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COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN NAS WHITING FIELD  
12/1/1995  
NAS WHITING FIELD

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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM**

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**

***1995 Update***

**NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD  
MILTON, FLORIDA**

**DECEMBER 1995**



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# ***INTRODUCTION***

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) has been prepared to serve as a guide in developing and maintaining a community relations program for the environmental investigation and cleanup program (known as the Installation Restoration program or IRP) at Naval Air Station (NAS) Whiting Field. This document is an update of a community relations plan prepared for NAS Whiting Field in 1990. Future updates to the CRP will be prepared as needed.

The CRP is tailored to meet the needs of the surrounding communities most affected by the environmental cleanup activities at NAS Whiting Field: Milton, Bagdad, Pace, Jay, Navarre, and Gulf Breeze. NAS Whiting Field, along with the towns previously mentioned, is located in Santa Rosa County, which is geographically separated from the larger town of Pensacola by Escambia Bay. The town of Milton, because of its proximity to NAS Whiting Field, may be impacted by the base the most. However, other communities in the county are also economically impacted by NAS Whiting Field's presence and therefore merit discussion in this document.

## ***Background***

The CRP develops a program to establish two-way communication channels between NAS Whiting Field and the local community. Effective communication and timely information exchange with the community are essential during IRP activities. It is the Navy's goal to maintain a high level of community understanding and support for its environmental program at NAS Whiting Field.

## ***Purpose***

The purpose of the CRP is to outline activities designed to inform the community about cleanup actions and to provide opportunities for the public to offer valuable input into the decision-making process. The CRP identifies issues of community concern regarding NAS Whiting Field and outlines community relations activities to be conducted during the cleanup process.

**One of the Navy's  
Environmental Goals:**

- ◆ To maintain a high level of community understanding and support for its Installation Restoration program (IRP).

**Implementation**

Federal and State laws require public participation throughout the cleanup process. The Navy, in partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), is responsible for meeting these legal requirements and ensuring the implementation of the public activities outlined in this CRP. Although the Navy is legally required to involve the community in NAS Whiting Field's environmental cleanup process, the base has historically maintained a proactive relationship with the surrounding communities even before it was required. The laws establish minimum requirements, and since NAS Whiting Field recognizes the importance of community involvement, they go beyond these requirements to ensure two-way communication with the surrounding community.

**Objectives**

The primary objectives of this plan are to:

- ▶ keep residents and local officials in the area surrounding NAS Whiting Field aware of planned and ongoing environmental cleanup activities;
- ▶ solicit input and involvement from the community, elected and civic leaders, and concerned agencies, such as the USEPA and the FDEP;
- ▶ provide a way for citizens and agencies to maintain a dialogue with the Navy; and
- ▶ assist in identifying and resolving issues of community interest and concern.

**Contents**

The CRP details the mechanism for keeping the affected communities informed during environmental cleanup or restoration activities at NAS Whiting Field. The activities outlined in this plan are designed to facilitate effective two-way communication between the Navy and the community. The outline of this CRP is as follows:

- ▶ **Base Profile:** a description of NAS Whiting Field
- ▶ **Environmental Profile:** a summary of the regulatory background cleanup process and environmental conditions at the base
- ▶ **Community Profile:** local demographics and an outline of community concerns as identified through community interviews
- ▶ **Activities Profile:** a suggested means to address the community's concerns
- ▶ **Appendices:** Information Repository and Meeting Locations, Navy and Regulatory Agency Contacts, Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Members, and Media Contacts

**Public Participation**

The public has been involved in the Navy's environmental restoration program at NAS Whiting Field through the Technical Review Committee (TRC), the RAB, and various community outreach activities. The TRC began working with the Navy in 1989 to review documents and provide comments on technical issues and proposed activities. In 1995, the TRC was converted into the RAB, which expanded community representation on the board. The RAB meets at least quarterly, or at program milestones, to help guide the environmental restoration program and further facilitate communication among the community, Navy, and regulatory agencies. Citizens are encouraged to attend the RAB meetings and other public meetings or hearings on specific cleanup actions, review available information, and submit comments or questions to the Public Affairs Officer.

**Additional Information**

Additional information about the environmental program may be obtained by reviewing materials in the Information Repository, which contains a comprehensive collection of information regarding cleanup activities, including the administrative record for the site. The Information Repository is maintained at:

- ▶ West Florida Regional Library  
Milton Branch  
805 Alabama Street  
Milton, FL  
☎ (904) 623-5565
- Hours: Mon/Sat/Sun 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.  
Tues/Thurs 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.

For further information regarding this CRP or any aspect of the environmental program at NAS Whiting Field, please contact the offices listed below. Additional points of contact for the Navy and regulatory agencies are listed in Appendix C.

- ▶ Ms. Pat Durbin  
Public Works Department  
NAS Whiting Field  
7151 USS Wasp Street  
Milton, FL 32570-6159  
☎ (904) 623-7181 ext. 48
- ▶ Public Affairs Officer  
NAS Whiting Field  
Public Affairs Office  
7550 USS Essex Street  
Milton, FL 32570-6156  
☎ (904) 623-7651



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# ***BASE PROFILE DESCRIPTION***

The base profile describes the characteristics of the base, including the location, geographical features, and organization of the installation.

## ***Geographic Location***

NAS Whiting Field is located in Santa Rosa County in the northwest coastal section of the Florida panhandle, approximately 8 miles north of downtown Milton and 27 miles northeast of Pensacola (Figure 1). The town of Milton is situated on the Blackwater River at the head of Blackwater Bay. Additional towns in the immediate vicinity of NAS Whiting Field include Bagdad, Jay, and Pace.

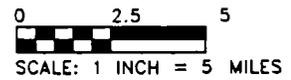
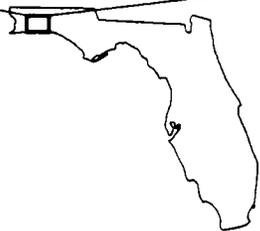
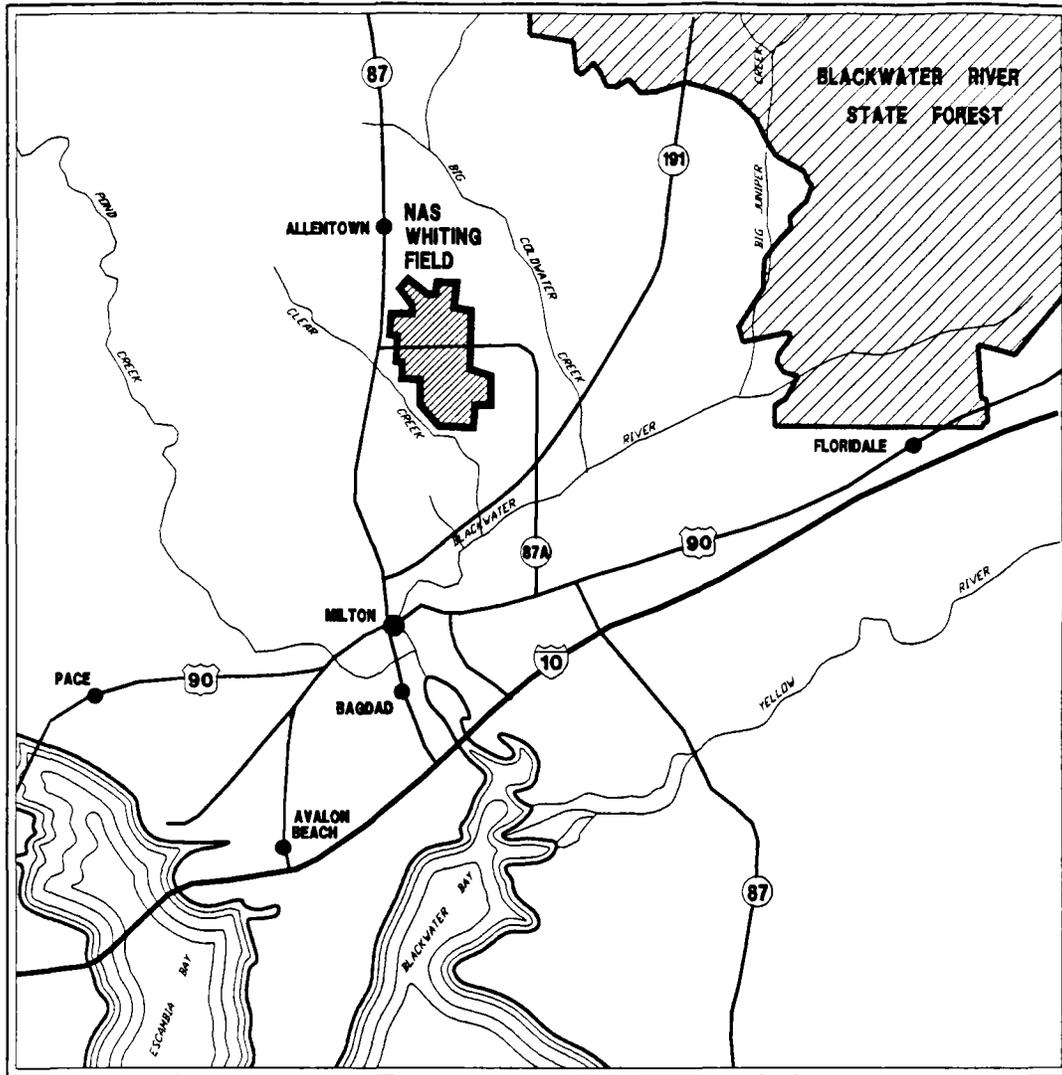
## ***Geographic Features***

The main complex of NAS Whiting Field covers approximately 3,490 acres of land and is situated on a well-drained, southward sloping plateau with low-lying receiving waters to the west, south, and east. There is a greater than 100-foot decrease in elevation between the plateau and the receiving waters. NAS Whiting Field is composed of paved runway and road surfaces immediately surrounded by pine trees and open grassy fields and is mainly surrounded by residential, agricultural, and woodland areas. A large tract of undeveloped land, the Blackwater River State Forest, is located northeast of NAS Whiting Field. NAS Whiting Field is bordered by Clear Creek (which flows along the west side of the installation in a north-to-south direction) and Big Coldwater Creek (which is located east of the installation and also flows north-to-south). Both Clear Creek and Big Coldwater Creek drain into the Blackwater River, which has been designated an Outstanding Florida Water because of its exceptional recreational and ecological significance. Outstanding Florida Waters are afforded the highest protection by the State of Florida.

## ***Base Organization***

NAS Whiting Field occupies approximately 10,699 acres of land at the main complex and 14 outlying landing fields (OLFs) in the five-county region. The main complex consists of two separate air fields: the North Field, which is used as a fixed-wing training base, and the South Field, which is used as a helicopter training base. Military quarters and industrial and administrative support facilities are situated between the two air fields.

NAS Whiting Field is home to Training Air Wing FIVE (TRAWING5) and its five training squadrons, including fixed-wing squadrons TWO (VT-2), THREE (VT-3), and SIX (VT-6) and helicopter



Source: ABB Environmental Services Inc., 1992

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**FIGURE 1. NAS WHITING FIELD GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION MAP**

squadrons EIGHT (HT-8) and EIGHTEEN (HT-18). In addition to the principal tenant command, TRAWING5, other major tenants to provide support include Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity, Naval Air Warfare Center Training Systems Division, Branch Dental Clinic, Branch Medical Clinic, Personnel Support Detachment, Naval Training Meteorology & Oceanography Detachment, Naval Commissary, and Naval Air Training Management Support Activity Detachment.

Most other support activities at NAS Whiting Field are provided by private contractors who furnish services such as administration, maintenance support, public works functions, and instruction of in-flight simulation. The base employs approximately 2,978 military, civilian, and contractor personnel.

## **BASE PROFILE**

### **HISTORY AND MISSION**

In its more than 50 years of service, NAS Whiting Field has maintained its mission to serve as a naval aviation training facility for the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and even foreign pilots. Six hundred aviators earn their wings at NAS Whiting Field each year. Over the years, NAS Whiting Field has provided fixed-wing and helicopter training and has become well known as the "busiest naval air station in the world."

#### **History**

NAS Whiting Field was commissioned as a naval auxiliary air station on July 16, 1943. Throughout World War II, NAS Whiting Field's mission was to provide primary training to naval aviators for the fleet, and it has remained the same to this day. After World War II, NAS Whiting Field was elevated to naval air station status and continued to be used extensively for basic naval aviation training, becoming the backbone of the Navy's flight training program. During 1949 and 1950, the Navy's precision flying team, the Blue Angels, was stationed at NAS Whiting Field. The Navy's first jet training unit was also commissioned at NAS Whiting Field.

During the mid-1950s, NAS Whiting Field began using the T-28 "Trojan" as its primary fixed-wing trainer. The fighter attack aspect of flight training was phased into the program in 1957. In 1960, training squadrons TWO and THREE were commissioned at NAS Whiting Field and, in 1971, training squadron SIX was transferred to NAS Whiting Field. In January 1972, a major reorganization of the Naval Air Training Command occurred, and NAS Whiting Field became the home of TRAWING FIVE, NAS Whiting Field's principal tenant command. Two years later, in 1974, helicopter training squadrons EIGHT and EIGHTEEN were transferred to the base.

Academic and simulated-flight-trainer instruction are also now provided at NAS Whiting Field. Beginning in 1977, NAS Whiting Field began its transition to the T-34C "Turbomenter" as its primary fixed-wing trainer. This led to the total phasing out of the T-28 as of spring 1993.

#### **Mission**

The mission of NAS Whiting Field is to train student naval aviators in the primary and intermediate phases of fixed-wing and propeller-driven aircraft operation and in the basic and advanced phases of helicopter operation.



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# ***ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE***

## ***REGULATORY BACKGROUND***

The environmental profile provides background information on the environmental conditions at the installation, as well as a discussion of the regulations that govern and give shape to the environmental cleanup process.

### ***Background***

The nature of NAS Whiting Field's history and mission has required the use, handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials and petroleum products. These materials include paints, solvents, degreasers, waste oil, and fuels. Typical activities at NAS Whiting Field have included maintenance of aircraft, vehicles, and engines; fuel oil storage and distribution; landfill disposal; and service station operations. In the past, few, if any, regulations guided these activities, and little was known about the long-term effects of hazardous materials on human health and the environment. Through accidental spills and leaks and conventional waste disposal practices prior to the 1980s, hazardous materials came into contact with the environment and resulted in conditions that do not meet today's more strict and comprehensive environmental standards.

Today, any hazardous materials and wastes generated at NAS Whiting Field are managed in accordance with all State and Federal regulations and are disposed of or recycled offsite at licensed waste disposal facilities. Past releases to the environment are being addressed by the Navy's comprehensive cleanup program. Several Federal environmental laws provide the framework for the cleanup activities at Navy installations. NAS Whiting Field's cleanup activities are specifically driven by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) regulations, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) regulations.

The CERCLA regulations are briefly described in this section. The Navy is conducting the environmental restoration program at NAS Whiting Field in accordance with these Federal environmental laws, working in conjunction with USEPA and FDEP.



***Superfund***

Section 120 of CERCLA addresses procedures to be followed by Federal facilities during the investigation and cleanup of environmental problems. To implement CERCLA, USEPA promulgated the National Contingency Plan (NCP) which sets forth the guidelines and procedures to respond to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

CERCLA requires Federal facilities to develop a plan for cooperating with other Federal agencies during environmental cleanup. At NAS Whiting Field, the Navy, USEPA, and FDEP have established a high level of mutual trust and cooperation through a formal partnering process. This process has been implemented to achieve a common goal: expedited environmental cleanup. By working together in partnership rather than as representatives of agencies with differing agendas, the partnering team is able to make the best cleanup decisions for the installation.

***National Priorities List***

CERCLA requires that the NCP include (as Appendix B of the NCP) a published list of sites selected by the USEPA for priority environmental investigation and response. This compilation of sites is called the National Priorities List (NPL).

The NCP established the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) as a primary mechanism for placing sites on the NPL. The HRS is a numerical ranking system used by USEPA to identify the level of potential hazard to human health or the environment posed by documented or potential releases of hazardous substances at a site. Numerical values are assigned based on the environmental conditions at a site, and an overall score is calculated. Sites which score within the qualifying range are added to the NPL.

The HRS score for NAS Whiting Field was generated in 1993. The score was sufficient to place NAS Whiting Field on the NPL, and the base was officially included on the list on June 30, 1994. As a result, NAS Whiting Field must continue with the environmental cleanup process following the guidelines in CERCLA. As the cleanup process continues and NAS Whiting Field comes to a point where no further response is appropriate under CERCLA, it will be removed from the NPL.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

### CLEANUP PROCESS

This section summarizes the steps in the environmental cleanup process for sites being cleaned up under Superfund (or CERCLA) regulations.

#### *The Navy's Environmental Cleanup Program*

In 1975, the Department of Defense developed a nationwide program to identify and address environmental problems resulting from past operations and waste disposal practices. Since the early 1980s, the Navy has been addressing environmental issues from past operations under this program, known as the IRP. Originally, the Navy's version of the program was the Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) program. Early reports reflect the NACIP process and its terminology. The Navy has since adopted the program structure and terminology of the IRP.

The environmental evaluation conducted as part of the cleanup program is performed in a series of steps, as defined by the Superfund cleanup process. Information from each step provides the basis for subsequent actions. Each site will move through the entire process unless it is found to require no further action, at which time the site is removed from the cleanup program. At that point, NAS Whiting Field would also be removed from the NPL. In some cases, sites and stages can be combined for efficiency or to maximize resources. Decisions on site cleanup are made on a case-by-case basis, with input from the community and concurrence by the Navy, the USEPA, and the FDEP. The cleanup steps are outlined on Figure 2 and described below.

► **Step 1:**

**Preliminary Assessment (PA):** This step involves collecting and reviewing all information on a suspect site to decide whether further study is needed.

► **Step 2:**

**Site Investigation (SI):** If further study is needed, the SI collects more site information through sampling and laboratory analysis to confirm or deny that contamination exists, thereby determining if the area can be considered a "site." (Together, the PA and SI steps were called the initial assessment study [IAS] under the Navy's old NACIP program.)

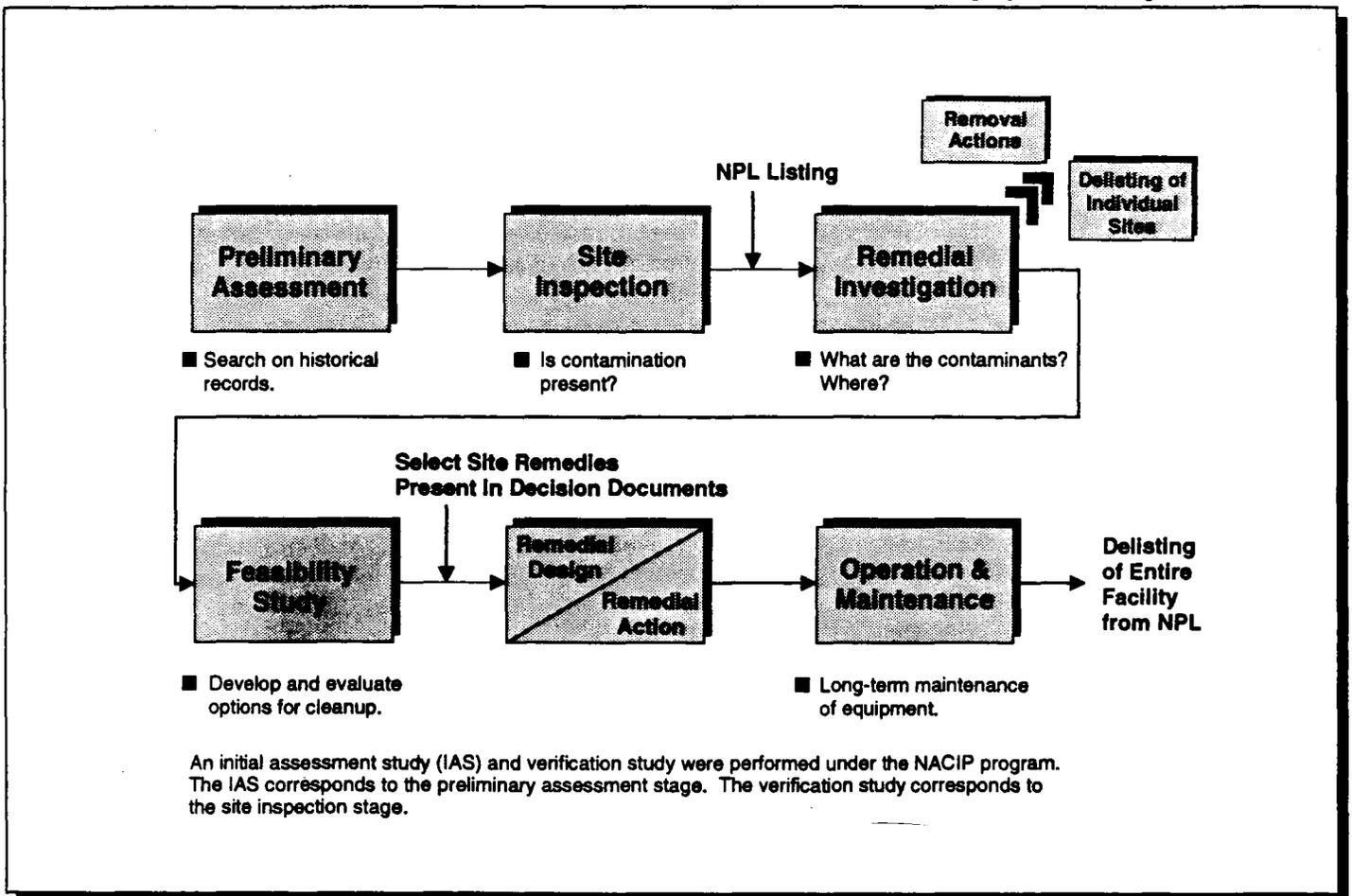
► **Step 3:**

**Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility Study (FS):** This step determines the type and extent of contamination at the site and identifies possible cleanup alternatives and their associated costs. As part of the RI/FS, a risk assessment is conducted to identify potential effects on human health and the environment in order to help evaluate cleanup alternatives. A proposed plan is first prepared to describe the preferred cleanup method after analyzing the alternatives. Community input on the proposed plan is requested during a public comment period. A Record of Decision (ROD) is then developed to explain the cleanup alternative that was chosen for the site.

► **Step 4:**

**Remedial Design (RD)/Remedial Action (RA):** The selected cleanup alternative is planned and conducted in the RD/RA stages. The chosen remedy is designed, and remedial action takes place. Monitoring then ensures the effectiveness of the cleanup.

Figure 2  
The Superfund Cleanup Process

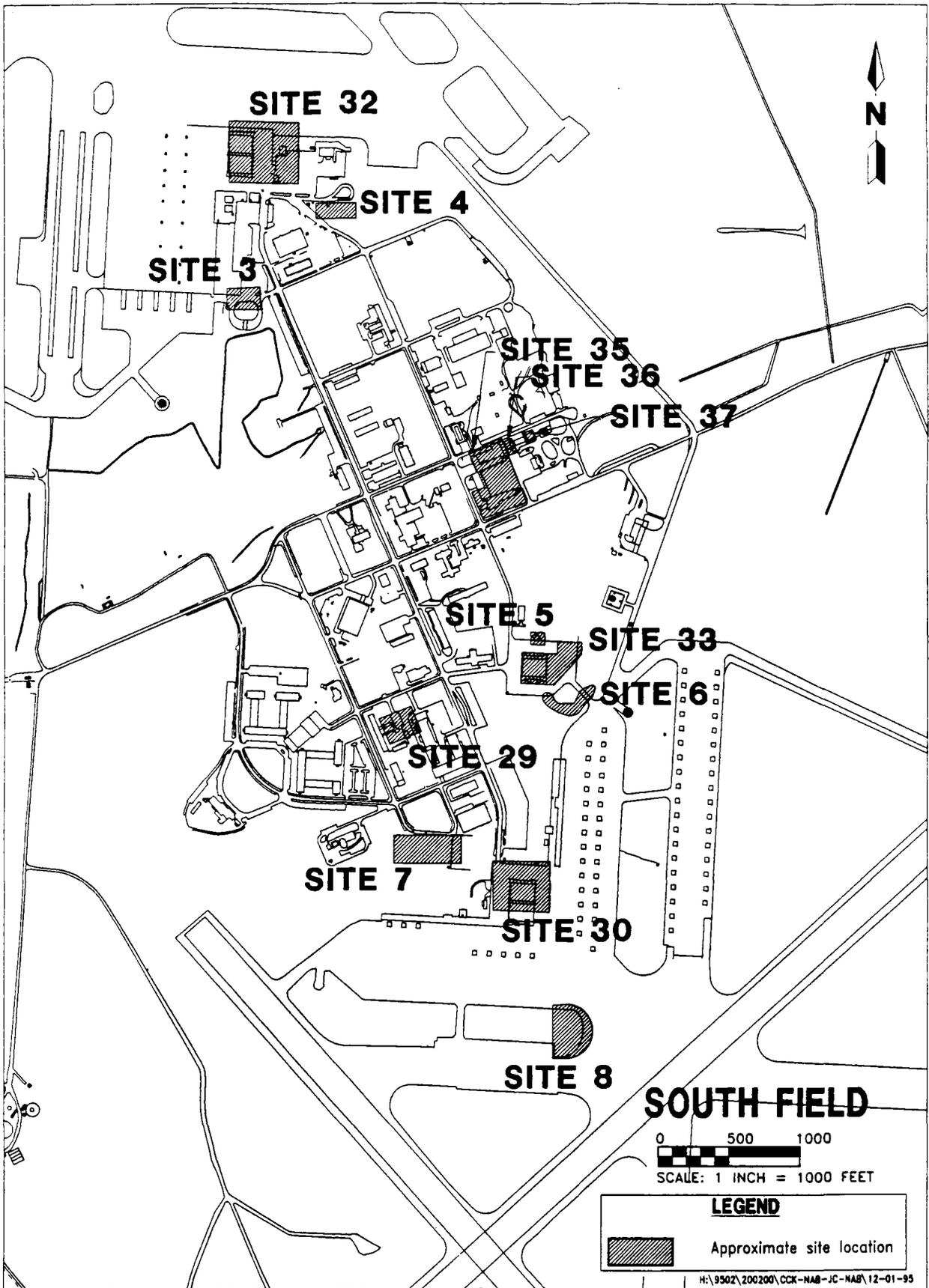


## **ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE SPECIFIC SITES UNDER EVALUATION**

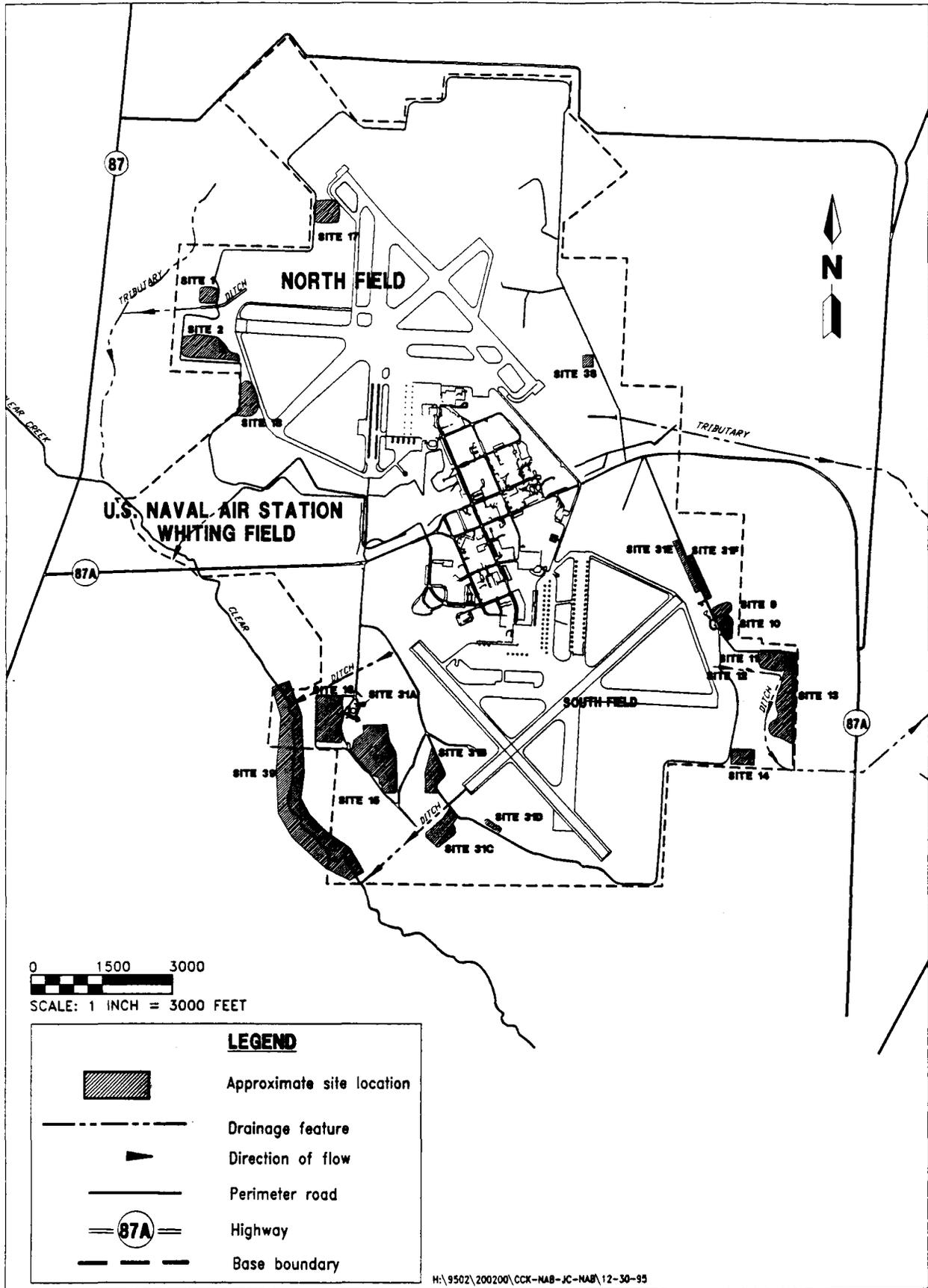
As of this writing, 28 sites have been identified and are being addressed under NAS Whiting Field's IRP. Figures 3 and 4 show the location of the sites under investigation. In addition, Table 1 provides a brief description of each site. Now that these sites have been identified, they are being further evaluated according to the steps shown on Figure 3 on page 13 and as described in the previous section. Sites 19 through 28 represent sites located at an OLF and are not included in the IRP at NAS Whiting Field. Therefore, they are not included on Figure 3 or in Table 1.

In general, the sites at NAS Whiting Field that require environmental evaluation include landfills, maintenance and training areas, past spill sites, hazardous materials or waste storage areas, and areas with underground storage tanks (USTs). These sites are being addressed under the IRP cleanup process.

The RI at NAS Whiting Field is being conducted in two phases. The first phase, called Phase I, started in 1990 and assessed the nature and extent of contamination at sites identified for investigation. The second phase, called Phase II, started in 1992 and involved further characterization and investigation of the soil at the identified sites.



**FIGURE 3. LOCATION OF INDUSTRIAL AREA SITES UNDER INVESTIGATION AT NAS WHITING FIELD.**



**FIGURE 4. LOCATION OF PERIMETER ROAD SITES UNDER INVESTIGATION AT NAS WHITING FIELD.**

Table 1: Description of Specific Sites Under Investigation at NAS Whiting Field

SITE <sup>1</sup> No.	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	TYPES OF MATERIALS DISPOSED OF	LOCATION
1	Northwest Disposal Area (Landfill)	This site is approximately 1 acre in size and is northwest of the North Field flightlines. The site was formerly used as a secondary refuse disposal area from 1943 until 1965.	Refuse, waste paints, thinners, solvents, waste oils, and hydraulic fluids.	North Field
2	Northwest Open Disposal Area (landfill)	Originally a borrow pit, this site covers approximately 12 acres. From 1976 to 1984, the site was used as an open disposal area primarily for construction and demolition debris.	Construction and demolition debris, tires, and furniture.	North Field
3	Underground Waste Solvent and Waste Oil Storage Area (underground storage tanks [USTs])	This area is located on the southeastern side of the flightlines in an area that previously contained two 500-gallon USTs. The tanks stored waste solvents and paint residues generated from paint stripping activities.	Waste solvents, paint stripping residue, and 120-gallon waste oil spill.	North Field
4	North Aviation Gas (AVGAS) Tank Sludge Disposal Area (USTs)	This site is the former location of eight USTs and is located on the southeastern side of the North Field Maintenance Hangar. Six of the USTs stored aviation gas and two of the USTs contained aviation lube oil. All of the USTs were removed in 1992.	Tank bottom sludge containing tetraethyl lead	North Field
5	Battery Acid Seepage Pit (contaminated soil)	Site 5 is a dry well constructed from a concrete culvert set vertically into the ground and filled with limestone aggregate. From 1964 to 1984, waste battery acid from the Battery Shop was poured down the drain of a sink in the shop, which was connected to the dry well.	Waste electrolyte solution containing heavy metals and waste battery acid.	South Field
6	South Transformer Oil Disposal Area (contaminated soil)	This site consists of a northeast trending ditch which is connected to a series of ditches that eventually drain into Big Coldwater Creek. In the past, transformer oil was disposed of in this ditch.	Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated dielectric fluid.	South Field
7	South AVGAS Tank Sludge Disposal Area (USTs)	This site is the former location of six 23,700-gallon AVGAS USTs and two 15,000-gallon aviation lube oil USTs. The USTs were removed in 1992.	Tank bottom sludge containing tetraethyl lead.	South Field
8	AVGAS Fuel Spill Area (contaminated soil)	The site is approximately 2 acres in size. In 1972, 25,000 gallons of aviation gas were reported to have been spilled. The fuel flowed across concrete onto grass where it ponded and killed vegetation. This site received no further action status in 1994.	AVGAS containing tetraethyl lead.	South Field
9	Waste Fuel Disposal Pit (landfill)	In the 1950s and 1960s, waste fuel at this site was disposed of in a clay pit and later covered with soil.	Waste AVGAS containing tetraethyl lead.	South Field

<sup>1</sup> Site numbers 19 through 28 represent sites located at an outlying landing field and are not included in the Installation Restoration program at Naval Air Station (NAS) Whiting Field. There is no site correlating to the number 34 at NAS Whiting Field.

Table 1: Description of Specific Sites Under Investigation at NAS Whiting Field (Continued)

SITE <sup>1</sup> No.	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	TYPES OF MATERIALS DISPOSED OF	LOCATION
10	Southeast Open Disposal Area (A) (landfill)	The site is approximately 4 acres in size and was used as an open disposal area from 1965 to 1973.	Construction and demolition debris, waste solvents, paints, oils, hydraulic fluid, PCBs, pesticides, and herbicides.	South Field
11	Southeast Open Disposal Area (B) (landfill)	This 4-acre site was used as an open disposal area from 1943 to 1970. A soil covering was placed at the site in the 1970s.	Construction and demolition debris, waste solvents, paint, oils, hydraulic fluid, and PCBs.	South Field
12	Tetraethyl Lead Disposal Area (waste pile)	This site is a fenced area that is approximately 0.06 acre in size. There are six soil or dirt mounds within the fenced area. Tank bottom sludge from the cleaning of the North and South Aqua Fuel System UST and fuel filters, contaminated with tetraethyl lead, were reportedly disposed of at this site.	Tank bottom sludge and fuel filters contaminated with tetraethyl lead.	South Field
13	Sanitary Landfill	The site consisted of a trench-and-cover landfill approximately 5.5 acres in size. It was the last operating landfill for the base and was in use from 1979 to 1988.	Refuse, waste solvents, paint, hydraulic fluids, and asbestos.	South Field
14	Short-Term Sanitary Landfill	This site is approximately 1 acre in size and was operated from 1978 to 1979. The site was abandoned due to the excessive clay content in the soil, which caused delivery trucks to get stuck at the site.	Refuse, waste solvents, oils, paint, and hydraulic fluids.	South Field
15	Southwest Landfill	This landfill was 15 acres in size and was the primary refuse disposal area for the base from 1965 to 1979. The landfill was filled and then covered with dirt.	Refuse, waste paints, oils, solvents, thinners, asbestos, and hydraulic fluids.	South Field
16	Open Disposal and Burning Area (landfill)	This site consists of two large pits and was used at the primary waste disposal area from 1943 to 1965.	Refuse, waste paints, oils, solvents, thinners, PCBs, and hydraulic fluids.	South Field
17	Crash Crew Training Area (contaminated soil)	This site covers approximately 3 acres and consists of seven burn pits and a few metal tanks. From 1951 to 1991, crash crew training was performed at the site.	JP-5 fuel.	North Field
18	Crash Crew Training Area (contaminated soil)	This site consists of five burn pits. The total area of the site is approximately 5.5 acres. The operations for this site are identical to those for Site 17.	JP-5 fuel.	North Field
29	Auto Hobby Shop (USTs)	The site includes the area surrounding an abandoned UST where waste oils, solvents, and mineral spirits were disposed of from 1967 to 1984. The tank is no longer in service.	Auto repair, maintenance, and painting materials.	Area around Bldg. 1404

<sup>1</sup> Site numbers 19 through 28 represent sites located at an outlying landing field and are not included in the Installation Restoration program at Naval Air Station (NAS) Whiting Field. There is no site correlating to the number 34 at NAS Whiting Field.

Table 1: Description of Specific Sites Under Investigation at NAS Whiting Field (Continued)

SITE <sup>1</sup> No.	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	TYPES OF MATERIALS DISPOSED OF	LOCATION
30	South Field Maintenance Hangar (USTs)	The area is approximately 5 acres in size and consists of former USTs and a helicopter washrack facility. The USTs stored kerosene, solvents, and detergents for helicopter fueling and washing purposes.	Aircraft maintenance materials.	Area around Bldg. 1406
31A-F	Sludge Drying Beds and Disposal Areas (contaminated soil)	These sites include sludge drying beds (31A) located near the Wastewater Treatment Plant, three sludge disposal areas (31B, 31C, 31D) at the southwest perimeter of the South Field Taxiway, and two sludge disposal areas (31E and 31F) at the northeast perimeter of the South Field Taxiway.	Wastewater treatment sludge.	Wastewater treatment plant and along perimeter roads
32	North Field Maintenance Hangar (USTs)	The area is approximately 5 acres in size and consists of former USTs and an aircraft washrack facility. The USTs stored kerosene, solvents, and detergents for aircraft fueling and washing purposes.	Aircraft maintenance materials.	Area around Bldg. 1424
33	Midfield Maintenance Hangar (USTs)	The area is approximately 2 acres in size and includes an abandoned UST, which contained used oil, fuels, and solvents.	Aircraft maintenance materials.	Area around Bldg. 1454
35	Public Works Maintenance Facility, Bldg. 1429	A service station with a pump island and seven USTs were formerly at this site. The site was used for the maintenance of vehicles and equipment. Three of the USTs were abandoned in 1984.	Fuel, oil, and solvents.	Area around Bldg. 1429
36	Auto Repair Booth, Bldg. 1440A	The site was previously used as an auto repair booth and has an aboveground storage tank located on the east side of the building. Operation at this site ceased approximately 10 years ago.	Oil, grease, fuel, and solvents.	Area around Bldg. 1440A
37	Paint Spray Booth, Bldg. 1486	This building contained a furniture shop and paint spray booth. Fumes from painting operations were captured, combined with water, and discharged into the sanitary sewer system.	Paint and solvents.	Area around Bldg. 1486
38	Golf Course Maintenance Building, Bldg. 2877	Battery reconditioning was conducted at this building. Pesticides were also contained in this building. Operations at the building ceased by 1979 and, in 1994, the building was removed.	Solvents, grease, and pesticides.	Former area around Bldg. 2877
39	Clear Creek Floodplain	This site includes the part of Clear Creek and its floodplain located on the western side of the base. Stormwater has been discharged in this area, there are indications of possible petroleum product contamination.	Potential solvents, oil and fuel.	Clear Creek floodplain

<sup>1</sup> Site numbers 19 through 28 represent sites located at an outlying landing field and are not included in the Installation Restoration program at Naval Air Station (NAS) Whiting Field. There is no site correlating to the number 34 at NAS Whiting Field.

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## **COMMUNITY PROFILE**

### **DEMOGRAPHICS**

A brief description of the local communities is provided in this section. Because of the geographical barrier posed by Escambia Bay, only Santa Rosa County is included in this discussion.

#### ***Demographics***

Each of the towns surrounding NAS Whiting Field is a self-governing community with the following populations (according to the 1990 Census):

- ▶ Milton: 7,451
- ▶ Jay: 669
- ▶ Gulf Breeze: 5,802

NAS Whiting Field employs approximately 3,800 military and civilian personnel, most of whom live in Santa Rosa County. Additionally, NAS Whiting Field plays an important role in this area's economy by providing a vital portion of the patrons for its retail businesses and residential rental properties. Because it is located in Milton, NAS Whiting Field has the greatest economic impact on that community.

Many of the residents of Santa Rosa County are retired Navy personnel and long-term residents. The population has an average age of 32.5 years and is made up of less than 10 percent minority representation. The population is broken down as 92.4 percent Caucasian, 4.0 percent African American, 1.2 percent Asian, 0.9 percent American Indian or Eskimo, and 1.5 percent other. The area has experienced and still is experiencing a large population growth. Since 1980, the population of the county has almost doubled, growing from 55,988 to over 90,259. The population growth in the county can be attributed to the rising popularity of living in a coastal area, the increase in nontraditional manufacturing industries, and tourism.

County residents are employed mainly by service and manufacturing industries, government entities, and retail trade. Six primary industries contribute directly to the economy of the county: agriculture, the U.S. Navy, manufacturing, forestry, oil, and tourism and recreation.

***Community Background***

Throughout its history, NAS Whiting Field has been an integral part of Santa Rosa County and has made a significant economic impact in the surrounding communities. However, the contributions NAS Whiting Field personnel and their families make to Santa Rosa County are equally important. In general, a positive and unique relationship seems to have historically existed between NAS Whiting Field and the surrounding communities.

According to the perception of the residents, Santa Rosa County is divided into two sections: the northern section (Jay, Milton, and Bagdad and Pace) and the southern section (Navarre and Gulf Breeze). The county is split by the Yellow River.

The northern section of Santa Rosa County is largely rural in character and is mostly a residential and agricultural community. The southern section of Santa Rosa County is a coastal community. Milton, located in the northern section of the county, is the closest community to the base. Milton is the largest incorporated municipality in the county and is the home of Santa Rosa County governmental offices. The town has a strong sense of tradition and history, and many of the 35,000 people who live in the area are long-term residents. Many who live in this area are life-long residents.

On a whole, citizens in Santa Rosa County are very active, involved, and pro-community. Much of the social activity in the area revolves around the meetings and functions associated with numerous civic and interest groups. NAS Whiting Field's personnel also take an active role in nearly every aspect of community life. They sponsor and participate in a variety of programs that benefit area schools and youth groups, public interest groups, and the community as a whole.

Santa Rosa County supports education in the community with the presence of the University of West Florida, Pensacola Junior College (Milton Campus), and Troy State University (Milton Campus). The county is also host to many religious institutions and considerable recreation and municipal services. Much of the local tourism is linked to the environment, with access to the creek and river system and scenic qualities that the area provides.

***Community Participation***

NAS Whiting Field has long enjoyed a friendly, good neighbor status with all the surrounding communities. NAS Whiting Field recognizes the importance of community involvement during the environmental cleanup process and, since the beginning of the IRP, has solicited public involvement. NAS Whiting Field has published public notices and press releases in local newspapers to inform the community of public meetings and cleanup activities, distributed fact sheets at program milestones, and maintained a booth at local fairs and festivals. The base has also held public information meetings, conducted community interviews, and solicited community involvement with the formation of the TRC and RAB in an effort to foster communication between the Navy and the community.

## COMMUNITY PROFILE

### INTERVIEWS

Community interviews were conducted to gather information concerning the interests and issues of citizens in the vicinity of NAS Whiting Field and the effectiveness of the ongoing community relations program. These interviews provided key information in developing the communications strategy for the environmental program, discussed under the *Activities Profile* section beginning on page 23.

#### *The Interview Process*

Interviews were held during the week of September 25, 1995. Forty-five citizens were interviewed by representatives from NAS Whiting Field's Public Affairs and Public Works Offices, and the Navy's environmental consultant, ABB Environmental Services, Inc. NAS Whiting Field took a proactive approach in soliciting participants for the community interviews. Interviewees were contacted by telephone to explain the process and asked for their participation. A notice was also placed in three local newspapers, and a mailout requesting participation was sent out in the communities. Interested citizens were asked to contact the Public Affairs Officer for more information.

The list of interviewees was developed by soliciting participation from local government officials, community leaders, NAS Whiting Field employees and residents, representatives of environmental groups, and citizens at large. This list was developed in an attempt to get a true representation of the communities surrounding NAS Whiting Field. Based on demographic information that indicated that approximately 7 percent of the population is made up of minority groups, a concerted effort was made to ensure that minority concerns were represented in the interviews. These efforts resulted in interviews with: 18 local government officials and employees (including elected officials as well as key employees in city and county offices, such as public works, public health, and environmental departments), 10 NAS Whiting Field RAB members, 8 community members (2 of whom were involved with environmental groups in the area), 6 residents and/or employees of NAS Whiting Field, and 3 representatives from the media. Five interviews were held with citizens who represented minority groups. (See *Activities Profile* for more information about the RAB).

***The Base and the Community***

There is a warm, open, and trusting relationship between NAS Whiting Field and the surrounding communities. This relationship is fostered by the strong ties that many community members have to the base. Many residents are retired or former military personnel who have settled in the area. The base has also fostered this relationship by frequently inviting citizens to military functions, by becoming actively involved in volunteer programs in the schools, and by working closely with the community on specific issues, such as helping wildlife (through the Help Our Wildlife program). The Navy Junior Reserve Officers Training Program is also an important link between the community and the military in the area. As a result of interest and effort on the parts of both the citizens and the Navy, NAS Whiting Field is truly part of the social fabric of the community.

***Environmental Awareness***

The interviews indicated that there is a core of community members who are very environmentally aware. However, as in many communities, there are many residents who are less aware and less interested in environmental concerns. Most of the environmental concerns involve preservation of water, including the rivers, lakes, streams, and the drinking water supply.

Most of the citizens interviewed were aware of the environmental program at NAS Whiting Field. Interviewees received their information about the program through a variety of sources, including:

- membership on the RAB,
- presentations to civic groups,
- responsibilities as local government officials,
- employment on base, and
- news media.

Because of the trusting relationship between the Navy and the community, NAS Whiting Field is trusted to "do the right thing" with respect to the environmental investigations and cleanup. However, to maintain the open communications, the community requested a continuous flow of information both about the progress of the environmental investigations and the cleanup process. The interviews also indicated a very moderate approach toward environmental cleanup at the base. Many interviewees cautioned that the installation should not "make mountains out of molehills," but instead should find cost-effective cleanup solutions.

***Key Community Concerns***

The overwhelming concern in the community with respect to NAS Whiting Field is the continuing threat of base closure. Because of the installation's role in the community, both economically and socially, the possibility of base closure is especially alarming. The community rallied behind the base during the most recent threat of closure, forming a stronger bond and new appreciation between the two parties.

The key issue outside of the base is the rapid growth within the community. This growth has created a strain on the infrastructure of the entire county. It has also created a faction of the community that is interested in managing and increasing growth, and an opposing faction wishing to limit growth. Specific issues cited in relation to this growth include:

- traffic problems, specifically the need to widen Highway 87;
- dispute over the Navarre Beach development master plan;
- the need to construct the Garcon Point Bridge;
- prevention of crime; and
- displacement of wildlife.

Other community concerns include the need for more activities for children and the issue of legalizing the sale of certain alcoholic beverages in the county.

***Ways to Inform the Public***

The primary mechanism requested for sharing information was the news media, including newspapers, radio, and television, in that order. Personal contact was requested, both through formal presentations to civic groups and through informal "drop-in" visits by representatives of the installation with government officials. Other ideas included participating in civic events such as Depot Days and Scratch Ankle Day, providing educational programs for adults and school children, and mailing prepared information to a pre-determined mailing list.

***Issues***

Generally, NAS Whiting Field has done an excellent job in getting information out to the community. However, there were two concerns repeatedly voiced in the interviews:

- There is a perception, especially among the local government officials interviewed, that the flow of information about the environmental program has decreased over the recent years.

- There are interested citizens outside of the city of Milton, but within the county of Santa Rosa, who should be included in NAS Whiting Field's communication strategy.

These concerns have been addressed in the communication strategy for NAS Whiting Field (see Activities Profile).

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## ACTIVITIES PROFILE

The NAS Whiting Field CRP is the framework for a comprehensive public involvement program. Community outreach activities are based on community suggestions and community relations requirements as outlined in USEPA's *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook* (January 1992). The activities outlined here are the minimum that will be conducted. Other activities may be included at the discretion of NAS Whiting Field.

The communications strategy discussed in this section addresses specific needs identified through the community interviews:

- In the past, information on the installation's environmental program was generally gained through personal communications rather than the news media; therefore, personal contact through meetings, presentations, participation in civic events, and informal communications is emphasized in this community relations program.
- There is a need to keep information flowing on the progress of the environmental program, even if the information is simply, "we're still working on it." Status reports will be provided through all of the activities discussed below, particularly through news releases and RAB meetings.
- There are citizens who are interested in the IRP in all corners of the county. Information should therefore be targeted to a larger audience, through widening the distribution of news releases to all county papers and expanding the distribution of the *Whiting Tower*.

Further discussion of each of these activities is provided in the following paragraphs.

### ***Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)***

The cornerstone of the community relations strategy is the RAB. The RAB was initiated in 1995 to facilitate communication between those responsible for the environmental cleanup of NAS Whiting Field and the affected communities. It is composed of representatives from the Navy, FDEP, and the USEPA, as well as 10 members from the surrounding communities. RAB members are listed in Appendix C. The majority of outreach activities will be implemented either by or through the RAB.

The specific duties of an RAB member include attending regular meetings, reviewing technical documents, and acting as a liaison between the local communities and the Navy in an effort to better understand NAS Whiting Field's IRP and disseminate information about the program into the community. Just as important, they also represent a community voice throughout the IRP process. RAB meetings are held at regularly scheduled intervals at convenient locations and are open to the public. The community will continue to receive advance notice of all RAB meetings, and public participation in these meetings is encouraged. All interested persons should feel free to attend any of the meetings.

***Information Repository and  
Administrative Record***

The Information Repository and Administrative Record are files established and maintained to allow public access to environmental restoration documents. The Information Repository contains site information, program findings, and public involvement information. The Administrative Record contains site-management information. All documents related to cleanup activities at NAS Whiting Field will be available at the Information Repository. Maintenance of the Administrative Record and Information Repository is required by law. The location of the Information Repository can be found in Appendix B.

***Fact Sheets***

Fact sheets will be prepared to inform the public of the status and significant findings of specific cleanup activities and to ensure that citizens understand the issues associated with site cleanup. Fact sheets will provide more detailed information about site history and planned technical activities. They will be prepared as new information becomes available, whenever public comment periods on a particular cleanup action are required, and after completion of the final engineering design for cleanup. Fact sheets will be mailed to those people on the mailing list and will be available in the Information Repository.

***Public Announcements and  
Public Notices***

During the program, public announcements and notices will be released to announce particular events. These will be sent out in the form of letters, press releases, and meeting notices by NAS Whiting Field. These public announcements and notices will be placed in the newspapers listed in Appendix E. A mailing list, including public officials, environmental organizations, local media, and other interested parties has been developed and will be maintained to distribute public information. Public notices are required by law to announce the availability of the feasibility study and proposed cleanup plan and the signing of the Record of Decision.

***Public Meetings  
and Hearings***

These meetings are open to the public and are intended to inform citizens of ongoing response activities and to solicit public input. The Navy will hold informational meetings and formal public hearings to discuss the Navy's proposed plans for cleanup actions and request comments from the community. Public meetings will be held early in the comment period so interested parties can find out about the plans and ask questions. Technical specialists will be available at these meetings

to present technical information and answer questions. These public meetings are required by law.

***Public Comment  
Periods***

During the selection of cleanup alternatives, public comment periods will be scheduled to allow for appropriate advance notice and public input on the Navy's proposed plans. Comment periods will be 30 days long, with opportunities for extension, and will be announced via a public notice in the local newspapers. Specific directions and deadlines for submitting comments will be provided. Upon timely request, the comment period may be extended by a minimum of 30 additional days. A minimum 30-day comment period prior to a Record of Decision is required by law.

***Responsiveness  
Summaries***

NAS Whiting Field will prepare a responsiveness summary listing all comments received during the comment periods as well as responses to the comments. The responsiveness summary will be issued with the Record of Decision and will be made available in the Information Repository. Responsiveness summaries are required by law.

***Display Boards and  
Program Brochure***

Display boards or exhibits may be developed to explain the cleanup program at NAS Whiting Field using photographs, maps, and charts as well as text. These boards may be updated periodically and displayed at community activities such as NAS Whiting Field's air show, state fairs, Scratch Ankle Day, and Depot Days. When they are not being used for a specific event, they may be displayed in local town halls and libraries in the surrounding communities. A short brochure describing the IRP will be made available for distribution at these events.

***Site Tours***

Site tours will be offered for the purpose of informing visitors about the IRP and the environmental status of NAS Whiting Field. Interested citizens, media, public officials, public interest groups, and the RAB can request site tours at any time.

***Speakers Program and  
Short Presentation***

Small group meetings are an effective means to inform and involve the public. Therefore, a speakers program will be established in order to communicate directly with interested groups within the community. A short presentation (10-15 minutes) will be prepared about the IRP at NAS Whiting Field to assist the speakers with their presentation. Navy representatives and community RAB members will address local groups (i.e., Kiwanis Club, the Navy League, Chamber of Commerce) who are interested in receiving an overview or update on cleanup activities at NAS Whiting Field.

Table 2: Community Relations Activities

Superfund Cleanup Program Stage	Activities
<b>Prior to Remedial Investigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Establish Information Repository and Administrative Record</li> <li>▶ Establish Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) and conduct meetings</li> <li>▶ Conduct community interviews and complete Community Relations Plan (CRP)</li> <li>▶ Compile site mailing list (part of CRP, unpublished)</li> <li>▶ Distribute an introductory fact sheet</li> </ul>
<b>Remedial Investigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Maintain the Information Repository, Administrative Record, and mailing list</li> <li>▶ Conduct RAB meetings</li> <li>▶ Distribute fact sheet for milestone events</li> <li>▶ Issue news releases to the local newspapers for general information</li> </ul>
<b>Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Publish public notice in the local newspapers announcing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of RI/FS and proposed plan</li> <li>• Summary of plan</li> <li>• 30-day public comment period</li> <li>• Public meeting</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Prepare and distribute fact sheet describing Proposed Plan</li> <li>▶ Hold public meeting during comment period</li> <li>▶ Prepare public meeting transcript and place in the Administrative Record update</li> </ul>
<b>Record of Decision</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Prepare Responsiveness Summary of pertinent public comments as part of Record of Decision (ROD)</li> <li>▶ Publish public notice in the local newspapers when ROD is signed and final plan available</li> </ul>
<b>Remedial Design and Remedial Action</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Prepare fact sheet to explain final engineering design</li> <li>▶ Announce the design's availability</li> <li>▶ Continue community outreach to the public</li> </ul>
<b>Ongoing Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The following community relations activities will be conducted throughout the program, as needed, and tailored to properly inform the public of the IRP cleanup activities not included in the specific stages listed above (e.g., removals, no further action decisions): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold RAB meetings</li> <li>• Prepare and distribute fact sheets</li> <li>• Prepare and distribute news releases and paid display advertisements at project milestones</li> <li>• Update the CRP as needed</li> <li>• Conduct site tours</li> <li>• Address and inform the community through the RAB, small group meetings, and public meetings, including poster sessions</li> <li>• Maintain the Information Repository</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## **APPENDIX A**

### **ACRONYMS**

AVGAS	aviation gas
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CHINFO	Chief of Naval Information
CRP	Community Relations Plan
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FS	feasibility study
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
HT-8	helicopter squadron EIGHT
HT-18	helicopter squadron EIGHTEEN
IAS	initial assessment study
IRP	Installation Restoration program
NACIP	Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants
NAS	Naval Air Station
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
OLFs	outlying landing fields
PA	preliminary assessment
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
RA	remedial action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RD	remedial design
RI	remedial investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SI	site investigation
TRAWING5	Training Air Wing FIVE
TRC	Technical Review Committee
VT-2	fixed-wing squadron TWO
VT-3	fixed-wing squadron THREE
VT-6	fixed-wing squadron SIX
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USTs	underground storage tanks

## **APPENDIX B**

### **INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND MEETING LOCATIONS**

Documents relating to the environmental cleanup and restoration program at NAS Whiting Field are available for review. The Information Repository is located at:

- ▶ West Florida Regional Library  
Milton Branch  
805 Alabama Street  
Milton, FL  
☎ (904) 623-5565
- Hours: Mon/Sat/Sun 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.  
Tues/Thurs 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Recommended locations for IRP public meetings include the following:

- ▶ Pensacola Junior College (Milton Campus)  
5988 Highway 90  
Milton, FL 32583-1798
- ▶ Santa Rosa County Auditorium  
4530 Jimmys Way  
Milton, FL 32583

## **APPENDIX C**

# **NAVY AND REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS**

### **Navy**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>▶ Ms. Pat Durbin<br/>Public Works Department<br/>NAS Whiting Field<br/>7151 USS Wasp Street<br/>Milton, FL 32570-6159<br/>(904) 623-7181 ext. 48</p> <p>▶ Mr. Jim Holland<br/>Public Works Department<br/>NAS Whiting Field<br/>7151 USS Wasp Street<br/>Milton, FL 32570-6159<br/>(904) 623-7181 ext. 49</p> | <p>▶ Public Affairs Officer<br/>NAS Whiting Field<br/>7550 USS Essex Street, Suite 206<br/>Milton, FL 32570-6156<br/>(904) 623-7651</p> <p>▶ Mr. Jeff Adams, Code 1859<br/>Southern Division<br/>Naval Facilities Engineering Command<br/>P.O. Box 190010<br/>North Charleston, SC 29419-9010<br/>(803) 743-0341</p> |
|--|--|

### **Regulatory Agencies**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>▶ Mr. Craig Benedikt<br/>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency<br/>Region 4<br/>345 Courtland Street, N.E.<br/>Atlanta, GA 30365<br/>(404) 347-3555, ext. 6456</p> | <p>▶ Mr. Jim Cason<br/>Florida Department of Environmental<br/>Protection<br/>2600 Blairstone Road<br/>Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400<br/>(904) 488-3935</p> |
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## **APPENDIX D**

### **RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS**

#### **RAB Members**

- ▶ Ms. Pat Durbin\*  
Navy Co-Chair
- ▶ Mr. Jeff Adams\*  
Southern Division, Naval Facilities  
Engineering Command
- ▶ Mr. Craig Benedikt\*  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- ▶ Mr. Jim Cason\*  
Florida Department of Environmental  
Protection
- ▶ Mr. Sam Vickers  
Alternate Community Co-Chair  
5247 Stewart Street  
Milton, FL 32570
- ▶ Mr. Archibald Hovanesian, Jr.  
600 Scenic Highway, Suite 316  
Pensacola, FL 32503
- ▶ Ms. Elba Robertson  
408 Conecuh Street  
Milton, FL 32570
- ▶ Mr. W. Logan Fink  
Community Co-Chair  
5988 Highway 90  
Milton, FL 32583
- ▶ Ms. Anita Breeding  
7542 Lakeside Drive  
Milton, FL 32583-8671
- ▶ Mr. Garnett Breeding  
7542 Lakeside Drive  
Milton, FL 32583-8671
- ▶ Mr. Ken L. Brooks, Jr.  
905 Lakewood Drive  
Milton, FL 32570
- ▶ Ms. Sam Buckman  
5356 Jeremy Drive  
Milton, FL 32570
- ▶ Ms. Dianne Butts  
Route 6, Box 338-A  
Milton, FL 32570
- ▶ Mr. Robert Fowlkes  
220 Cedar Street  
Milton, FL 32570
- \* The address for this person is located  
in Appendix C.

## **APPENDIX E**

### **MEDIA CONTACTS**

#### Television:

- ▶ BLAB TV-6  
432-8982  
(FAX) 435-6821
- ▶ WALA TV-10  
494-1010  
(FAX) 494-1013
- ▶ WEAR TV-3  
455-7318  
(FAX) 455-8972  
Milton Beach  
623-0406
- ▶ WKRG TV-5  
484-0655  
(FAX) 484-9468
- ▶ WPMI TV-15  
(FAX) 334-602-1515
- ▶ WSRE TV-23  
484-1200  
(FAX) 484-1255

#### Radio:

- ▶ WABB 1480 AM/97.5 FM  
(334) 432-5572  
(FAX) 334-438-4044
- ▶ WBSR AM 1450  
438-4982  
(FAX) 433-7932
- ▶ WCOA AM 1370  
WJLQ FM 100.7  
478-6011  
(FAX) 478-3971
- ▶ WEBY AM 1330  
623-1330  
(FAX) 994-2103
- ▶ WECM AM 1490  
623-1490  
(FAX) 623-5444
- ▶ WGCX FM 104  
474-4982  
(FAX) 433-9007
- ▶ WOWW FM 107  
994-5357  
434-7393
- ▶ WTKX AM  
438-5101  
(FAX) 432-1466
- ▶ WUWF FM 88.1  
474-2327  
(FAX) 474-3283
- ▶ WXBM FM 102  
994-7191  
(FAX) 434-7394

Newspapers:

- ▶ BREWTON STANDARD  
(334) 867-4876  
(FAX) 334-867-4877
- ▶ CONECUH COUNTIAN  
(334) 578-1155  
(FAX) 334-578-1156
- ▶ FORT WALTON DAILY NEWS  
864-0404  
(FAX) 863-7834  
Attention: Debbie Lord
- ▶ CORRY LOG  
452-6318  
(FAX) 452-6673
- ▶ GOSPORT  
452-4309  
(FAX) 434-2785
- ▶ MOBILE PRESS REGISTER  
(800) 476-3070  
(FAX) 334-434-8662
- ▶ THE NEW AMERICAN PRESS  
432-8410  
(FAX) 434-5023
- ▶ PENSACOLA NEWS JOURNAL  
435-8550  
(FAX) 435-8633  
Milton Bureau  
623-0162  
(FAX) 626-2465
- ▶ PENSACOLA VOICE  
434-6963  
(FAX) 469-9745
- ▶ PRESS GAZETTE/FREE PRESS  
623-2120  
(FAX) 623-2007
- ▶ SANTA ROSA SUN  
634-0027  
(FAX) 934-9676
- ▶ SENTINEL  
934-1200  
(FAX) 932-8765
- ▶ WHITING TOWER  
623-7651  
(FAX) 623-7601

Magazines:

- ▶ ONLOOKER/ISLANDER  
(334) 943-2151  
(FAX) 334-947-7652  
Attention Kent Cockson
- ▶ PENSACOLA MAGAZINE  
438-5421  
(FAX) 434-2785

Other Media Contacts:

- ▶ ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Bill Koaczor  
438-4951  
(FAX) 435-8633
- ▶ CHIEF OF NAVAL INFORMATION  
(CHINFO)  
227-534  
(FAX) 225-5318/5416

