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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY & TRANSPORTATION

Watkins Building, 510 George Street  
Jackson, Mississippi 39202-3096  
601/961-4733

March 19, 1985

WM Record File  
106, 2

WM Project 16  
Docket No. \_\_\_\_\_

PDR   
LPDR

The United States Department of Energy  
Attention: Comments - EA  
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20585

Distribution:	
REB JOB CFR	WKerr JLinehan
MSB DRM RDM	HJM RTrojancuski RGTI
(Return to WM, 623-SS)	RJohnson C12

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Re: State of Mississippi comments  
on the Richton Dome draft  
Environmental Assessment  
(DOE/RW-0013)

We are pleased to transmit for your consideration the official comments of the State of Mississippi on the Draft Environmental Assessment - Richton Dome Site, Mississippi, December 1984 (DOE/RW-0013). These comments are comprised in their content of the collective efforts of the Mississippi Department of Energy and Transportation; the Mississippi Nuclear Waste Technical Review Committee, including the representative agencies thereon; the Mississippi Nuclear Waste Policy Advisory Council and a technical consulting consortium under contract to the Energy and Transportation Board.

As noted in the text of the comment document, these are the initial formal comments of the State on the Richton Dome Site, Draft Environmental Assessment. As further detailed supplemental comments on the document and the reference documents thereto are developed, the State will transmit same to you.

Even though those comments cannot meet the prescribed March 20, 1985 deadline date, we would respectfully request that the supplemental comments be given every possible consideration by the Department, prior to the finalizing of the formal Environmental Assessments.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

*Wilbur G. Ball*

Wilbur G. Ball *by J. Green*  
Executive Director

8505030506 850319  
PDR WASTE  
WM-16  
PDR

WGB:fpf  
Attachment -

## Environmental Assessment Comments

Mississippi's Environmental Assessments and 57 boxes of Environmental Assessment references with library reference numbers (LIBNO) assigned by Battelle were received on 18 January 1985 by Mississippi's Nuclear Waste Reference Collection. Environmental Assessment references continue to arrive. 87 boxes have arrived to date and more are expected shortly.

The incomplete, inaccurate, and inconsistent title and author printouts provided by Battelle with the first shipment of EA references do not allow adequate access to the references. The bibliographies given in the Assessments are also lacking in accuracy and consistency.

The lack of orderly bibliographic data hinders retrieval severely limiting the usefulness of the EA references for significant research.

The following documentation illustrates a sampling of the above mentioned inadequacies.

Judith Hutson  
Librarian

6 March 1985

1. LIBNO 2272 has been assigned to two different items.  
  
Geologic map of te United States, LIBNO 2272.  
  
Earth science technical plan for disposal of radioactive waste in a mined repository, by ONWI, et al. DOE/TIC 11033(draft) LIBNO 2272.  
  
Item 312, title printout, lists library reference number 14 for Earth science technical plan....
2. LIBNO 1229 has been used twice for two different items in the title printout.  
  
Item 942 and item 1493, title printout, both refer to library reference number 1229. These items do not cite the same title.
3. LIBNO 1376, item 1082 of the title printout, refers to Bureau of Mines Information Circular 8313, Salt domes in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and offshore tidelands: a survey by M. E. Hawkins and C. J. Jirik. The book is marked LIBNO 1161.
4. LIBNO 353, item 650 title printout, refers to Inventory, detection, and catalog of Oklahoma earthquakes, by Lawson, et al. Item 466, Richton author printout, refers to Effects of evaporative salt water cooling towers on salt spray and salt desposition on surrounding soild (sic), by Wiedenfeld, LIBNO 353.
5. LIBNO 1398, item 1389 title printout, refers to United States earthquakes, by Neumann. Proceedings of the 1980 national waste terminal storage program information meeting, ONWI 212 is also labeled LIBNO 1398.
6. LIBNO 1313, item 1391 title printout, refers to United States earthquakes, 1939, which this library has yet to receive. United States earthquakes, 1932, by Neumann and United States earthquakes, 1931, by Neumann are both labeled LIBNO 1313.
7. Natural radiation exposure in the United States, by Oakley is cited in the Richton Assessment as National radiation....
8. Author R. L. Thoms is cited as R. L. Thomas in the Richton Assessment.
9. Author Jacob Davidian is cited as J. Davidson in the Cypress Creek Assessment.
10. The use of initial articles when alphabetizing titles, the lack of internal alphabetizing, and the inconsistent author citations (i.e., DOE or US Department of Energy and Ertec or Earth Technology) further illustrate the complete disregard for commonly accepted bibliographic notation.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
**MILITARY DEPARTMENT**

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
POST OFFICE BOX 5027  
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39216

RECEIVED

JAN 25 '85

NWP

January 24, 1985

Department of Energy & Transportation  
ATTN: Mr John Greene  
Watkins Building, 510 George Street  
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

Dear Mr. Greene:

This office initiated a preliminary review of the Cypress Creek and Richton Draft Environmental Assessments. It appears that the impacts on the Camp Shelby Training Site have not been thoroughly assessed or evaluated. Therefore I am enclosing comments on the reviews and an information paper which will address our interests. Request you forward these documents to the reviewing firm for consideration during their formal review.

Since a formal firm will be employed to review these documents, we feel that any further comments from this office are not in order. If you should need any additional information or clarification to the material furnished feel free to call on us for assistance.

Sincerely,

  
Charlie D. Brackeen  
Brigadier General MS ARNG  
Assistant Adjutant General

Enclosures

## INFORMATION PAPER

SUBJECT: Review of EA on Cypress Creek & Richton Salt Domes

1. It is apparent that both salt domes in Mississippi have not been excluded from consideration as one of the first Nuclear Repositories. This was emphasized by the statement on page V, titled "Abstract" of the EA's. "On the basis of the evaluations contained in this draft EA, the DOE has found that the Cypress Creek Dome site is not disqualified under the guide lines."
2. In either case the Camp Shelby Operations will be adversely affected if one is selected for characterization. More so if the Cypress Creek dome is selected. The information paper that was prepared by this office should only be a starting point for initiating action to completely remove the two sites from the list of possible repositories.
3. Through out the EA it is noted that there will be more than one repository and that these Draft's are not the final submissions. We are now 22 days into the 90 day review period and should initiate action now.
4. We continue to note that very little information, both environmental and Economic has been included concerning the Camp Shelby operations. It should be emphasized that this action will have very dramatic effects if implimented.
5. It should be emphasized that these documents show that the Mississippi sites are qualified for characterization and that if for any reason one of the preferred top three sites are lowered that Mississippi will move up immediatly. It was especially evident in the summary reviews that the Richton site was in the #2 and #3 position in final evaluations. This makes us especially vulnerable for inclusion. The Cypress Creek Site was noted in Number 3 spot on some reviews.
6. The use of the domes for other things noted as "Potential Chamber for Under-Ground Storage", indicates that the Cypress Creek Dome is the best site for this type storage.
7. It is noted that one alternative of the disposal of the excess salt is land fill. This by it's own merits could cause environmental problems with the surface water acquifers, and could cause severe problems that have not been addressed.
8. Noted a distinct absence of affects of possible incidents i.e.: "Accidental release of Radioactive Gases". This is a subject that should include all routes in and out of the state, in and around Camp Shelby and so on.
9. Throughout the study, the term "uncertain" is used or even "undetermined", this is not acceptable.
10. It is noted that the container's which are to be designed will only contain contamination for 1000 to 10,000 years, while half life of redioactive materials is in excess of 100,000 years at the least. This appears unacceptable.

11. It appears that on all "cost oriented" studies the Mississippi sites rank in the top three, and many times the top two, this places us in a precarious position if costs become a factor. Most pertinent information is contained within the first portion of the EA and the Final Summary pages with the annexes. The inner content is basically assumptions and how they intend to construct.

MAJ GERALD L. TOMASOVSKY

## INFORMATION PAPER

SUBJECT: AFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED NUCLEAR REPOSITORY ON THE ARMY  
NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING SITE AT CAMP SHELBY.

The purpose of this information paper is to provide an overview of the affects of a proposed Nuclear Repository in the Cypress Creek Salt Dome, on the operations of the Army National Guard Training Site at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. It will also provide a background for other information which may be pertinent to the evaluation of environmental considerations during the Environmental Assessment.

Currently, Camp Shelby Training Site, located South of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, is the largest state-owned and operated field training site in the United States. It serves as the field training facility for Army National Guard, Army Reserve, Air National Guard and has periodically served all components of the Active Armed Services.

Camp Shelby had its beginning in late 1917 about the time The United States entered into World War I. During this time frame there were 30,000 troops stationed at the new camp which was completed at a cost of \$3.3 million. It remained active until the end of the war, Camp Shelby was then demobilized until it was needed again at the start of World War II. Through the assistance of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo and Congressman William Colmer, the War Department showed renewed interest in the facility. Because of the natural terrain, available land resources and training resources, the Federal Government initiated action to lease the land so the Post could be reactivated.

INFORMATION PAPER (cont'd)

By the end of 1940 the installation was reopened to the 37th Division of Ohio, the 38th Division of Kentucky and many other elements of other military units. The population of Camp Shelby swelled to over 100,00 troops training for deployment in World War II. These units were sent to both Europe and the South Pacific after intensive realistic training in the dense pine forest, rolling hills and swamps of Camp Shelby. After the war, the State of Mississippi retained its facilities while the federal government elected to demobilize and dispose of their assets.

During the mid 1950's National Guard troops began extensive use of the facility. It was then designated by the Continental Army Command as a "Permanent Training Site" as directed by the Third Army Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Georgia.

CURRENT UPDATE OF FACILITIES

Initially troops were housed in tents and as the training requirements increased, the efforts to build permanent facilities increased. Currently there are sufficient buildings to house 1,028 officers and 10,224 enlisted members. These figures do not include the facilities for the full time personnel at this post. In addition there are dining facilities to support 14,400 personnel per meal, and medical facilities to include a 40 bed in-patient troop medical clinic and one outpatient type troop medical clinic. Actually as you can see from the list below there are sufficient billets to support a full training division:

<u>TYPE OF FACILITY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>
Enlisted barracks	289	10,224
Bachelor Officer Quarters	44	880
Sr. NCO Quarters	4	48
Sr. NCO Quarters Combined	3	24
Field Grade Officer Quarters	13	122
Latrine Buidlings	82	-
Dining Facilities	72	(200 Man)
Division Headquarters	1	-
Brigade Headquarters	5	-
Battalion Headquarters	22	-
Company Headquarters	99	-
Battalion Supply Buildings	18	-
Brigade Hospital	1	(40 Beds)
Troop Medical Clinics	1	-
Classroom Facilities	18	(20 to 40)

Additional support facilities for the units which train at Camp Shelby are varied to meet criteria for a Major Mobilization Station for the Department of Defense. These facilities include a vast variety of ranges, maintenance and operational support facilities and various Army Aviation Support Facilities. The list below indicates what a unit can expect to have available to support of their training requirements while at Camp Shelby:

<u>TYPE FACILITY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>
Ammunition Storage Igloos	15	-
Bulk Fuel Storage (MOGAS)	1	100,000 Gal
Bulk Fuel Storage (Diesel)	1	100,000 Gal
Bulk Fuel Storage (JP-4)	1	15,000 Gal
Unit Fuel Stations (MOGAS)	14	5,000 to 10,000 Gal Ea.
Unit Fuel Stations (Diesel)	8	5,000 to 10,000 Gal Ea.
Troop Issue Subsistance Activity	1	-
Range Control Facility	4	-
Ammunition Control Facility	2	-
Training Set Fire Observation (TSFO)	1	-
Organizational Maintenance Shop	1	-
Combined Support Maintenance Shop	1	-
Mobilization and Training Equipment Site	1	-
USAR Equipment Concentration Site	1	-
Army Aviation Air Field	1	-
Army Tactical Air Strips	3	-
Illuminate Helicopter Pads	4	-

Camp Shelby Training Site is now in a year round supporting role with the capacity to operate under almost any condition. The Training Site Headquarters has 11 full time Federal technicians and 185 semi-permanent technicians. In addition to the full time Training Site operations Camp Shelby has resident full time Combined

Support Maintenance Shop with 113 personnel, Mobilization and Training Equipment Site with 96 personnel, USAR Equipment Concentration Site with 22 personnel and an Organizational Maintenance Shop with 17 personnel. Exhibit 1 and 1a indicates the annual salaries of these operations and the actual breakout of technician status.

A brief outline of each supporting activity at Camp Shelby is noted below to indicate the current role of each. It should be noted that many of these activities are for the support of units and equipment throughout the State and other states as well.

a. Army Aviation Facilities: Army Aviation facilities consist of a control tower, two administrative/operations buildings (3,073 sq ft), thirty (30) helicopter tie down pads (concrete) and aprons (8,666 sq yds). The longest runway is 5,000 feet long and 60 feet wide and is paved, with C-130 turnarounds on each end. In addition there are three (3) C-130/OH-54 parking pads adjacent to the runway. There are three tactical air strips and numerous helicopter landing areas located in the maneuver area.

b. Combined Support Maintenance Shop: The Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) located at Camp Shelby, Mississippi performs support maintenance (repair, overhaul and rebuild), conducts maintenance assistance in support of twenty (20) organizational maintenance shops and 135 units and other activities of the Mississippi Army National Guard. Also, the CSMS provides maintenance support to various components of the Armed Forces involved in training at Camp Shelby. A total of 108 permanent, Federally-paid personnel are employed at this facility. The annual payroll exceeds \$2.6 million. Parts for federal equipment purchased at local concerns represent an annual expenditure of approximately \$100,000. The CSMS supports 36,149 major items of equipment, including vehicles, weapons, construction equipment, fire control instruments, communication equipment and other items. The CSMS employees average 18.04 years of service with an average of 13.69

years in the technician workforce.

c. Mobilization and Training Equipment Site: The MATES was established at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, by the National Guard Bureau, Washington, D.C. to provide a dual role equipment site for mobilization. The MATES currently serves as a storage site prepared to issue the equipment on short notice. For training, the MATES provides equipment in support of Annual Training (Summer AT) and weekend training (IDT) for units training at Camp Shelby. The equipment at the MATES includes: combat vehicles, such as main battle tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armored personnel carriers, etc.; tactical wheel vehicles, such as jeeps  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton, trucks  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ton, weapons carriers, etc.; engineer and construction equipment; communication equipment; machine guns; missiles, and other military equipment. The equipment at the MATES is mobilization assets of units of the Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee Army National Guard. There are 3,304 items of equipment on 89 separate hand receipt accounts. The 96 Federal Civil Service employees represent an average of over 12 years experience at the MATES and an annual payroll in excess of \$1,760,000.

d. USAR Equipment Concentration Site: An Inter-Service Support Agreement (ISSA) between FORSCOM, First US Army, and the Adjutant General MS ARNG, establishes a similar equipment site for US Army Reserve units and equipment at Camp Shelby, referred to as USAR Equipment Concentration Site (ECS). Fort Polk, LA, as the nearest FORSCOM installation, administers the ISSA contract for FORSCOM. The equipment at the ECS includes combat vehicles; tactical wheel vehicles; troop support equipment, such as refrigeration, laundry, bakery, refueling, etc., and engineer/construction equipment. The equipment at the ECS is mobilization assets of USAR units in the First US Army area. There are 770 items of equipment on 52 separate hand receipt accounts. The ECS employs 24 employees with an average number of years experience of over 5 years and an annual payroll of \$52,000, which is funded by 100% Federal funds.

e. Organizational Maintenance Shop: Organizational Maintenance Shops provide maintenance that is beyond the capabilities of various assigned using units. The shop located at Camp Shelby supports units within a 60 mile radius of the facility and the units located within Camp Shelby. This shop has 18 permanent Federal technicians with an annual salary of \$307,170.

f. Camp Shelby Training Site Operations: The Training Site is a combination of both Federal and State permanent employees which provide the support required for the actual operations of the facility. This includes all electrical distribution, waste water treatment plant, water well operations, facilities support and personnel support such as security guards. The annual combined salaries for this operation exceed \$1,405,000 annually.

The Department of Defense does not appropriate funds for certain facilities at Camp Shelby which are normally considered part of the cantonment area of a Post or Camp. Under the provision of Section 2, Chapters 187 and 313, Laws of 1954, as amended by Senate Bills Number 1506 and 1507, and new Senate Bill 2019, Laws of 1958, the Adjutant General adopted a Timber Management Program in cooperation with the State Forestry Commission. Proceeds of timber and forest products were paid into a special fund in the State Treasury for maintenance and development of Camp Shelby for moral, welfare, and recreation improvements. These improvements provide additional supporting facilities for the training units as noted below:

- Officer Club
- Greer Chapel
- General Officers Quarters (3)
- Field Pavilion for Troop Recreation (5)
- Main Post Exchange
- Branch Post Exchange
- Enlisted Mens Service Club
- Enlisted Mens Service Club Branch (2)
- Swimming Pool
- Washerterias (2)
- Theater
- Softball Fields (4)
- Tennis Courts (6)

Volley-Basketball Courts  
 Recreational Lake Facilities (2)  
 Family Campground (RV)

Camp Shelby continues to be used as a Training Site for National Guard Troops from states of the Second and Fifth Army areas. There continues to be a heavy use of facilities by other Reserve Components on weekends and for Annual Training. Units of the United States Army Reserve from as far away as Puerto Rico, Florida, New York, Georgia, New Hampshire, Missouri and South Carolina are now training at Camp Shelby. United States Navy (Costal River Division 22), the Naval Construction Battalion (Seabees), the Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg District (US Army Corps of Engineers - Research & Development), the US Army Armament Research and Development Command and other military components continue to use the facility. There are adequate ranges to fire weapons ranging in caliber from 5.56 MM rifle to the 8" howitzer.

The following ranges are available.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>TOTAL FIRING POINTS</u>
Basic 25 Meter Firing Range	4	230
Field Firing Range M-16	1	35
Record Fire Range M-16	1	12
Machinegun, 10 meter range	2	51
Machinegun, M60 Transition Range	1	10
Machinegun, M2 Transition Range	1	5
Grenade Launcher Range	1	4
Recoilless Rifle Range	1	4
Light Antiarmor Weapons Range	1 ✓	4
Antiarmor Tracking Range	1 ✓	1
Demolition & Booby Trap Area	2	2
Combat Pistol Range	1	12
Infantry Squad Battle Course	1	1 Squad
Infantry Platoon Battle Course	1	1 Platoon
Tank Table VI	2 ✓	10
Tank Table VII & VIII	3 ✓	1 lane each
Tank Table IX Modified (Plt Battle Run)	1 ✓	1 Platoon
Mortar		15
Artillery		92
Air-to-ground Range	2	

OTHER TRAINING FACILITIES

Drop Zone

Gas Chamber  
Compass Course  
Fighting in Built Up Area (Non-Firing)  
Load Out Training Area (Mobilization Training)

The training bivouas areas have accommodated everything from a rifle squad to a full strength infantry brigade. Troops of both Combat Arms and Service Support find training facilities up to standards of active Army installations. During the past two (2) years a total of 172,186 troops were training at Camp Shelby. The normal Annual Training period is during the months of May, June, July, and August. Due to increased training requirements and the availability of facilities at Camp Shelby, year round training requirements become a common place thing. Exhibit 2 indicates the Troop Strength Report dated 4 Oct 84.

CURRENT CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING A NUCLEAR  
WASTE REPOSITORY AT CYPRESS CREEK SALT DOME

The Department of Energy has designated the Cypress Creek Salt Dome in Perry County, Mississippi as a possible site for a National Nuclear Waste Repository. This selection for consideration was approved by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission as required by the Federal Nuclear Waste Policy Act. Formulation of a study commission and the Nuclear Waste Program was initiated in January 1983 for this action.

The Cypress Creek Salt Dome is located within the boundaries of the Military Training Reservation of Camp Shelby Army National Guard Training Site. Although the issues are complex and the aspects of this and other locations have many facets, there are many questions that remain unanswered concerning the effects of this possible repository on the Camp Shelby operations. Currently it appears most of the issues regarding disposal of nuclear waste on a national level have not even been decided. Therefore in the material that follows various aspects for consideration in regard to the Camp Shelby operations will be brought forward. In addition many new questions will be raised which appear to have not been addressed.

The most apparent and immediate effect would be the closing down of vital maneuver areas in the general vicinity of the proposed site. The Cypress Creek Salt Dome is located directly within the boundaries of the field training and tank maneuver area (see Exhibit 3 thru 7). This is in addition to being located within the firing fans of the air to ground range and several artillery and tank ranges (see Exhibit 8). In order to provide a better idea of what conditions exist, the outlines below will elaborate on each range.

## TANK MANEUVER AREA

Camp Shelby has recently expanded and redesignated their operations by 20,244 acres for a major tank maneuver area. This action was initiated by the Mobil Corps of Engineers for the National Guard Bureau with the US Forest Service. The action included renegotiating land use agreements, re-establishing boundaries and private owned land acquisition. In Exhibit 3 it can plainly be noted this new tank maneuver area falls directly over and around the Cypress Creek Salt Dome.

### CONCERNS & QUESTIONS:

- a. What effects will the characterization operations have on the tank maneuver area if this site is selected for characterization.
- b. If this site were selected, what size buffer zone would be required for construction/operation of this site. Any significant size would close this area.
- c. What safety & security requirements will be required for training units for both personnel and equipment.
- d. Any restrictions of access or maneuverability to this area would literally destroy training operations in this area.
- e. Any restrictions to the training areas in this vicinity would greatly reduce the mobilization capability of the Training Site and affect the National Defense Status.
- f. Funds and expenditures for the tank maneuver area action would be nullified if this area can not be utilized.
- g. If a railroad is added to the area, this would have adverse effects on the entire training area.

AIR TO GROUND RANGE TRAINING:

The Air to ground firing range (see Exhibit 4) falls directly adjacent to the proposed Cypress Creek Salt Dome. The actual safety fan covers most of the proposed site. Even a slight restriction of this area or this facet of the training area would have traumatic effects on the training capabilities of Camp Shelby.

The Air National Guard Training Site located at Gulfport - Biloxi Regional Airport, has complete facilities for deployed training of Air Guard, Air Force Reserve, Regular Air Force and Airborne Regular Army and Army National Guard personnel. The base has facilities to completely support deployed personnel, and during Training Year 1983 period 27,182 officers and airmen from 45 states trained at Gulfport.

The Training Site is home station for the Field Training Site Detachment, 173rd Civil engineering Squadron and 255th Combat Communications Squadron, all Mississippi Air National Guard units, whose strengths total approximately 400 people. There are 47 active duty personnel assigned to the Training Site for support of deployed units. There are 23 fulltime air technicians assigned to the two Air Guard units stationed at the site and there are 53 civilian employees for maintenance, operation and security of the site. All are paid with federal funds. The Training Site supports aircraft engaged in transporting U.S. Navy Seabee personnel stationed at Gulfport to and from deployment sites. It also supports jet aircraft on missions for Keesler Air Force Base. The Training Site has two Air-to-Ground Gunnery Ranges located within the range complex at Camp Shelby. These ranges were scheduled for a total of over 32,000 weapon delivery sorties by jet fighter aircraft assigned to units operating out of the Air National Guard Training Site.

The Training Site has continued to upgrade facilities with approximately \$2,650,000 being spent during FY 1983 on major improvements. It is

recognized as the best of the four sites in the nation, with the others being located in Georgia, Michigan and Wisconsin.

All Training Site operations are federally funded with no state funds being required. Total value of real property and equipment is in excess of nine and a half million dollars. Federal funds allocated and expended at Gulfport during a single fiscal year exceed \$6,240,000.00 for support and operations.

#### CONCERNS & QUESTIONS:

a. Any restriction of this facility at Camp Shelby would have devastating effects on the Gulfport Air National Guard Training Site and the support missions for both active and reserve Air Force training.

b. Closing of the air space around the proposed site would literally cut in half, the capabilities of the best of four National Air to Ground Training Sites.

c. It appears that no consideration has been given toward the economical impacts on the Gulf Coast Area if these restrictions are enforced.

d. A review of all documents provided the Military Department, State of Mississippi indicates no mention of air space restrictions over and around the proposed site. This is a major concern for all military components concerned.

#### ARTILLERY AND TANK RANGE SYSTEM

Any change in activity at the proposed Cypress Creek Salt Dome would close down the tank and artillery training activities in this area. There are three (3) major tank live fire ranges which overlap the Cypress Creek Salt Dome (see exhibit 5 thru 7). In addition there are seventeen (17) artillery live fire firing points on and within a one mile distance of the Cypress Creek Salt Dome. This alone as far as safety restrictions disallows the area for multiple use.

## CONCERNS & QUESTIONS:

a. Tank live firing ranges, Oak, Redbud, and Fir, have extensive safety fans which cover vast areas of real estate. These three range safety fans overlap the Cypress Creek Salt Dome. The range must be closed down if only one person is within these boundaries. Any activity in this area will drastically effect Camp Shelby operations.

b. Artillery firing encompasses various and vast amounts of air space. The firing points around the proposed site could be dramatically affected by any activity around the proposed site. Currently this subject has not been addressed by any material received at the Mississippi Military Department.

c. Precise calculations of land masses involved in this site selection have not been provided.

d. It appears that even if this site is selected for characterization it will shut down this area for tank and artillery training. This would have a national effect since Camp Shelby is a major Mobilization Station.

e. What effects would characterization or site selection have on the unit maneuver routes in and around the site; also no restrictions concerning the area access has been addressed.

## MAJOR MOBILIZATION STATION

Camp Shelby has been named a Major Mobilization Station by the First United States Army. This mission is to provide units of the Reserve Components of the United States Army facilities that are adequately organized, trained, equipped and available for mobilization in the event of national emergency of war.

23,000 plus troops are designated to mobilize at Camp Shelby. This will entail three (3) armored brigades, two (2) artillery brigades and various supporting units. It would include the addition of 1800 plus full time support personnel, and would involve troops from 6 states.

CONCERNS & QUESTIONS:

Any action which effects any of the ranges or training facilities of Camp Shelby will dramatically effect the Mobilization capability of Camp Shelby. This would be an adverse effect to the mission of the United States Army.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING A NUCLEAR  
WASTE REPOSITORY AT CAMP SHELBY

It is a recognized fact that any action initiated that effects the Camp Shelby Operational Training Area effects the Installation operations also. Therefore, any adverse effects on the Camp Shelby Training Site will have socioeconomic effects on not only a state-wide level but a national level also.

Camp Shelby is continually expanding and growing to better serve the requirements of the military needs of the nation. The growth as noted before has developed from a "tent city" to a Major Training Site with extensive training facilities. It is especially noticeable that in recent years the facility has undergone extraordinary growth. The list below indicates an idea of the type and costs of these programs.

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>COST</u>
C-13C Parking Area FY 82	\$ 330,000
Construct MATES Facility FY 82	\$1,258,000
Phase 20 Range & Bunkers FY 84	\$1,300,000
Land Acquisition, Phase III FY 85	\$ 941,000
Training Facilities Phase 21 FY 85	\$8,113,000
Land Acquisition, Phase IV (FY 86 programmed)	\$ 330,000

In addition to the Major MCARNG Construction Program as noted above there are numerous construction and rehabilitation projects which fall under the Minor Construction Program of projects less than \$100,000.

Camp Shelby has received other major projects from the Higher Commands in the category of Training Support. These programs are often congressional appropriations and involve millions of dollars per action. Some of the most recent actions are noted below:

<u>INITIAL ACTION</u>	<u>AGENCY/YEAR</u>	<u>EST. COST</u>
Land Acquisition	Mobile Corp of Eng 83/84/85	\$1,550,000
Tank Maneuver Area	Mobile Corp of Eng 83	\$1,230,000
Fielding of M-1 Tank	Secretary of Defense	
Fielding of Bradley Fighting Vehicle	Secretary of Defense	
World Wide Military Command & Control System	Dept of the Army	

In addition to the items noted above the Regional Non-Commissioned Officers School has been located at Camp Shelby. This is a full time training school with a staff of 16 full time officers and 22 full time enlisted personnel to support training requirements of 1728 students annually. This is considered a major accomplishment since this is one of three such schools in the continental United States.

ORGANIZATIONS/ACTIVITIES LOCATED AT CAMP SHELBY

PERSONNEL STATUS (PERMANENT)

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1984

	<u>TECH</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>RA</u>	<u>AGR</u>	<u>FTTD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
ARNG Training Site	1					1
Training Site	11	106		3		120
MATES	95			1		96
ECS		22				22
CSMS	108	5		3		113
USP&FO	8	1				9
3656th Maint Co	1			3		4
A/890th Engr Co				5		5
A 2/SF GP				3		3
OMS #6	17					17
40th Ord Det (EOD)			7			7
367 DAS 3				6		6
MMA	3					3
NGB NCO School					62	62
	244	134	7	21	62	468

\* In addition to permanent employees, approximately 185 temporary state employees are employed during AT periods.