's Office
251 N. 10th St.
Salina, KS 67401-2149
Telephone: 785-826-6500
Fax: 785-827-1050

S. Joe Koch II
Saline County Emergency Management Director
255 N. 10th St.
Salina, KS 67401
Telephone: 785-826-6511
Fax: 785-826-6516
Email: joe.koch@saline.org

City of Salina

Samantha P. Angell
City of Salina Mayor
300 W. Ash St.
PO Box 736
Salina, KS 67402
Telephone: 785-309-5700
Email: citycommission@salina.org

Norman Jennings
City of Salina Vice-Mayor
300 W. Ash St.
PO Box 736
Salina, KS 67402
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Email: citycommission@salina.org

Kaye J. Crawford
City of Salina Commissioner (At Large)
300 W. Ash St.
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Barb Shirley
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Jason A. Gage
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Carson Mansfield, Deputy Chief
City of Salina Police Department
255 N. 10th St.
Salina, KS 64701
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David Turner, Battalion Chief
City of Salina Fire Department
222 W. Elm St.
Salina, KS 64701
Telephone: 785-826-7340
Email: david.turner@salina.org

Michael Fraser, Director
City of Salina Public Works
300 W. Ash St.
Salina, KS 67402
Telephone: 785-309-5725

4.0 REGULATORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POINTS OF CONTACT

Jorge Jacobs
Federal Facilities Unit Manager
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Curtis State Office Building
1000 SW Jackson, Ste. 410
Topeka, KS 66612
Telephone: 785-296-8801
Fax: 785-296-4823
Email: jjacobs@kdheks.gov

Ken Rapplean
Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 7
901 N. 5th St.
Kansas City, KS 66101
Telephone: 913-551-7769
Email: rapplean.kenneth@epa.gov

5.0 ACTIVE CITIZEN GROUPS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

Timothy J. Rogers, Executive Director
Salina Airport Authority
M. J. Kennedy Air Terminal
3237 Arnold Ave.
Salina, KS 67401
Telephone: 785-827-3914
Fax: 785-827-2221
Email: trogers@salair.org

Kansas State University Salina
Public Relations
2310 Centennial Rd.
Salina, KS 67401
Telephone: 785-826-2642
Email: publicrelations@salina.k-state.edu

J. Everett Mitchell, Executive Director
Big Lakes Regional Council, Inc.
6245 Tuttle Creek Blvd.
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Brad Simpson, President
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Email: <http://www.kla.org/staffemails.aspx?id=45>

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Kansas Ornithological Society
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Kansas Wildlife Federation, Inc.
PO Box 771282
Wichita, KS 67277
Telephone: 316-648-8827
Email: info@kswildlife.org

Kansas Native Plant Society
R.L. McGregor Herbarium
University of Kansas
2045 Constant Ave.
Lawrence, KS 66047
Telephone: 785-864-3453
Email: <http://www.kansasnativeplantsociety.org/contact.php>

Thad K. Rhodes, Forester-North Central District
Kansas Tree Farm Committee
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Manhattan, KS 66503
Telephone: 785-776-5182 ext. 1517
Email: trhodes@ksu.edu

APPENDIX C
FACT SHEETS

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FACT SHEET
GAS INSTRUCTION AREA HISTORY

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US Army Corps of Engineers

Fact Sheet

Gas Instruction Area History

Former Schilling Air Force Base
Gas Instruction Area, Salina, KS
Spring 2012

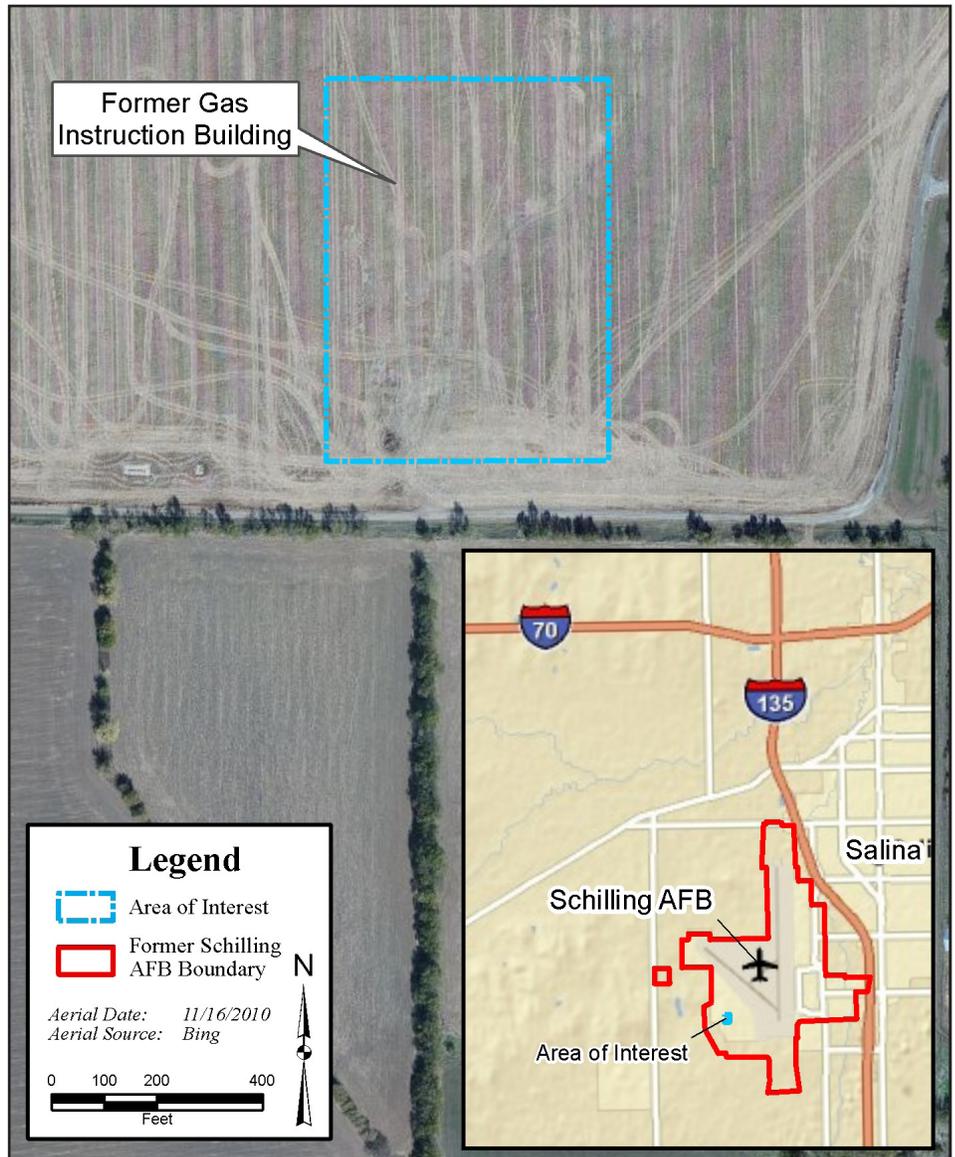
OVERVIEW

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the Department of Defense organization that is responsible for environmental restoration of properties that were formerly owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. Such properties are known as Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS).

The Gas Instruction Area is a FUDS located in the southwestern portion of the former Schilling Air Force Base (AFB) within the perimeter security fence of the Salina Municipal Airport. The area of interest depicted on the site location figure consists of 8.8 acres and is currently owned by the Salina Airport Authority.

The primary land use of the Gas Instruction Area is farming. Wheat and sorghum are the two primary crops grown at the site. The projected land use of the Gas Instruction Area is not anticipated to change and will likely remain as farmland.

The Gas Instruction Area, which is the focus of USACE's current investigation, is not related to the ongoing groundwater investigation located in the northern portion of the former Schilling AFB.



SITE HISTORY

Former Schilling AFB

The U.S. Government constructed the Smoky Hill Army Air Base in 1942. It was renamed the Smoky Hill AFB in 1946 and renamed Schilling AFB in 1957. During World War II, Schilling AFB supported the training of pilots for bombing missions. The base was deactivated in 1949, and reactivated in 1951 to support the Korean War. At that

time, Schilling AFB was the second largest base in the Strategic Air Command and carried the mission to fly nuclear strike attacks with the capability of rapid deployment. During its operational existence, Schilling AFB housed numerous special weapons and conventional ordnance igloos, a gas instruction building, skeet ranges, an aircraft target butt, an aircraft burning/training area, and a missile maintenance building. The base was permanently closed in 1967, and the U.S. General Services Administration conveyed the majority of the base to the City of Salina for use as a municipal airport. The remainder of the former Schilling AFB was conveyed to various state and local agencies for educational purposes.

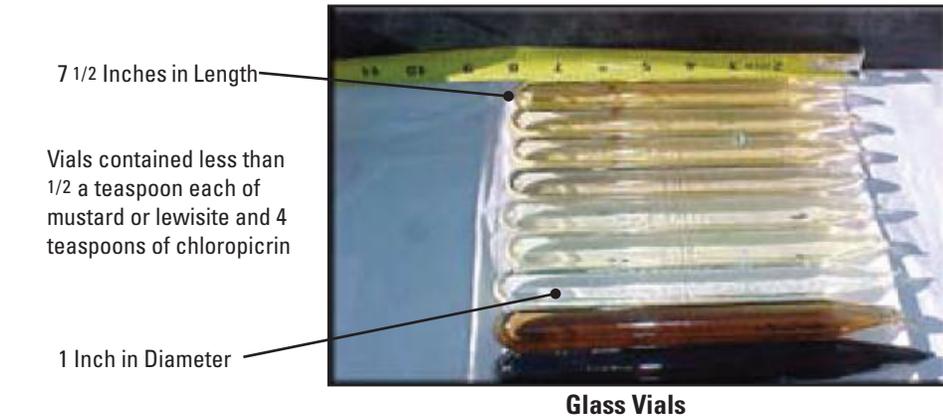
Gas Instruction Area

The Gas Instruction Area was used during the 1940s to train troops for donning gas masks using a tear gas medium. Troops also were trained in the physical properties, such as odor, of chemical agents and were trained how to decontaminate equipment and buildings exposed to chemical agents. Chemical Agent Identification Sets (CAIS), described in more detail below, were shipped to Schilling AFB and are believed to have been used within the Gas Instruction Area.

Past inventory documents indicate that CAIS (identified by number K951/K952 and possibly K941) were present at the Gas Instruction Area. Historical records indicate that an approximate 100-square-yard section of land within the Gas Instruction Area was used for the purpose of decontamination training.

Current USACE Investigations

In December 2010, USACE completed a Site Inspection (SI) at the Gas Instruction Area. The SI included environmental soil sampling and a geophysical survey (to identify underground buried metallic items). Results of the sampling event showed no chemical agent or agent breakdown products in the soil at the Gas Instruction Area. As a result, there are no unacceptable risks to human health and the environment from exposure to chemical agents or its breakdown products. The geophysical survey identified 19 buried metallic items similar to those associated with the disposal or burial of the shipping containers for CAIS.



7 1/2 Inches in Length

Vials contained less than 1/2 a teaspoon each of mustard or lewisite and 4 teaspoons of chloropicrin

1 Inch in Diameter

Glass Vials



38 Inches in Length

6 5/8 Inches in Diameter

Typical CAIS Storage Cylinder

USACE is currently conducting a Remedial Investigation (RI) at the Gas Instruction Area. During the RI, the underground buried metallic items, detected during the SI, will be safely identified and disposed. Field work associated with investigating the underground buried metallic items is expected to last less than a month and will be conducted during the summer of 2012. The entire RI process is anticipated to take 2 years to complete.

Chemical Agent Identification Sets

CAIS are shipped in steel cylinders 38 inches in length and 6 5/8 inches in diameter. Inside the shipping

containers are 1 1/3-ounce glass vials containing chemical agents for troop training purposes. CAIS kits were used at the time to train troops on the recognition of various chemical agents. The table below provides additional information regarding CAIS possibly used at the Gas Instruction Area.

The 1 1/3-ounce glass vials contained less than 1/2 a teaspoon each of lewisite or mustard agent or 4 teaspoons of chloropicrin in chloroform. Other vials contained 1 1/3-ounces of phosgene.

The chemical agents described below are present in CAIS in liquid form.

CAIS	DESCRIPTION	CHEMICAL AGENTS
K951/K952 M1 Detonating Gas Identification Sets	Consisted of a steel cylinder with four sheet metal cans. Each can contained 12 glass vials with 1 1/3 ounces of liquid, including dilute mustard, chloropicrin, and lewisite in chloroform. Similar vials also contained phosgene.	These chemical agents, in small quantities, would not cause a potential for exposure to the community.
K941 Toxic Gas Set	Consisted of a steel cylinder with four sheet metal cans. Each can contained 12 glass bottles with 3 1/2 ounces of mustard agent.	Mustard agent is a liquid and not a gas. If found, it would be contained on site with no known exposure route for the community.

Lewisite

Lewisite remains a liquid under a wide range of environmental conditions, from below freezing to hot temperatures. The odor of lewisite has been described as being similar to geraniums. In liquid form it is hazardous through direct skin or eye contact.

Mustard Agent

Mustard agent in CAIS would be present in small containers as a low-volatility liquid. The odor of mustard agent has been described as being similar to rotten onions. The smell is dulled after only a few breaths and, as a result, mustard agent is often described as being almost odorless. In liquid form it is hazardous through direct contact to skin.

Chloropicrin

At ambient temperature and pressure, chloropicrin is a colorless, oily liquid. Chloropicrin has a sharp, sweet irritating odor. In liquid form it is hazardous through direct skin or eye contact.

Phosgene

With cooling and pressure, phosgene gas can be converted into a liquid so that it can be shipped and stored. At low concentrations, it has a pleasant odor of newly mown hay or green corn. At high concentrations, the odor may be strong and unpleasant. In liquid form it is hazardous through direct skin or eye contact.

Remedial Investigation and Public Awareness

USACE will be examining buried metal in the former Gas Instruction Area in the summer of 2012. The assessments completed so far indicate a low probability of encountering chemicals associated with CAIS. The procedures for responding to a finding have been designed to be fully protective of the public and site workers.

The findings of the work will be documented in publically available plans. Notices of availability and locations where the public can examine the plans will also be published.



US Army Corps of Engineers®

USACE is planning to issue a supplemental fact sheet for the Gas Instruction Area upon finalizing the RI work plan. The fact sheet will outline the planned activities.

For more information about the Gas Instruction Area, please contact the USACE, Kansas City District Public Affairs Office at:

(816) 389-3486

or by email via:

<http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/pa/>

FACT SHEET

GAS INSTRUCTION AREA-USACE INVESTIGATIONS

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Gas Instruction Area-USACE Investigations

BACKGROUND

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the Department of Defense organization that is responsible for environmental restoration of properties that were formerly owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. Such properties are managed under the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program. The former Schilling Air Force Base (AFB) was designated as a FUDS site in 1991 and certain areas within the former base were identified as requiring further investigation under the FUDS Program.

USACE identified the Gas Instruction Area, which is located in the southwestern portion of the former Schilling AFB, as a project within the former base that required further investigation. The Gas Instruction Area has been classified to be a Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) site within the FUDS Program. MMRP sites are established to address unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions and associated material, and chemical warfare material (CWM).

The Gas Instruction Area has been identified as potentially having CWM in the form of small amounts of chemical agents used for training purposes. A detailed history of the Gas Instruction Area, including information on chemical agents, is included in a separate fact sheet available online at: http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/projects/schilling/factsheets/SchillingGasInstructionHistoryFactSheet_Final.pdf.

MMRP sites, which include the Gas Instruction Area, follow the process outlined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Congress enacted CERCLA in 1980 in response to the threat of sites known or suspected to be of an environmental concern.

CERCLA PROCESS

The CERCLA process, from site evaluation to response complete, is outlined below and illustrated in the figure below. The purpose of each step is briefly defined below with a summary of the CERCLA step as it relates to the Gas Instruction Area.

EVALUATION

Preliminary Assessment:

The Preliminary Assessment (PA) phase consists of collecting readily available property information and a property visit to determine if potential contamination exists on the property due to former activities. USACE conducted a site visit to the former Schilling AFB on October 23 and 24, 2002, to evaluate site conditions. The site visit is documented in the ASR, which was completed in May 2003, and meets all the requirements of a PA. The findings of the 2003 ASR included a possible CWM concern at the Gas Instruction Area.

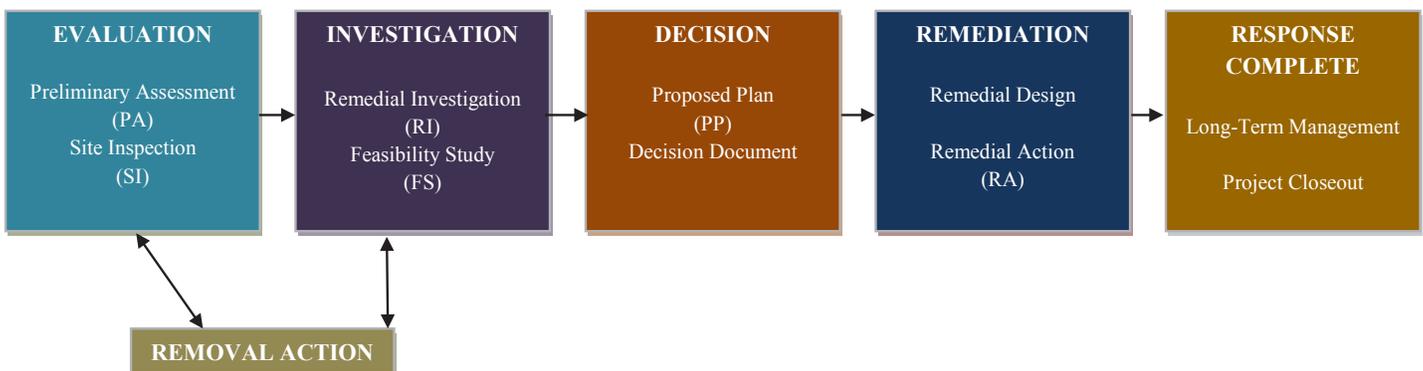
Site Inspection:

The Site Inspection (SI) phase is executed when there is information that a potential release has occurred on a property. It involves confirming and supplementing PA-phase information to determine whether there is a need for a remedial or removal response. This phase commonly involves limited environmental sampling to address a relative risk as it relates to human health and the environment. In 2010, an SI was completed for the Gas Instruction Area, which recommended further investigation.

INVESTIGATION

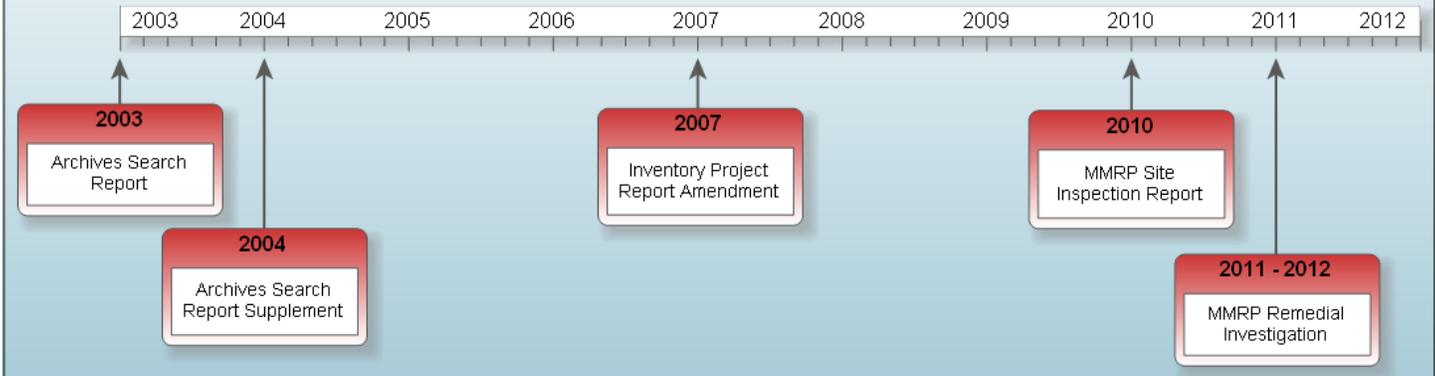
Remedial Investigation:

The Remedial Investigation (RI) phase involves collecting field data to characterize the nature and risk identified



CERCLA Process and Remedial Phases

USACE Activities Related to Gas Instruction Area



during the SI. The Gas Instruction Area is in the RI phase. In addition, subsequent phases are planned for the Gas Instruction Area.

Feasibility Study:

A Feasibility Study (FS) is conducted if remedial actions are required at a site due to contamination or risk. The FS develops and evaluates appropriate remedial alternatives and recommends a remedy for a site.

Removal Actions are typically short-term actions with limited objectives and are appropriate when site-specific conditions indicate an imminent threat to human health, safety, or the environment. Following removal actions, a site will continue through the remedial response process.

Remedial Actions (also known as the **Remedy**) are generally long-term response actions that reduce the risks associated with releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances. Remedial actions are not necessarily time critical and may be incorporated throughout the time frame of the response action.

REMOVAL ACTION

Removal actions, before the remedial action, are sometimes needed to eliminate imminent threat to human health, safety, or the environment. Removal actions can occur any time throughout the PA, SI, or RI phases of the CERCLA process. Removal actions fall into three categories: emergency removal action, time critical removal action, and non-time critical removal action. There is currently no known need for any of these actions at the Gas Instruction Area; however, evaluations will be made throughout the RI.

DECISION

Proposed Plan:

The Proposed Plan (PP) is the first step in remedy selection. The PP summarizes the remedial alternatives evaluated in the FS and specifies the preferred cleanup method. The public is offered the opportunity to comment on the PP prior to a final decision.

Decision Document:

Public comment on the proposed remedy is considered prior to preparing a Record of Decision (for National Priority List projects) or Decision Document (for non-National Priority List projects) that specifies the final cleanup remedy. The Gas Instruction Area is not a National Priority List project.

The National Priority List is the list of national priorities among the known or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States and its territories.

REMEDIATION

Remedial Design:

The Remedial Design phase is used to develop engineering documents for the selected remedy.

Remedial Action:

The Remedial Action (RA) phase implements the selected remedy method. The RA is a long-term remediation action selected for the site.

RESPONSE COMPLETE

Long-Term Management:

During the completion phase of a remedy, long-term management and monitoring of the RA is completed to ensure the RA is operating to meet its remediation objective and remains protective of human health and the environment.

Project Closeout:

Once the objectives of the remedy are met, the site is closed out.

GAS INSTRUCTION AREA PATH FORWARD

The evaluation phase of the CERCLA process has been completed for the Gas Instruction Area. As a result of these initial studies, historical documentation was found indicating the potential presence of Chemical Agent Identification Sets (CAIS) and decontamination exercises at the site. CAIS are described in a separate fact sheet providing a history of the Gas Instruction Area.

Soil testing during the 2010 SI showed no chemical agent or agent breakdown products in the soil at the Gas Instruction Area. As a result, there are no unacceptable risks to human health and the environment from exposure to chemical agents or agent breakdown products. However, a geophysical survey identified 19 buried metallic items. Based upon site history and the magnetic signature of the items, an investigation is planned to determine whether these items represent CAIS.

The Gas Instruction Area is currently in the RI phase of the CERCLA process. During the RI, the underground buried metallic items will be safely identified and disposed. Field work associated with investigating the underground buried metallic items is expected to last less than a month and will be conducted during the summer of 2012. The RI phase includes, but is not limited to, preparation of work plans prior to field work, the actual field work, verifying field data, and preparing an RI report. The entire RI phase is anticipated to take 2 years to complete.

The assessments completed so far indicate a low probability of encountering chemicals associated with CAIS. The procedures for responding to a finding have been designed to be fully protective of the public and site workers.

PUBLIC AWARENESS

Public awareness is an important part of the USACE FUDS Program. Public awareness activities are required during particular phases of the CERCLA process. As part of the RI, USACE will develop a Public Involvement Plan that documents concerns identified during community interviews and provides a description of community relations activities planned at the site.

USACE developed a website available at <http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/projects/schilling/index.cfm> to provide the public with information about the Gas Instruction Area. The website includes a site history and site location maps. Site documents, including the 2010 SI report and fact sheets, also are available on the website. USACE will update the website periodically to keep the public informed of planned activities at the Gas Instruction Area.



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

USACE is planning to issue a supplemental fact sheet for the Gas Instruction Area upon finalizing the RI work plan. The fact sheet will outline the planned field work activities.

For more information about the Gas Instruction Area, please contact the USACE, Kansas City District Public Affairs Office at:

(816) 389-3486

or by email via:

<http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/pa/>

APPENDIX D
NEWS ARTICLES

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Possible chemical warfare contamination at airport investigated

1/11/2012

A contractor working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is investigating whether gas from chemical warfare training conducted more than 50 years ago has contaminated the soil near the former Schilling Air Force Base.

Irma Bravo, senior research analyst with Phoenix-based HydroGeoLogic, confirmed her company is working with the Corps of Engineers on an investigation into remediation "at the former gas instruction area at the former Schilling Air Force Base."

Bravo said her company is calling local officials to obtain information about their interest in cleaning up the area if contamination from chemical weapons training is found. She referred other questions to Dave Kolarik, a Kansas City, Mo.-based spokesman with the Army Corps of Engineers.

Kolarik said he couldn't answer questions from the Journal on Tuesday. Several sources declined to say or told the Journal they didn't know what prompted the investigation.

Saline County Commissioner Jerry Fowler told fellow commissioners during a study session Tuesday that he had talked with Bravo last week about possible chemical contamination southwest of the former Schilling Air Force Base.

Fowler, who previously worked in the county's Road and Bridge Department, was called by Bravo as part of her company's investigation into the site.

Warfare training

The base was opened in 1942 as the Smoky Hill Army Airfield but was renamed Schilling Air Force Base. The base closed in 1965 and was turned over to the Salina Airport Authority, which was created to promote development at the former base.

Tim Rogers, executive director of the airport authority, said HydroGeoLogic has been conducting a "physical investigation" of several areas on airport property where the training occurred. He said the site is southwest of one of the airport runways, but within the airport's perimeter fence.

"There were facilities there used for chemical warfare training," Rogers said. "This is where they trained airmen how to don a gas mask and operate during a tear gas attack."

Rogers said that to his knowledge, no chemical weapons were ever stored at the former base. He doesn't expect the investigation to turn up any contamination and is not sure what type of chemicals the Corps of Engineers is looking for in the ground.

"So far, there are no indications of any (chemical) items left behind or discovered," Rogers said. "But, they need to finish the investigation to determine that there was probably nothing left behind."

More meetings planned

Fowler said Bravo told him that the Corps of Engineers plans to hold public meetings about the issue, but not for one or two years.

Rogers said the Corps of Engineers has been calling community leaders to ask about their knowledge of activities at the training area.

Salina City Manager Jason Gage said he was recently contacted by HydroGeoLogic, but didn't have any information about the site. Salina Mayor Samantha Angell said she hasn't been contacted by the group.

"I can't comment on it, but we will be looking into it and trying to gather more information," Angell said.

Rogers said the Corps of Engineers should have used a different approach.

"It is their (the Corps') responsibility to provide the public with information about the processes they do in investigating," Rogers said. "They should have held public hearings to ask people instead of calling and asking people if they knew anything about it (chemical weapon testing)."

Rogers said the Salina Airport Authority will inform all public entities and the media when the Corps of Engineers plans to visit the airport again.

So who's responsible?

Rogers said any investigation and cleanup of possible contamination at former military bases is the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers.

"The Corps of Engineers has to investigate for the presence of radiological contamination, unexploded ordnance or anything from chemical weapons activity," Rogers said. "It is their responsibility to inform citizens of the process at former defense sites, such as the former Schilling Air Force Base."

Fowler said the chemical testing is similar to a past investigation that searched for traces of radiation at the former base. He said it was from when an atomic bomb was stored in one of the bunkers.

Rogers said the Corps of Engineers' investigation into radiation turned up no evidence of contamination from "weapons or weapons systems." He said dials and other instruments used at the airport had illuminated dials that could have contained radioactive material.

Rogers said other investigations into unexploded ordnance at the airport have also turned up negative.

Not related to plume

Rogers said this investigation is different from settlement negotiations related to cleanup of a plume of trichloroethylene -- chlorinated solvents used at Schilling Air Force Base between 1942 and 1965 -- between the U.S. government and several Salina public entities.

The Corps of Engineers had anticipated the plume would enter the city's water system in 75 years, but admitted in 2006 it made a miscalculation and the plume would enter the city's water supply in 2016.

Entities involved in the lawsuit include the city of Salina, Salina Airport Authority, Kansas State University at Salina and the Salina School District.

Gage said negotiations between legal counsels from the government, the Salina public entities and a mediator are ongoing. He said he couldn't comment further.

-- Reporter Chris Hunter can be reached at 822-1422 or by email at chunter@salina.com.

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Sunday, March 11, 2012

Corps gauging public knowledge about Salina base

Posted: January 15, 2012 - 1:48pm

By Maria Sudekum Fisher
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been gauging public understanding in the Kansas community of Salina about a site at the former Schilling Air Force base where there is possible contamination from chemical warfare training decades ago.

Tim Rogers, executive director of the Salina Airport Authority, where the site is located, said the investigation into possible contamination from chemical warfare training at Schilling isn't related to ongoing negotiations between Salina and the federal government over groundwater contamination at the former base, which closed in the 1960s.

A Corps of Engineers contractor surveyed area officials recently to determine their interest in and knowledge of the site and its potential contamination from two types of chemicals used during training exercises more than 50 years ago.

The corps has been charged with investigating potential contamination at the former base's gas instruction area. Diana McCoy, spokeswoman for the Army Corps of Engineers office in Kansas City, Mo., said in an email there are no known contaminants at the site, but there could potentially be two types of chemical agents in the soil — toxic radiological waste and another material containing nerve agent, a chemical weapon that causes severe, painful but nonfatal blistering.

McCoy said the corps contractor has been calling civic and elected leaders in Salina to determine their level of interest in and understanding of the site. She said results from the survey would help the corps "tailor the public involvement effort" at the site.

Rogers, who was surveyed this past week, said some of the officials interviewed were surprised by the survey, and questioned if it was connected to the ongoing mediation between Salina and the federal government over the toxic plume of the chemical TCE in groundwater at the former base. TCE, or trichloroethylene, was used as an industrial solvent and was recently classified as a known human carcinogen.

"That's the consensus back to me. That it would have been nice to know the context in which the calls were being made before the calls were being made," Rogers said. "The corps would have been best served by doing a public information piece about the upcoming calls."

Rogers also said he is confident the study will determine that no chemical warfare material had been left behind at the site.

McCoy said survey respondents were given about four to seven days' notice and that respondents are normally "cold called" in order to prevent them from going out and researching the "subject ahead of time since the whole purpose of the survey is to determine what's already known about the project."

"If the interviewees are warned ahead of time, this could skew the results," she said.



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Corps looked for possible mustard gas containers at airport

1/19/2012

By CHRIS HUNTER

Salina Journal

A 2010 Army Corps of Engineers search of a 5-acre section of the Salina Municipal Airport found 19 locations of "anomalies" that could be buried containers that once held chemical agents, including mustard gas, at the former military base.

Corps officials, in an email sent Tuesday to the Journal, wrote that the search was conducted during a visit to a former gas instruction area at the former Schilling Air Force Base area in response to a 2003 Department of Defense archive search report that identified the area.

The Corps plans to dig up the 19 anomalies, but officials wrote "there are no known incidences or finds related to the gas instruction area."

Tim Rogers, executive director of the Salina Airport Authority, said he has known about the anomalies since they were identified by the Corps. He said they are probably nothing.

"They have found these anomalies, but they could be anything," Rogers said. "It could be just metal or any number of things."

Rogers said the Corps has not found any indication of chemical contamination at the airport. He said the Corps hasn't "turned over any dirt," but has done "some boring" at the former gas instruction area.

Asked whether the Corps has conducted further sampling at the site since 2010, Rogers wouldn't say.

"I'm not going to account for the Corps' activity," Rogers said. "It is their job to let you (the Journal) and the public know about their activity."

The Corps' responsibility

When told by the Journal on Wednesday that the Corps had visited the airport in 2010, Salina City Manager Jason Gage said he had not been aware of the visit.

Gage was among a group of Salinans that learned last week about the possible contamination at the site from phone calls from a contractor working for the Corps.

"The first I heard about this was when a consultant called and said she planned to call me about the issue," Gage said. "When I asked her what was going on, she said it had to do with munitions. This was news to me.

"Any time you have a surprise call and there could be another form of contamination, in this case munitions, that is not good news.

Rogers said it was not his responsibility to tell the city or other governing bodies about the Corps' activities at the airport since it took place on Airport Authority property. He said Corps of Engineers officials should have told the public and local governmental officials about the issue.

"This is interaction between the Corps and the Airport Authority," Rogers said. "It is my opinion that the Corps has not done a good job providing reports to the community."

He said the Corps has kept him in the dark about its activities in the past.

Well, that's a surprise

Mayor Samantha Angell said she first learned last week about the calls by the Corps to local officials. She learned about the Corps' 2010 visit on Tuesday from the Journal.

When asked whether Rogers should have told city officials, Gage said he wouldn't comment.

Angell said she was surprised.

"I thought the Airport Authority and the city had a relationship where that type of information would have been shared," Angell said.

History of chemicals

Opened in 1942 as the Smoky Hill Army Airfield, the base was renamed Schilling Air Force Base in 1957. The base closed in 1965 and was turned over to the Salina Airport Authority.

According to the Corps, the possible site of contamination is a 5-acre piece of land at the former base that was used for chemical warfare training from 1942 to 1961. The site included an instruction building and a 100-square-yard decontamination yard.

The building was used by the U.S. Army Air Corps and later the U.S. Air Force to train airmen how to clean areas contaminated with "neat mustard gas" by using bleach-based products during exercises.

According to the Corps, mustard gas is hazardous only through direct contact or inhalation. It doesn't readily dissolve in water.

The training building was demolished by the military, but the Corps of Engineers doesn't know when.

The Corps said the base had quantities of 40-milliliter metal containers of neat mustard gas and other diluted chemical agents used to train soldiers. The containers were reportedly rendered nontoxic and disposed of by the military.

Rogers said last week that he was unaware of chemical weapons ever being stored at the base.

What the Corps has to do

According to the Corps, the agency has to address environmental issues possibly created by Department of Defense activities at formerly used defense sites (FUDS). The Corps' responsibility at the former Schilling Air Force site is similar to others across the country.

Rogers said the Corps has the responsibility to clean up unexploded ordnance and chemical and radioactive material from Department of Defense sites. The Corps' visit to the airport in 2010 was the beginning of the process.

He said the Corps is developing a plan for the site.

"So far, there has been no indication of chemical or radioactive activity," Rogers said. "There have been no concerns. This could take a long time because the Corps is working on many sites on a limited budget."

The Corps said the work plan provides a detailed summary of the site and safety plans for workers and the general public. The plan will be reviewed by the Environmental Protection Agency and Kansas Department of Health and Environment. The plan also summarizes the risk to human health. The Corps said the process could take several years.

Public meetings needed

The issue was made public last week by Saline County Commissioner Jerry Fowler, who used to work for the county's Road and Bridge Department. Fowler said he was called by a contractor working for the Corps. The contractor asked him about chemical testing at the site.

Gage, Rogers and others received similar calls. Rogers said the Corps should have notified the public in advance and held public meetings instead of calling a few people.

Gage called the process "insulting at best."

"The most discouraging news (about the situation) is that they hadn't contacted us until this time," Gage said. "They have not been in contact with the city until they were involved in this leadership, somewhat-random, community survey."

Two members of the Salina Airport Authority board said they also were not aware of the possible contamination and the Corps' 2010 testing.

Jeff Thompson, Airport Authority board chairman, said he was not sure whether he had ever been informed about the Corps' testing.

"This is 100 percent their (the Corps') responsibility and is a nonissue for us," Thompson said. "If there is contamination that they created, they need to take care of it."

Relationship is strained

The Corps and Rogers told the Journal last week that the issue is separate from current litigation between Salina public entities and the U.S. government about the cleanup of a toxic plume of trichloroethylene (TCE) -- chlorinated solvents used at the base between 1942 and 1965. That plume is migrating toward Salina.

The negotiations between the public entities and the government are in mediation. Neither the Corps nor Gage could comment on the status of the suit. Rogers called the negotiations "productive."

Gage said the current investigation, and lack of information, has not helped the city's relationship with the Corps. The relationship has been strained over the TCE litigation.

"They didn't provide courtesy to our legal team regarding this issue, as well. We are represented by a legal team in environmental issues."

-- Reporter Chris Hunter can be reached at 822-1422 or by email at chunter@salina.com.

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Salina Municipal **SLN Airport** *Reporting Points*



February 2012

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<< [Ft. Riley soldiers share field experience with UAS students](#)

>> [SAA earns 2nd Medal of Excellence](#)

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>> [Students achieve pilot and flight ratings](#)

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In the Spotlight

From the XD's desk: Air Traffic at KSLN Soars



Over the first two months of the year air traffic at the Salina Airport increased 60 percent as compared to the first two months of 2011. Through February 2012, Salina air traffic controllers have recorded over 11,200 takeoffs and landings. During the same two-month period in 2011, air traffic count at the Salina Airport was at 6,968 operations. The 2012 increase is due to improved business jet activity, military training and most significantly increased K-State Salina flight training.

K-State Salina has experienced record enrollment in both its fixed wing and helicopter flight training programs. To meet demand, K-State has added new Cessna 172 aircraft and Robinson helicopters to its training fleet. The K-State training fleet and instructors are busier than ever training fixed wing and helicopter pilots at the Salina Airport. I expect that the upward trend in air traffic activity at the Salina Airport will continue through the remainder of the year. The increase in air traffic and flight training is a good indicator of an improving economy.

Wiles, manager of operations and security. "They've removed the tubes and closed in the watch room. We're excited to see it looking more and more like the end product."

hands over the keys and completely vacates almost 500,000 square feet of space at the Salina Airport Industrial Center and Salina Aviation Service Center.

"Building 620 renovations are already underway," said Tim Rogers, A.A.E., airport authority executive director. "Universal Forest Products will be able to begin Salina operations this spring."

"We're getting ready to begin paving," explained Kenny Bieker, manager of facilities and construction. "They'll be doing the interior floors this coming week and exterior sidewalks and drives next."

Universal Forest Products plans to hire seven people initially, ramping up to 17 over the next five years.

For information on employment visit <http://ufpharrisonville.catsone.com/careers/>.

Corps of Engineers provides info on gas instruction area

The project is on schedule to be completed in June.



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Quick Links

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[Salina Area Chamber of Commerce](#)

[Saline County](#)

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Contact Info

Melissa McCoy

Public Affairs &

Communications

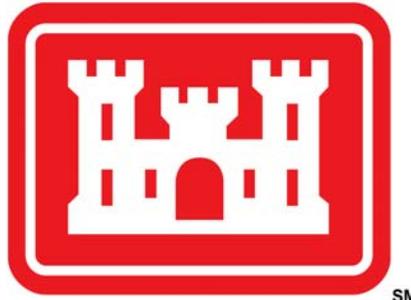
Salina Airport

Authority

Office: 785.827.3914

Fax: 785.827.2221

www.salinaairport.com



USACE, Kansas City District Public Affairs Office

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) developed a website (<http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/projects/schilling/index.cfm>) to provide the public with information about a former Schilling Air Force Base (AFB) military training site known as the Gas Instruction Area. The site is located in the southwestern portion and within the perimeter security fence of the Salina Municipal Airport.

The Gas Instruction Area, which consists of 8.8 acres owned by the Salina Airport Authority, is not related to the ongoing groundwater investigation located in the northern portion of the former Schilling AFB.

The USACE website for the Gas Instruction Area includes a site history and site location maps. Site documents, including a 2010 Site Inspection (SI) report completed for the Gas Instruction Area, also are available on the website. The website will be updated periodically. Current planned updates include a Fact Sheet in March and the Final Work Plan in May for fieldwork to be conducted during the summer of 2012.

USACE is conducting a Remedial Investigation (RI) of the Gas Instruction Area to safely investigate underground buried metallic items identified during the 2010 SI. Fieldwork associated with investigating the underground buried metallic items is expected to last less than a month during the summer of 2012. The entire RI process is anticipated to take 2 years to complete. A schedule of planned events related to the Gas Instruction Area is included on the USACE website.

If you have questions regarding the Gas Instruction Area, contact the USACE, Kansas City District Public Affairs Office at (816) 389-3486 or by email via <http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/pa/>. Additional contact information is provided on the USACE

website.

Pardon our noise. It's the sound of freedom!



Once again the sky of Salina may be a little louder than usual as our neighbors to the north with six CF-18 Hornets from Canadian Air Force 425 Tactical Fighter Squadron take advantage of the training and basing opportunities at the Salina Airport Authority and the Smoky Hill Weapons Range, through March 23.

The "Alouettes" are supporting the Canadian Army during forward air controller training. The Army FACs will be training to serve as the eyes on the ground for the Air Force pilots. Through a number of methods, FACs communicate with the inbound pilots, guiding them to destroy enemy targets and minimize collateral damage.

Upon completion of their training, Canadian soldiers will deploy in support of U.S. and Allied Forces.

The airport's close proximity to the range is key for this type of training. Military units get "more bang for their buck," pun intended. The less time pilots spend in the air getting to the training venue, the more time, and fuel, they can spend over it training the guys on the ground and sharpening their own skills as well.

Salina residents shouldn't need worry about any loud bangs though; out on the Smoky Hill Weapons range they will be

APPENDIX E
NEWS RELEASES

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NEWS RELEASE

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

BUILDING STRONG®

For Immediate Release:
Release #PA-2012-12

Contact:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Public Affairs Office
Kansas City, Mo. 64106-2896
Phone: (816) 389-3486
Fax: (816) 389-3434

Public invited to meeting about Kansas Army Ammunition Plant

KANSAS CITY, Mo.— The Kansas Army Ammunition Plant will host a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting for local community members on April 3, at the Labette Bank located at 2121 Main, Parsons, Kan., from 6 to 8 p.m.

The public can speak to representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment regarding on-going remediation efforts to enhance and foster relationships in the community. Light refreshments will be provided.

If you have any questions about the open house, please call the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at (816) 389-3906.

– 30 –

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Kansas City District
601 E. 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106-2896
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NEWS RELEASE

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

BUILDING STRONG®

For Immediate Release:

Release #PA-2011-14

Feb. 18, 2011

Contact:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Public Affairs Office

Kansas City, Mo. 64106-2896

Phone: (816) 389-3486

Fax: (816) 389-3434

Corps completes final environmental impact statement on dredging in Missouri River

KANSAS CITY, Mo.— The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has completed the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on Missouri River Commercial Dredging. This EIS evaluates the potential impacts of private commercial dredging operations seeking USACE authorization to extract sand and gravel from the Missouri River. The Final EIS identifies the Environmentally Preferred Alternative, which would authorize a level of dredging that USACE believes would best protect the biological and physical environment and minimize the negative socioeconomic impacts on the local and regional economy and the sand and gravel industry.

A Notice of Availability will be published in the Federal Register on Feb. 25, 2011. The Final EIS can be viewed and downloaded now at: www.nwk.usace.army.mil/regulatory/Dredging/MO/MODredging.htm.

USACE Kansas City District Commander Col. Anthony J. Hofmann said, “I will make an honest assessment of potential impacts of the proposed and alternative actions and make a decision that balances the benefits and risks; that strives to meet the needs of the applicants; that protects our nation’s aquatic resources; and that is not contrary to the public interest.”

USACE is required under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act to regulate dredging and filling activities in waters of the U.S., including the Missouri River. Under those laws and the National Environmental Policy Act, USACE is required to prepare an EIS that fully evaluates and discloses the potential environmental impacts of proposed permit actions that could result in significant impacts.

-more-

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Kansas City District
601 E. 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106-2896
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USACE has determined the bed of the Missouri River has degraded or lowered a significant amount over the past several decades. The areas that have degraded the most are also the areas where dredging has been most concentrated. Dredging usually is concentrated around each company's land based processing, storage and distribution facilities, which generally occur in close geographic proximity to locations where the construction need is greatest. Such cities along the Missouri River include Jefferson City, Kansas City, St. Charles and St. Joseph. Riverbed degradation can threaten bank stability, erode levee foundations, disable water intake structures and eliminate adjacent wetlands. USACE is conducting a separate degradation feasibility study that will examine the impacts of degradation to federal and non-federal infrastructure and determine potential solutions. This study will examine the causes to the extent necessary to determine future conditions and effectiveness of potential solutions.

The Missouri River has been commercially dredged for at least 70 years to supply sand and gravel for concrete and asphalt used in construction and road building. As the communities along the Missouri River grew, the demand for sand grew, and dredging increased from 250,000 tons per year in 1935 to a peak of nearly 9 million tons in 2002. With the recent economic downturn, annual extraction decreased to approximately 4.6 million tons in 2009. Under the Environmentally Preferred Alternative identified by USACE in the Final EIS, commercial dredgers would be authorized to continue to extract up to 5,880,000 tons of aggregate per year from the Missouri River for another five years conditioned on spreading dredging operations farther away from the existing land-based facilities. This authorized amount would be divided between the five distinct river segments (St. Joseph, Kansas City, Waverly, Jefferson City and St. Charles segments) identified by the Final EIS. This approach would allow extraction to increase in the slightly degraded and stable St. Joseph and Waverly segments, keep extraction at the average amount extracted from 2004 to 2008 in the moderately degraded Jefferson City and St. Charles segments, and further reduce extraction in the most heavily dredged and severely degraded segment, Kansas City. The river bed and water surface elevations would be monitored by USACE during the five-year permit period and reevaluated before the commercial dredging permits could be reauthorized. Continued bed degradation might warrant additional reduction of authorized dredging limits while bed aggradation might justify increasing authorized dredging limits.

For more information call the Kansas City District Public Affairs Office at (816) 389-3486.

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APPENDIX F
MEDIA RESOURCES

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APPENDIX F

MEDIA RESOURCES

1.0 MEDIA CONTACTS

1.1 NEWSPAPERS

Salina Journal
333 S. 4th St.
PO Box 740
Salina, KS 67402
Telephone: 785-823-6363
Fax: 785-823-3207
Email: news@salina.com

Salina Post Online Newspaper
Eagle Communications
2703 Hall St., Ste. 15
PO Box 817
Hays, KS 67601
Telephone: 785-625-4000
Fax: 785-625-8030
Website: <http://salinapost.com/>

1.2 RADIO STATIONS

KINA 9100 AM and KSKG 99.9 FM
1825 S. Ohio
Salina, KS 67401
Phone: 785-825-4631
Emails: radiosocial@crystalmedianetworks.com (KINA)
jerry.Hinrikus@eagleradio.net (KSKG)

KSAL 1150 AM and KYEZ 93.7 FM
Bob Protzman, Station Manager
131 N. Santa Fe
PO Box 80
Salina, KS 67402
Telephone: 785-823-1111
Fax: 785-823-2034
Email: bob.protzman@salinamediaigroup.com

KHCD 89.5 FM
Ken Baker, General Manager
815 N. Walnut, Ste. 300
Hutchinson, KS 67501
Telephone: 620-662-6646
Email: kbaker@radiokansas.org

1.3 TELEVISION STATIONS

Access Television of Salina
c/o Marcia Stephenson, Executive Director
215 N. 9th St.
Salina, KS 67401
Telephone: 785-823-2500
Email: mstephenson@salinatv.org

KWCH (CBS)
2815 E. 37th St. N.
Wichita, KS 67219
Telephone: 316-831-6130
Email: news@kwch.com

KSAS (FOX)
c/o Jeff McCausland, General Manager
316 N. West St.
Wichita, KS 67203
Telephone: 316-942-2424
Fax: 316-942-8927
Email: jeffmac@foxkansas.com

KSN (NBC)
833 N. Main St.
Wichita, KS 67203
Telephone: 316-292-1111
Email: news@ksn.com

APPENDIX G
PROPOSED MEETING LOCATIONS

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APPENDIX G

PROPOSED MEETING LOCATIONS

Cottonwood Elementary School

215 S. Phillips

Salina, KS 67401

Telephone: 785-309-4655

Fax: 785-309-4601

Additional Information: <http://www.usd305.com/cottonwood/site/default.asp>

Capacity: 50-100

South High School

730 E. Magnolia

Salina, KS 67401

Telephone: 785-309-3700

Fax: 785-309-3709

Additional Information: <http://www.usd305.com/south/site/default.asp>

Capacity: 350+

Stiefel Theater for the Performing Arts

151 S. Santa Fe

PO Box 1871

Salina, Kansas 67402

Telephone: 785-827-1998

Fax: 785-827-3478

Email: jgates@stiefeltheater.org

Capacity: 100+

Ramada Conference Center

1616 W. Crawford

Salina, KS 67401

Telephone: 785-823-5606

Additional Information: <http://www.ramada.com/hotels/kansas/salina/ramada-conference-center-salina/hotel-overview>

Capacity: 20-1,000

Courtyard Salina

3020 Riffel Dr.

Salina, KS 67401

Telephone: 785-309-1300 ext. 404

Additional Information: <http://www.marriott.com/hotels/event-planning/business-meeting/slncy-courtyard-salina/>

Capacity: 20-225

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