

# FORA ESCA REMEDIATION PROGRAM

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## FINAL Community Involvement and Outreach Program Plan

Former Fort Ord  
Monterey County, California

December 30, 2008

*Prepared for:*

**FORT ORD REUSE AUTHORITY**

100 12th Street, Building 2880  
Marina, California 93933



*Prepared Under:*

Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement  
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*and*

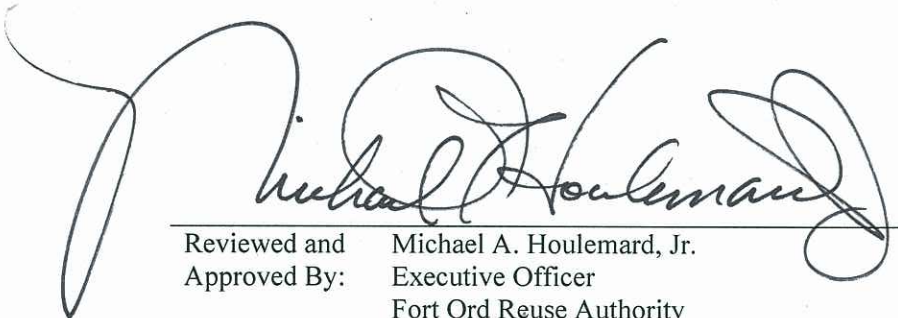
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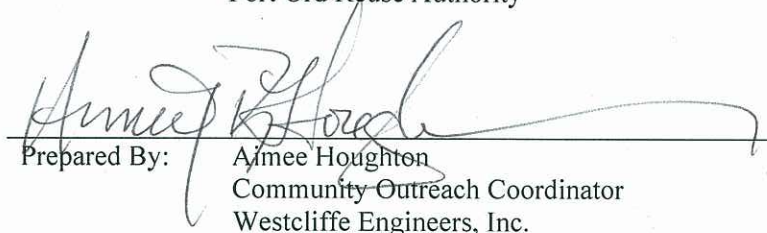
# Community Involvement and Outreach Program Plan

## FORA ESCA Remediation Program Former Fort Ord Monterey County, California



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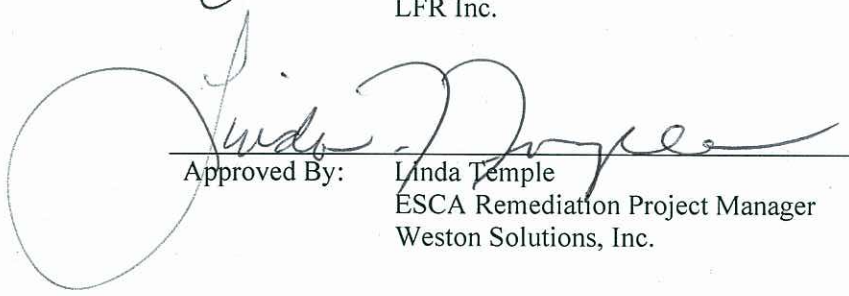
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**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACES	Areas Covered by Environmental Services
AOC	Administrative Order on Consent
ARARs	applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
Army	United States Department of the Army
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAG	Community Advisory Group
CDR	Covenant Deferral Request
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
CIOP	Community Involvement and Outreach Program
CIW	Community Involvement Workshop
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CSUMB	California State University Monterey Bay
DMM	discarded military munitions
DOD	United States Department of Defense
DRO	Del Rey Oaks
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESCA	Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FOEJN	Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network
FORA	Fort Ord Reuse Authority
FOSL	Finding of Suitability to Lease
FOST	Finding of Suitability to Transfer
FS	Feasibility Study
LULAC	League of United Latin American Citizens
MC	munitions constituents
MEC	munitions and explosives of concern
MOUT	Military Operations in Urban Terrain
MRA	Munitions Response Area
MRS	Munitions Response Site
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
PA	Preliminary Assessment

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**Acronyms and Abbreviations**

RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	remedial project manager
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCA	special case area
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TRC	Technical Review Committee
TSRS	Technical Specifications and Requirement Statement
UXO	unexploded ordnance



## GLOSSARY

### Administrative Order on Consent

An agreement between the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control setting forth procedures for remedial work and compliance with all regulatory requirements for the remediation of munitions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

### Administrative Record

Superfund/CERCLA requires establishment of an Administrative Record, which forms the basis for the selection of a response action. The Administrative Record should include the final documents that are a part of the decision-making process.

### Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)

Other laws and requirements that must be met in complying with Superfund/CERCLA. ARARs include cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive environmental protection criteria for hazardous substances, as specified by federal and state laws and regulations.

### Areas Covered by Environmental Services (ACES)

Nine parcels of land with known or suspected Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) contamination that are part of the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA) Remediation Program. The ACES are comprised of approximately 3,340 total acres generally spread across the former Fort Ord Army base in the areas surrounding the former inland range area (impact area).

### Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)

A United States Department of Defense (DOD) program that focuses on compliance and cleanup efforts at military installations undergoing closure or realignment. The goal of the program is to make property available for transfer to the community as quickly and efficiently as possible.

### BRAC Cleanup Team

A group composed of the DOD, BRAC Environmental Coordinator, EPA, and state remedial project managers (RPMs) that coordinates fast-track cleanup at BRAC installations, and are the primary forum for addressing issues that affect the execution of cleanup to facilitate reuse.

### Characterization

Facility or site sampling, monitoring, and analysis to determine the extent and nature of a contaminant release. Characterization is the first step in acquiring the necessary technical information to develop, screen, analyze, and select appropriate cleanup techniques.

**Cleanup**

The act of constructing and implementing a final cleanup remedy.

**Closure Plan**

Documentation prepared under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to guide the deactivation, stabilization, and surveillance of a waste management unit or facility.

**Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act of 1992 (CERFA)**

Law requiring the federal government to identify, for each facility, real property that is not contaminated and that offers the greatest opportunity for expedited reuse and redevelopment by the community. Either identified parcels of real property must be free from hazardous substances and petroleum products or the remediation of contamination by such substances should be expedited to facilitate transfer of the property to the public.

**Community Involvement and Outreach Program (CIOP)**

FORA's community engagement program for the ESCA activities.

**Community Involvement and Outreach Program Plan**

Describes FORA's planned involvement and outreach activities associated with the remediation activities on the ESCA parcels. The CIOP plan also serves as an addendum to the United States Department of the Army's (Army's) Community Relations Plan that encompasses remediation activities at the former Fort Ord.

**Community Involvement Workshops**

Workshops held quarterly by the Army. During these meetings, progress of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program, upcoming project milestones, announcement of major document review periods, and meetings to support such documents will be provided, as well as opportunities for the public to ask questions pertaining to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.

**Community Redevelopment Plans**

Plans that help direct environmental restoration efforts to areas with the greatest potential for reuse and for providing economic benefit to the community. These community-prepared plans identify the desired and anticipated reuse of excess installation property.

**Community Relations Plan**

The Army's plan for community relations activities at Fort Ord.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**

A federal statute that establishes a comprehensive framework for identifying, investigating, and cleaning up releases of hazardous substances to the environment. It provides the statutory authority for cleanup of hazardous substances that could endanger

public health, public welfare, or the environment. CERCLA is commonly known as “Superfund.”

#### **Construction Support**

Assistance provided by DOD, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, or unexploded ordnance (UXO) qualified personnel, and/or by personnel trained and qualified for operations involving chemical agent, regardless of configuration, during intrusive construction activities on property known or suspected to contain UXO, other munitions that may have experienced abnormal environments (e.g., discarded military munitions [DMM]), munitions constituents in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard, or chemical agent, regardless of configuration, to ensure the safety of personnel or resources from any potential explosive or chemical agent hazards.

#### **Covenant Deferral Request (CDR)**

A letter along with a supporting information package known as a CDR is assembled by the federal landholding to formally request deferral of the CERCLA covenant until all remediation has been accomplished prior to transfer. EPA requires that the information is: 1) of sufficient quality and quantity to support the request for deferral of the CERCLA Covenant; and 2) that it provides a basis for EPA to make its determination. This information is submitted to EPA in the form of a CDR.

#### **Deferral period**

The period of time that the CERCLA covenant warranting that all remedial action is complete before transfer, is deferred through the Early Transfer Authority.

#### **Department of Toxic Substances Control**

An agency of California EPA and one of three agencies working in partnership with the Army and FORA to oversee the cleanup of Fort Ord.

#### **Discarded Military Munitions**

Military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of disposal. The term does not include UXO, military munitions that are being held for future use or planned disposal, or military munitions that have been properly disposed of consistent with applicable environmental laws and regulations. (10 U.S.C. 2710(e)(2))

#### **Early Transfers**

The transfer by deed of federal property by DOD to a nonfederal entity before all remedial actions on the property have been taken. Section 120 (h)(3)(C) of the CERCLA allows Federal agencies to transfer property before all necessary cleanup actions have been taken. This provision, known as Early Transfer Authority, authorizes the deferral of the CERCLA covenant when the findings required by the statute can be made and the response action assurances required by the statute are given. The governor of the state where the property is located must concur with the deferral request for property not listed on the National Priorities List (NPL). For NPL property, the deferral must be provided by the EPA with the

concurrence of the governor. Upon approval to defer the covenant, DOD may proceed with the early transfer.

#### **Economic Development Conveyance**

Early transfer of parcels of land to encourage the productive reuse of the property while final remediation work is being conducted.

#### **Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS)**

Survey identifying real and excess property that can be considered uncontaminated as defined by CERFA. In addition to documenting uncontaminated property, the EBS numerically describes the environmental condition of the remaining property according to its status in the restoration process. The EBS is used to identify property available for transfer to the community.

#### **Environmental Impact Statement**

A document required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. A tool for decision making, it describes the positive and negative effects of the undertaking and cites alternative actions.

#### **Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement**

An agreement formalized in March of 2007 between the Army and FORA. The ESCA governs the remediation of military munitions on nine parcels of land (approximately 3,340 acres) at the former Fort Ord.

#### **ESCA Remediation Program Team**

LFR Inc., Weston Solutions, Inc., and Westcliffe Engineers, Inc.

#### **Exclusion Zone**

A safety zone established around an MEC work area. Only essential project personnel and authorized, escorted visitors are allowed within the exclusion zone. Examples of exclusion zones are safety zones around MEC intrusive activities and safety zones where MEC is intentionally detonated.

#### **Feasibility Study (FS)**

A step in the Superfund/CERCLA environmental restoration process. The objectives of the FS are to identify alternatives for remediation and to select and describe a remedial action that satisfies the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements for mitigating confirmed environmental contamination. Successful completion of the FS should lead to unimpeded development of a remedial design for implementation of the selected remedial actions.

#### **Federal Facility Agreement (FFA)**

A legal agreement between the DOD, the State, and EPA concerning the cleanup of sites on the NPL. This agreement is intended to establish roles, responsibilities, and schedules

as well as to improve communications among all parties. An FFA becomes an Interagency Agreement when the statutory requirements are incorporated.

#### **Finding of Suitability to Lease (FOSL)**

The document that documents the determination that property can be leased, even while cleanup is under way. The FOSL also identifies any applicable restrictions that must accompany the lease and provides a statement of notice and access requirements under Superfund/CERCLA and other lease restrictions, as appropriate.

#### **Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST)**

The document that documents the determination that property is environmentally suitable for transfer by deed for an intended use. The FOST also identifies any applicable restrictions on future use and provides a statement of the notice, covenant, and access requirements under Superfund/CERCLA.

#### **Fort Ord Reuse Authority**

FORA is a nonprofit, local government agency. FORA was created by state law and serves as the local reuse authority. FORA's mission is to complete the planning, financing, and implementation of the conversion of the former Fort Ord to civilian activities.

#### **Hazardous Waste**

As defined in the RCRA, solid waste or a combination of solid wastes that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality, an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness, or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment if improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

#### **Information Repositories**

An installation's repositories for copies of cleanup items that are made available to the public including brochures or fact sheets, press releases, documents in the Administrative Record, information on the cleanup, and the applicable laws. The repositories should be available to the public during removal actions and remedial actions at hazardous waste sites and should be located at or near the site of the response action.

#### **Installation Restoration Program**

Program designed to clean up contamination associated with DOD facilities. Includes identification, investigation, and cleanup of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined by Superfund/CERCLA, DOD-unique materials, and petroleum/oil/lubricants contamination at operating and closing/realigning installations (including off-installation areas to which contamination has migrated).

#### Land Reuse Plan

A plan that identifies the proposed land use for given portions of surplus DOD property.

#### Local Redevelopment Authority

Any authority or instrumentality established by state or local development and recognized by the Secretary of Defense, through the Office of Economic Adjustment, as the entity responsible for developing the redevelopment plan with respect to the installation or for directing implementation of the plan.

#### Long-Term Management

Comprehensive evaluation of a site or sites through physical and/or electronic sampling and analysis to demonstrate that a particular remedial action has worked or is continuing to work, or to show a continuing low concentration of contaminants that does not require remedial action.

#### Military Munitions

All ammunition products and components produced for or used by the armed forces for national defense and security, including ammunition products or components under the control of the DOD, the Coast Guard, the Department of Energy, and the National Guard. The term includes confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries, including bulk explosives, and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof. The term does not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components, other than non-nuclear components of nuclear devices that are managed under the nuclear weapons program of the Department of Energy after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) have been completed. (10 U.S.C. 101(e)(4)(A through C)).

#### Military Munitions Response Program

DOD-established program that manages the environmental, health, and safety issues presented by MEC.

#### Munitions and Explosives of Concern

This term, which distinguishes specific categories of military munitions that may pose unique explosives safety risks means: (A) UXO, as defined in 10 U.S.C. 101(e)(5)(A) through (C); (B) DMM, as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2710(e)(2); or (C) Munitions constituents (MC; e.g., TNT, RDX), as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2710(e)(3), present in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard.

#### Munitions Debris

Remnants of munitions (e.g., fragments, penetrators, projectiles, shell casings, links, fins) remaining after munitions use, demilitarization, or disposal.

**Munitions Response Area (MRA)**

Any area on a defense site that is known or suspected to contain UXO, DMM, or MC. Examples include former ranges and munitions burial areas. An MRA is comprised of one or more munitions response sites (MRSs).

**Munitions Response Site**

A discrete location within an MRA that is known to require a munitions response.

**National Contingency Plan (NCP)**

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, commonly referred to as the NCP, is a set of regulations setting forth the procedures that lead agencies must follow when implementing Superfund/CERCLA and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

**National Priorities List**

Formal list of the nation's highest risk hazardous waste sites, as established by Superfund/CERCLA.

**No Further Action**

Phrase applying to any site where risks due to contamination no longer exist and where, therefore, no additional remedial action is required.

**Ordnance and Explosives**

See MEC.

**Preliminary Assessment (PA)**

The PA is a limited-scope investigation designed to distinguish sites that pose little or no threat to human health and the environment from sites that require further investigation. The PA typically is based on installation records searches, visual site inspections, and interviews of personnel. The PA was formerly referred to as an Initial Assessment Study.

**Proposed Plan**

A document that describes the proposed methods of cleanup for a site or group of sites, the rationale for their selection, a summary of the Remedial Investigation results, and a summary of the alternatives considered for each site described in the FS. The lead agency is required to hold a public comment period and provide the opportunity for a public meeting regarding the Proposed Plan, as well as the Remedial Investigation (RI)/FS or equivalent supporting documentation, after it has been approved by the reviewing agencies (such as the EPA).

**Record of Decision (ROD)**

A formal document that describes the selected remedies for a site or group of sites.

**Regional Water Quality Control Board**

An agency of California EPA and one of three agencies working in partnership with the Army and FORA to oversee the cleanup of Fort Ord. The State Board's mission is to

“preserve, enhance and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations.”

#### **Remedial Action**

Superfund/CERCLA phase in which the selected cleanup technology is constructed, installed, implemented, and/or operated until confirmatory sampling and analysis indicate that cleanup levels have been reached.

#### **Remedial Design (RD)**

Superfund/CERCLA phase during which construction parameters and equipment specifications for a selected cleanup technology are defined on the basis of the unique characteristics of the site.

#### **Remedial Investigation**

An in-depth study designed to gather data needed to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site, establish site cleanup criteria, identify preliminary alternatives for remedial action, and support technical and cost analyses of alternatives. The RI is usually done with the FS. Together they are usually referred to as the RI/FS.

#### **Remedial Project Manager**

The person assigned to manage remedial actions or other response actions taken (or needed) at sites in the cleanup program. The RPM is responsible for coordinating, directing, and reviewing cleanup work, ensuring compliance with the NCP, and recommending action on decisions.

#### **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act**

RCRA was enacted in 1976 to address the issue of how to safely manage and dispose of the large volumes of municipal and industrial waste generated nationwide. Specifically, the RCRA program regulates solid waste recycling and disposal; federal procurement of products containing recycled materials; waste minimization; hazardous waste generators and transporters, hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities; and underground storage tanks.

#### **Site Inspection**

A CERCLA process for acquiring the necessary data for confirming the existence of environmental contamination at identified potential sites and for assessing the associated potential risks to human health, human welfare, and the environment. The data collected at each site must be sufficient to support the decision to either continue with a RI/FS, or to remove the site from further investigation.

#### **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**

SARA amended the CERCLA on October 17, 1986. SARA reflected EPA's experience in administering the complex Superfund program during its first six years and made several important changes and additions to the program.



**Technical Assistance Grant**

Specific allotments (of up to \$50,000 for a single recipient) that are made available by EPA to any group of individuals that may be affected by a release or threatened release at an installation that is listed on the NPL under the NCP. Such grants may be used to obtain technical assistance in interpreting information about the nature of the hazard, RI/FS, ROD, RD, selection and construction of the remedial action, operation and maintenance, or removal action at such an installation.

**Technical Review Committee (TRC)**

A group of technical experts that is responsible for reviewing technical reports and data for a site. A TRC is established at installations for the purpose of reviewing and commenting on actions and proposed actions concerning releases or threatened releases at the installation. The TRC consists of at least one representative from the installation, a representative of EPA, appropriate state and local authorities, and a public representative of the involved community.

**Technical Specifications and Requirement Statement**

Document prepared by the Army identifying the general specifications to be conducted by FORA under the ESCA Remediation Program. This includes providing environmental services for the identification, characterization, and removal of munitions, addressing environmental scheduling and regulatory issues, and assuming liability and responsibility for regulatory closure of the applicable portions of the former Fort Ord, identified as ACES.

**Unexploded Ordnance**

Military munitions that (A) have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; (B) have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installation, personnel, or material; and (C) remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause. (10 U.S.C. 101(e)(5)(A) through (C)).

**United States Environmental Protection Agency**

One of three agencies working in partnership with the Army and FORA to oversee the cleanup of Fort Ord.

**UXO Technicians**

Personnel who are qualified for and filling Department of Labor, Service Contract Act, Directory of Occupations, contractor positions of UXO Technician I, UXO Technician II, and UXO Technician III.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA) has developed this Community Involvement and Outreach Program (CIOP) plan to describe the opportunities for community stakeholders to be involved in and informed of the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA) Remediation Program at the former Fort Ord. The ESCA Remediation Program encompasses the remediation of military munitions (often referred to as unexploded ordnance [UXO] or munitions and explosives of concern [MEC]) on nine parcels of land identified in Figure 1.

The remediation process is governed by the terms and conditions of the March 2007 ESCA between FORA and the United States Department of the Army (Army) and an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) between FORA and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). Together, these agreements set forth procedures for remedial work and compliance with all regulatory requirements for the remediation of munitions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA; also known as Superfund). Additionally, the AOC stipulates that FORA will comply with all regulatory requirements or be subject to enforcement actions initiated by EPA. Appendix B (ESCA Remediation Program) provides more specifics about the tasks required under the AOC and the expectations of the ESCA itself. Once munitions remediation of the ESCA parcels has been completed, FORA will also be responsible for initiating the transfer of property to local communities.

The CIOP plan serves as an addendum to the Army's 2006 version of the former Fort Ord Community Relations Plan (CRP). It describes the process FORA will use to engage the local community in the cleanup of the ESCA parcels. Throughout the remediation process, the FORA ESCA Remediation Program staff will work closely with the Army to ensure community members are informed regarding all aspects of environmental remediation on the former Fort Ord. This means that FORA will participate in the Army Community Involvement Workshops (CIWs), Technical Review Committee (TRC) meetings, and semiannual Open Houses and Bus Tours. However, the CIOP draws a distinct line between FORA's and the Army's outreach programs and will have specific events and publications dedicated to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.

FORA is responsible for the cleanup of munitions only on the nine parcels identified in Figure 1 (further details on each parcel are provided in Appendix E of this document). The Army retains the responsibility for any cleanup activities having to do with groundwater, the landfill, and soil. FORA will provide citizens with specific information pertaining to the ESCA cleanup in the form of newsletters, fact sheets, official public comment meetings, public presentations, an annual workshop, and small group meetings as necessary. Section 3.0 provides detailed information about how FORA will implement the CIOP and work with the public.

Perhaps most importantly, citizens will also have the opportunity to provide official comments on specific program documents as required under EPA's Superfund guidance.

FORA will work with community members to ensure that adequate notice and information is provided about these opportunities to comment on technical documents as required by EPA.

This CIOP is designed to incorporate all requirements for community involvement activities necessary under a CERCLA remediation process. In addition to meeting regulatory requirements, FORA will review and revise the CIOP annually so that as the ESCA Remediation Program evolves the needs of stakeholders are continually addressed.

CIOP plan information was obtained from the Army's CRP, which was updated in 2006; Administrative Record; local media; local officials; environmental, community, and special interest groups; agency comments; community member input during the 2007 Community Orientation Meeting; and Army CIWs. In addition, a variety of state and federal guidance documents were used in the development of this CIOP plan. More information is provided in Appendix D.

The implementation of the plan will follow guiding principles developed by FORA to enhance community outreach and participation. These core principles (Acknowledgement, Communication, Comprehensiveness, Opportunity, Responsiveness, Dedication) demonstrate FORA's commitment to provide the opportunity for public input; respect for the diversity of views expressed and consideration of suggestions and concerns; utilization of various methods of communication to keep citizens informed; and commitment to providing timely, comprehensive, substantive, and accurate information regarding the FORA ESCA Remediation Program while being responsive to comments and inquiry.

## INTRODUCTION

FORA is responsible for the investigation and remediation of military munitions (often referred to as unexploded ordnance or munitions and explosives of concern) suspected to exist on approximately 3,340 acres within nine Munitions Response Areas (MRAs) at the former Fort Ord (Figure 1).

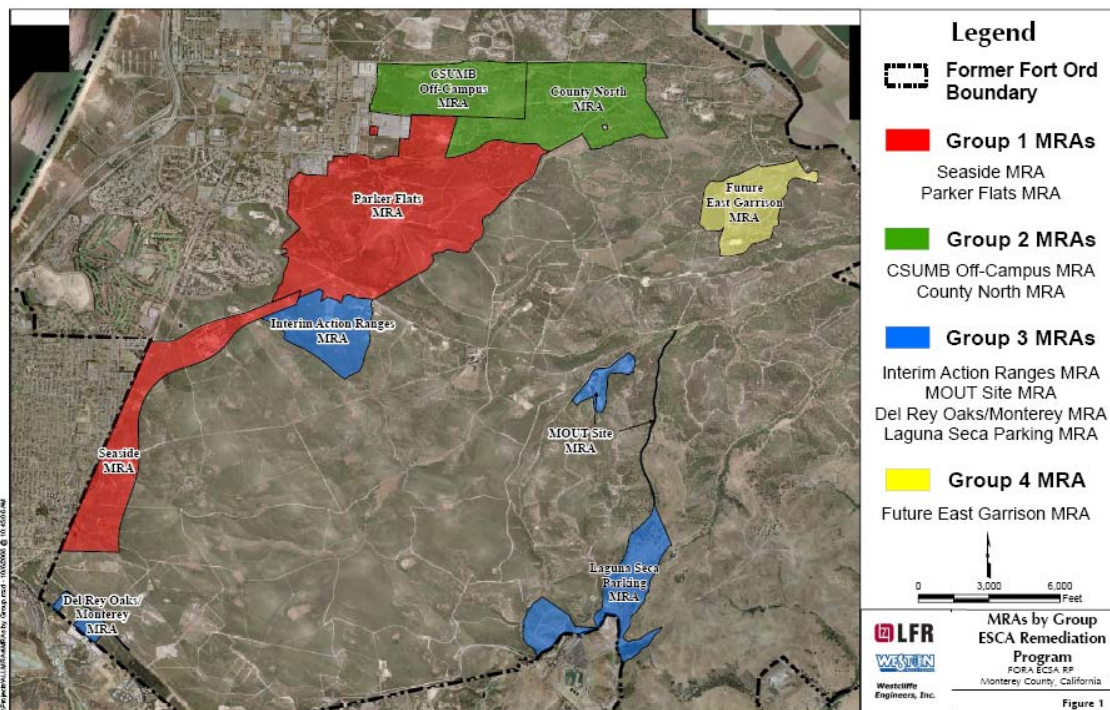


Figure 1. Nine MRAs at former Fort Ord are separated into four groups; these MRAs will undergo remediation for military munitions.

These nine MRAs have been separated into four groups. This grouping also defines the order in which munitions remediation activities will take place. For example, work will begin first on the MRAs outlined in red in Figure 1.

Remediation of these MRAs is governed by the terms and conditions of the ESCA and AOC. The AOC, an agreement between EPA, DTSC, and FORA, was subject to public review and was signed in January 2007. The ESCA is an agreement between the Army and FORA. Together these agreements make clear the tasks and regulatory requirements for the remediation of munitions on the ESCA parcels at the former Fort Ord. Fort Ord is a Superfund site listed on the National Priorities List (NPL). Due to this listing, the CERCLA process will govern all remedial work on the ESCA parcels. More detailed information on the regulatory framework for the ESCA Remediation Program is provided in Appendix A. FORA has engaged the services of LFR Inc., Weston Solutions, Inc., and Westcliffe Engineers, Inc., collectively known as the ESCA Remediation Program Team. The ESCA Remediation

Program Team will perform munitions investigation and remediation work, coordinate with regulatory agencies, and support community outreach activities. Further information on the ESCA Remediation Program is provided in Appendix B.

The implementation for community involvement activities for the ESCA Remediation Program is the responsibility of FORA. This CIOP plan describes FORA's community engagement program for the ESCA activities. The CIOP plan is also an addendum to the Army's former Fort Ord CRP. The Army's CRP was updated in 2006 and serves as the overarching plan for community involvement for the former Fort Ord. The CRP is available to the public and can be downloaded from: [www.fortordcleanup.com](http://www.fortordcleanup.com). FORA and the Army will coordinate fieldwork, document schedules, and community involvement activities for both cleanup programs.

Once ESCA munitions remediation is complete, FORA will initiate property transfer to local communities. Property reuse is guided by the Fort Ord Base Reuse Plan and its three main principles of education, environment, and economic development. To view the Fort Ord Base Reuse Plan or to get more information on FORA, please visit the FORA website ([www.fora.org](http://www.fora.org)) or call (831) 883-3672.

## Document Organization

This document is organized as follows:

- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Section 1 – Introduction to the CIOP
- Section 2 – Fort Ord overview, including installation history, site overview, community overview, and the role of FORA
- Section 3 – CIOP implementation
- Appendices – Provide contact information, community involvement guidance document references, sources of information, regulatory information, etc.

## Points of Contact

The FORA ESCA Program Office is the point of contact for all community inquiries regarding the FORA ESCA Remediation Program CIOP. Mr. Stan Cook and Ms. Laura Baldwin are the FORA CIOP points of contact. Contact information during working hours are as follows:

- Mr. Stan Cook  
(831) 883-3506  
8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. (Monday – Friday)

- Ms. Laura Baldwin  
(831) 883-3506  
9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (Monday – Friday)

Messages may be left after hours on voice mail or by sending email to [esca@fora.org](mailto:esca@fora.org).

Additional contact information for FORA ESCA Remediation Program personnel is provided in Appendix C and technical and regulatory points of contact are provided in Appendix F.

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## 1.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND OUTREACH PROGRAM PLAN OVERVIEW

### 1.1 Community Involvement and Outreach Program Plan Goals and Objectives

FORA's community involvement vision points to community responsiveness. The CIOP will evolve with remediation program progress. This document defines the CIOP and the process FORA will use to engage stakeholders.

The CIOP values open communication and community input and is structured for collaboration. The CIOP supports the goal of the ESCA Remediation Program to provide for the health and safety of the greater Monterey Bay community. To be successful, the program must respect and include all stakeholders and differing points of view.

The following are CIOP goals:

- Provide timely and accurate FORA ESCA Remediation Program information.
- Provide opportunities for the public to comment and provide input on technical issues prior to final decision making.
- Provide transparency in program decision making.
- Respect all viewpoints.
- Meet all regulatory requirements.
- Address community concerns.

To meet the goals and objectives outlined above, this CIOP plan includes:

- Interests and concerns of the affected communities.
- Community involvement activity implementation methods.
- Community involvement opportunities in the cleanup decision process.
- Objectives, descriptions, and recommended timing.
- Staff contact information.
- Sources for more remediation activity information.

CIOP plan background information was obtained from the Administrative Record; local media; local officials; environmental, community, and special interest groups; agency comments; community member input during the 2007 Community Orientation Meeting; and the Army CIWs.

A variety of state and federal guidance documents were used in the development of this CIOP plan. These guidance documents are listed in Appendix D of this document.



Figure 2. ACCORD Principles

## 1.2 FORA Community Involvement Principles and Strategy: ACCORD

FORA is committed to an open and collaborative community involvement process throughout the ESCA Remediation Program. FORA has developed a set of guiding principles to bolster community outreach and participation (Figure 2). These core principles will be essential to the success of the project.

Outlined below, the principles form our ACCORD with all stakeholders:

1. **Acknowledgement** of diverse views and voices, remaining sensitive to public concerns.
  - Adapting to community concerns, information needs, and communication methods of the community by assessing and adjusting the CIOP.
  - Integrating community issues with the progress of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.
  - Gauging and responding through communication and education.
2. **Communication** with the community and stakeholders to address citizen issues.
  - Coordinate and participate in Army CIW and TRC meetings updating FORA ESCA Remediation Program activities.
  - Provide opportunities for public comment on major project documents such as Feasibility Studies and Proposed Plans.
  - Work with DTSC, EPA, and the local community to develop information fact sheets to benefit community awareness, understanding, and education.
  - Send fact sheets, newsletters, and relevant documents to electronic/postal lists.
  - Post material concerning the munitions remedial activities on the FORA ESCA parcels to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website.
  - Use of local media outlets and organizations to inform the public about upcoming events, documents for review, and other community-related events and activities.
  - Speak to local community groups, businesses, schools, recreational clubs, and other civic organizations about the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.
  - Coordinate with the Army to provide periodic site tours and open house events highlighting the FORA ESCA munitions remedial efforts.
3. **Comprehensive** outreach to educate the public on detailed remediation efforts and information about opportunities for public input.
  - Develop newsletters and fact sheets and distribute to community organizations, individuals, local schools, and local governmental and civic groups.
  - Work with community members to identify ways to engage the public and expand the stakeholder base for the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.

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**Section 1 – Community Involvement and Outreach Program****Plan Overview**

- Distribute materials to local media such as meeting and public comment notices, availability of documents for review and comment, and articles and interviews on the munitions remedial process.
4. **Opportunity** for the community to participate, be heard, and review and comment on documents developed and produced during the course of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.
- Publicize document availability for public review and the location of the Information Repositories. The availability of documents will be announced prior to the start of the required review period to allow sufficient time for review and comment.
  - Conduct public sessions where documents can be discussed and questions can be answered.
  - Address comments and concerns from the public and regulatory agencies at CIWs, TRC meetings, and other public meetings and events.
  - Explain technically complex documents such as feasibility studies, data, or other important issues in public meetings.
5. **Responsive** to personal communication, inquiries, and comments about concerns and issues relating to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.
- Accessible to the public through a dedicated phone line for the public to receive program updates and leave questions.
  - A website to provide FORA ESCA Remediation Program fact sheets, meeting minutes, and informational updates that can be downloaded.
  - Provide written responses to written comments made by the public and regulators.
  - Coordinate with the Army, local governments, and regulatory agencies in their corresponding public meetings and other community activities.
  - Available to speak to local community groups and business, civic, and governmental organizations about the FORA ESCA munitions remedial progress.
  - Respond to all inquires for information on specifics of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.
6. **Dedicated** to implementing a comprehensive, collaborative, and responsive Community Involvement and Outreach Program.
- Regularly report to stakeholders and political leadership about the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.
  - Frequently review program goals and ACCORD principles.
  - Be open to ways to expand the outreach and engagement process within the ESCA contract limits.

ACCORD is FORA's commitment to provide the opportunity for public input; respect the diversity of views expressed and consider suggestions and concerns; utilize various methods of communication to keep citizens informed; and to provide timely, comprehensive, substantive, and accurate information regarding the FORA ESCA Remediation Program while being responsive to comments and inquiry.

### 1.3 Challenges in Designing a Responsive CIOP

Change and integration of new ideas will be two of the hallmarks of the CIOP. However, this does not mean that goals and objectives are constantly changing. Rather, it means that the responsiveness of the program is directly tied to successfully meeting programmatic goals and objectives. FORA values consistency and progress but is also aware of the need to change and adapt as the FORA ESCA Remediation Program moves forward. Our goal, to create a transparent process that is dedicated to building consensus, will always remain constant.

Throughout the life of the ESCA Remediation Program, FORA will employ various methods to track the progress and evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement process. Some of these methods include documenting, tallying, and responding to calls to the FORA ESCA Hotline; documenting, tallying, and responding to emails received; documenting, tallying, and responding to comments received on documents; storing and uploading comments and response to comments internally and uploading to the official Administrative Record; documenting the number of community meetings held and number of attendees; documenting outreach efforts to the surrounding communities and organizations; documenting the number of newsletters distributed via mail and newspaper inserts each quarter; and documenting the number of times FORA provides information on the ESCA Remediation Program through external presentations. To ensure that FORA is meeting the objectives laid out in this plan and being true to the ACCORD principles, this CIOP will be reviewed on an annual basis and updated as appropriate.

At the conclusion of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program, FORA will be able to deliver land to the Monterey Bay region that can be safely developed according to the FORA Base Reuse Plan. Throughout this process, FORA will update citizens and all interested parties on the progress of munitions remediation and land transfer. Most importantly, we will solicit feedback from citizens and stakeholders on major regulatory documents and programmatic milestones, and we will address questions regarding the remediation program. The methods for communicating opportunities for involvement are provided in this document. In addition, citizens and stakeholders are encouraged to talk with FORA and LFR Inc., Weston Solutions, Inc., and Westcliffe Engineers, Inc., collectively known as the ESCA Remediation Program Team, about the community involvement process and suggest ways to improve.

Inevitably, during the remediation process, differences of opinions will emerge regarding cleanup approaches, prioritization, and other relevant issues. FORA and the ESCA

**Section 1 – Community Involvement and Outreach Program****Plan Overview**

Remediation Program Team will make every effort to communicate information and address stakeholder concerns and views. In addition, FORA and the ESCA Remediation Program Team must comply with all federal, state, and local environmental laws.

## 2.0 FORT ORD AND COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

### 2.1 Background

The former Fort Ord is 28,000 acres located 80 miles south of San Francisco adjacent to Monterey Bay. The cities of Marina, Seaside, Sand City, Del Rey Oaks, and Monterey and the County of Monterey are the political jurisdictions with land use authority for the former installations properties. State Highway 1 crosses the western portion of the former Fort Ord, separating the beachfront from most of the installation. Laguna Seca Recreational Area and Toro Regional Park border the former Fort Ord to the south and southeast, respectively, as do several small communities, such as Toro Park Estates and San Benancio.

### 2.2 Installation History

In 1917, the Army bought a portion of the present-day Main Garrison and East Garrison and nearby lands on the eastern side of the former Fort Ord to use as a maneuver and training ground for field artillery and cavalry troops stationed at the Presidio of Monterey. Prior to acquisition by the Army, the land was in agricultural use. No permanent improvements were constructed until the late 1930s. In the 1940s, more land was purchased to expand the development of the Main Garrison area, and the beach range area was given to the Army. With up to 15,000 active duty military personnel and 5,100 civilians working on site during its active history, the former Fort Ord Garrison areas resembled a mid-sized city, with accompanying family housing, medical facilities, warehouses, office buildings, industrial complexes, and gas stations. In 1991, the base was selected for closure under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) authority and officially closed in September 1994.

Until it was officially closed, Fort Ord was used to train Army infantry, cavalry, and field artillery divisions. In support of these training activities, the following military munitions were fired into, fired upon, or used on the facility: artillery and mortar projectiles; rockets and guided missiles; rifles and hand grenades; practice landmines; pyrotechnics; bombs; and demolitions materials. As a result, a wide variety of conventional MEC, including both UXO and discarded military munitions, have been encountered in areas throughout the former Fort Ord.

### 2.3 Environmental Cleanup Programs and Authorities at Former Fort Ord

#### 2.3.1 Environmental Cleanup Program Under the United States Army

The former Fort Ord was placed on the NPL in 1990, primarily because of chemical contamination in soil and groundwater that resulted from past Army occupation. To oversee the cleanup of the base, the Army, California DTSC, California Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and EPA entered into a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA).

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**Section 2 – Fort Ord and Community Overview**

The FFA formalized the Army's requirements for protecting human health and the environment by remediating contamination, including MEC, present at the former Fort Ord. In accordance with the FFA, the EPA is the lead regulatory agency for the cleanup, and the DTSC and RWQCB are supporting agencies.

In accordance with EPA policy regarding the cleanup of Superfund sites, a TRC was established at the former Fort Ord in 1991. Per United States Department of Defense policy regarding the cleanup of federal facilities, the TRC transitioned into a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) in December of 1994. The TRC was reestablished in 1998 when it was determined that the RAB was found to be ineffective and not satisfactorily fulfilling its function as a forum for community members, agencies, and local organizations to participate in the cleanup decision-making process. Numerous and extensive attempts were made to help the RAB fulfill its important mission. These attempts proved unsuccessful and after consultation between the Army, EPA, DTSC, and the California RWQCB, the RAB was disbanded in May of 1999. With the help of DTSC, a Community Advisory Group (CAG) was established. Further information on the history of the RAB and evolution of the CAG can be found in the Army's CRP ([www.fortordcleanup.com](http://www.fortordcleanup.com)) and on the CAG website ([www.fortordcag.org](http://www.fortordcag.org)).

For more detail on the Army's environmental cleanup program at the former Fort Ord, please visit their cleanup website at [www.fortordcleanup.com](http://www.fortordcleanup.com).

### 2.3.2 Early Transfer of Property and Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement

The transfer of a portion of the former Fort Ord, pursuant to CERCLA Section 120(h)(3)(C), was requested by FORA in a letter to the Army dated May 18, 2005. Under CERCLA Section 120(h)(3), the United States is required to provide a covenant in the deed conveying the property warranting that all remedial action necessary to protect human health and the environment has been taken before the date of transfer. For a federal facility listed on the NPL, CERCLA Section 120(h)(3)(C) allows the EPA Administrator, with concurrence of the Governor of the State, to defer the CERCLA covenant requirement.

This allows the United States government to execute what is known as an Early Transfer. The intent is to facilitate efforts to stimulate the local economy through productive reuse of the property while final remediation work is being conducted. By mutual agreement the Army and FORA determined that if possible, the early transfer of approximately 3,340 acres of munitions-affected lands to FORA would expedite the remediation or cleanup process; thus, getting key parcels of land back into productive reuse quickly and efficiently.

On March 31, 2007, the Army and FORA entered into an ESCA thereby allowing the Army to transfer approximately 3,340 acres of munitions-affected land to FORA as an Economic Development Conveyance. In accordance with the ESCA, FORA is responsible for addressing all response actions for the property except for those responsibilities retained by the Army. Lastly, the ESCA allowed the Army to provide dedicated funding for munitions remediation on these specific parcels of land. The Army, FORA, EPA, and DTSC all agreed upon the scope of work that needed to be funded and performed for this project to be successful.



### 2.3.3 FORA ESCA Remediation Program

The primary objective of the ESCA Remediation Program is to expedite cleanup of a portion of the former Fort Ord property in accordance with the ESCA and the AOC, while promoting and enhancing public health and safety. In addition, the ESCA Remediation Program allows FORA to integrate remediation activities with infrastructure development, such as street improvements and utility services, to respond to the Fort Ord Base Reuse Plan objectives. More information on the ESCA Remediation Program is provided in Appendix B.

## 2.4 Site Overview

As defined by the ESCA, the Army prepared a Technical Specifications and Requirement Statement to identify the general work specifications to be conducted by FORA under the ESCA Remediation Program. This includes providing environmental services for the identification, characterization, and removal of MEC, addressing environmental scheduling and regulatory issues, and assuming liability and responsibility for regulatory closure of the applicable portions of the former Fort Ord, identified as Areas Covered by Environmental Services (ACES).

The ACES are comprised of approximately 3,340 total acres of land that are generally spread across the former Fort Ord Army base in the areas surrounding the former inland range area (impact area). Nine areas with known or suspected MEC contamination have been identified within the boundaries of the ACES. These nine MRAs have been placed in four groups as follows:

- **Group 1 Munitions Response Areas**
  - Seaside MRA
  - Parker Flats MRA
- **Group 2 Munitions Response Areas**
  - California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB) Off-Campus MRA
  - County North MRA
- **Group 3 Munitions Response Areas**
  - Interim Action Ranges MRA
  - Military Operations in Urban Terrain Site MRA
  - Laguna Seca Parking MRA
  - Del Rey Oaks/Monterey MRA
- **Group 4 Munitions Response Area**
  - Future East Garrison MRA

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**Section 2 – Fort Ord and Community Overview**

The land use jurisdictions for the ACES include the cities of Marina, Seaside, Del Rey Oaks, and Monterey, as well as Monterey County. Detailed descriptions of the nine MRAs within the ACES and accompanying maps are provided in Appendix E.

## 2.5 Community Overview

For the purpose of the CIOP, the community is considered to consist of:

- residents both on the former Fort Ord and in nearby communities;
- present business owners, employees, and students on the former Fort Ord property;
- elected local representatives and public agencies;
- environmental and special interest groups; and
- students, faculty, and staff at CSUMB.

The Army's CRP provides additional information on the community involvement activities undertaken at the former Fort Ord and implementation of these activities relevant to the Army cleanup ([www.fortordcleanup.com](http://www.fortordcleanup.com)). The following subsections of this report identify community organizations and stakeholders and summarize particular community concerns and interests.

### 2.5.1 On Base and Nearby Residents

The former Fort Ord is bordered by the cities of Marina, Sand City, Seaside, and Del Rey Oaks, with a collective population of 54,081<sup>1</sup>. Bordering the former Fort Ord to the south and southeast are the following: Ryan Ranch Business Park, Laguna Seca Golf Ranch, Laguna Seca Recreation Area, and the residential areas of Laguna Seca Estates, Toro Park Estates, and Serra Village. Residential areas including Hidden Hills, Corral de Tierra, and San Benancio occupy canyons and ridges to the south of the former base.

Other cities in the area include Salinas (population 145,032), Monterey (population 28,803), and Pacific Grove (population 14,865). The total population of Monterey County is 407,637. According to the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, Monterey County will continue to experience population growth. Over the next thirty years, 201,731 additional residents are expected in Monterey County, reflecting an annual average growth of 6,714 people. Additional demographic information for Monterey County and the adjacent communities of Seaside and Marina, such as race, education levels, income/poverty level, and ages are provided in the Army CRP and are based on the 2000 Census Demographic Information.

The community is composed of individuals representing a variety of economic and ethnic groups. Local communities include populations of African Americans (3.7%), Hispanics

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<sup>1</sup> April 2006 U.S. Census Bureau information

(51.5%), Caucasians (36.3%), Asian/Pacific Islanders (6.6%), American Indians (1.3%), and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders (0.5%). Some of the organizations and groups that represent these populations include the following:

- Japanese-American Citizens League;
- League of United Latin American Citizens;
- Filipino American Club of the Monterey Peninsula;
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)-Monterey Peninsula Branch;
- Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network (FOEJN); and
- Esselen Nation.

Organizations that represent and/or assist economically disadvantaged people include:

- Interim, Mid-Peninsula Housing;
- Shelter Outreach Plus;
- Veteran's Transition Center; and
- FOEJN.

Many community members are associated with the former Fort Ord as a result of prior military service or employment on the base or in providing commercial services to the base.

Currently, a number of groups have received and/or occupy property on the former Fort Ord. A partial list includes:

- CSUMB, which occupies 583 buildings and has about 670 employees and about 4,000 students. CSUMB student/staff and Department of Defense employee housing is located in the north-central section of the former base;
- Other educational institutions including Monterey College of Law, Golden Gate University, Monterey Peninsula Unified School District, and University of California have classrooms/offices and operate with approximately 1,240 faculty, staff, and students;
- Approximately 4,500 military personnel and their families occupy residences;
- Several nonprofit activities including Shelter Plus, Goodwill Industries, Children's Services International, and American Youth Hostel have offices and approximately 120 operators, employees, and clients;
- Several Army and Department of Defense offices with approximately 550 employees;
- Various housing entities including the Veterans Transition Center, FORA, Marina, and Interim Inc. provide approximately 580 affordable units;
- Two commercially operated residential complexes (Sun Bay Apartments and Bay View Trailer Park) occupied by approximately 1,000 residents;

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**Section 2 – Fort Ord and Community Overview**

- The Seaside Highlands development of 380 homes (completed in 2005);
- The City of Marina is in the process of redeveloping several areas that have already been transferred: (1) the 247-acre Marina Heights Development is a construction project of more than 1,242 housing units; (2) the 405-acre Dunes project offers 1,237 homes in addition to retail and office space; and (3) the 190-acre Cypress Knolls project is a planned senior community;
- Monterey County is developing the East Garrison Area with 1,400 dwellings, 75,000 square feet of commercial, 11,000 square feet of institutional, and 100,000 square feet of studio space in three phases over 20 years;
- The U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has received approximately 7,200 acres, located in the eastern half of the former Fort Ord; BLM maintains the land and makes it available to the public for hiking, biking, horseback riding, and light recreation; and
- The Monterey Peninsula Unified School District holds more than 100 acres and operates four schools with an enrollment of more than 1,000 students in the vicinity of the former Fort Ord. Fitch Middle School and Marshall Elementary, operated by the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District and Cypress Charter School are all located on the former Fort Ord. Other schools, such as Manzanita Elementary School, Monterey Bay Christian School, Toro Park School, Martin Luther King Middle School, York School, and Seaside High School are located just outside the border of the former Fort Ord.

### 2.5.2 Elected Officials and Public Agencies

Local government and publicly elected officials play an important role in the future of the former Fort Ord. The FORA ESCA Remediation Program is an essential component in creating that future. FORA is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of mayors, council members, and supervisors from the cities and counties of Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Marina, Seaside, Sand City, and Salinas. A full list of all members of the Board of Directors is located at [www.fora.org](http://www.fora.org). A comprehensive list of all elected federal, state, and local officials in Monterey County is available at the Monterey County Elections Department web page ([www.montereycountyelections.us](http://www.montereycountyelections.us)) under “Voter Service.” This list is updated after each election.

### 2.5.3 Natural Resource Trustees

Natural Resource Trustees potentially concerned about cleanup activities include the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, California Department of Fish and Game, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, California Coastal Commission, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, BLM, and others.

Trustees often have information and technical expertise about the biological effects of hazardous substances as well as the location of sensitive species and habitats that can assist in the characterization of the nature and extent of site-related contamination and impacts. Coordination at the investigation and planning stages provides the Trustees early access to information they need to assess injury to natural resources. This assists Trustees in making

early decisions about whether restoration is needed in light of the response actions and should generally result in more efficient settlement negotiations and an opportunity to address all liabilities at the site simultaneously.

#### 2.5.4 Environmental and Special Interest Groups

Environmental interest groups and environmental justice stakeholders in the area include the FOEJN, Fort Ord CAG, the Sierra Club, Native Plant Society, and Nature Conservancy. Special interest groups in the area include the League of Women Voters, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), the Fort Ord Alumni Association, the Monterey Bay Toxics Project, and others.

##### *Fort Ord Users Group*

The Fort Ord Users Group is comprised of citizens who use the former Fort Ord for a variety of recreational activities including running, hiking, cycling, and equestrian activities, as well as bird enthusiasts, botanists, and others. Many of the people affiliated with the Fort Ord Users Group are members of organized recreational groups. The Fort Ord Users Group was formed as a way for people to keep informed about the cleanup activities and access restrictions on the former Fort Ord. The Fort Ord Users Group currently meets with FORA to discuss ways to minimize impacts on recreational activities during remediation. For further information please contact Laura Baldwin ([LauraBaldwin@escafora.org](mailto:LauraBaldwin@escafora.org)).

##### *Fort Ord Community Advisory Group*

The Fort Ord CAG is an organization officially recognized by DTSC that was established when DTSC received a petition with more than 50 signatures from members of the local community. The CAG has developed a mission statement describing their specific purpose, scope, goals, and objectives:

*“The Fort Ord Community Advisory Group is a public interest group formed to review, comment and advise on the remediation (cleanup) of the Fort Ord Army Base, Superfund Site, to ensure that human health, safety and the environment are protected to the greatest extent possible.”*

More information about the CAG is available on their website ([www.fortordcag.org](http://www.fortordcag.org)) or by emailing the CAG at [focag@fortordcag.org](mailto:focag@fortordcag.org).

##### *Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network*

The FOEJN was formed in 1995 as an outgrowth of community concerns over the cleanup and reuse efforts of the former Fort Ord Army Base. For more information on the efforts of FOEJN regarding community health and economic concerns, contact the organization’s Executive Director LeVonne Stone via phone: (831) 582-0803 or email: [justice@mbay.net](mailto:justice@mbay.net).

Information on FOEJN’s past events and future work is located on their website:  
[www.foejn.org](http://www.foejn.org).

The FORA ESCA Remediation Program Team meets with FOEJN regularly to discuss the ongoing cleanup work, document schedule, community concerns, and other issues pertinent to the MEC remediation.

The EPA has awarded a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) to FOEJN. A TAG provides money to community groups so they can pay for technical advisors to interpret and explain technical reports, site conditions, and EPA’s cleanup proposals and decisions at Superfund sites. Viola Cooper is the EPA’s point of contact for the Fort Ord TAG. Ms. Cooper is available by phone at (415) 972-3243 or by email at [cooper.viola@epa.gov](mailto:cooper.viola@epa.gov).

### *Veterans Cemetery Citizens Advisory Committee*

The Veterans Cemetery Citizens Advisory Committee was established to promote and help facilitate the placement of a Veterans Cemetery on the former Fort Ord in the Parker Flats area. The Veterans Cemetery will be located entirely on ESCA property and divided between the City of Seaside and the County of Monterey. Members of the council are veterans of World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Persian Gulf War, the Iraq War, and the War in Afghanistan. They are working with FORA to coordinate the efforts of cleanup and reuse for this piece of land. For further information on the organization or to become involved in their efforts, please contact Richard Garza, Office of Military Affairs, County of Monterey, (831) 647-7610, [garzar@co.monterey.ca.us](mailto:garzar@co.monterey.ca.us) or Jack Stewart, Chair of the Veterans Cemetery Citizens Advisory Committee at [JdsJACK2@aol.com](mailto:JdsJACK2@aol.com).

## 2.6 Key Community Issues and Interests

The Army’s 2005 CRP provides extensive documentation of community issues and interests through surveys and interviews with residents and key community leaders in the former Fort Ord area and other areas immediately adjacent to the site. These concerns and interests are documented in the CRP and include the following:

- pace of the cleanup;
- health effects of contamination, public safety;
- suitability of property for transfer/reuse;
- vegetation burning/air quality;
- groundwater and soil contamination;
- preservation of habitat;
- military munitions/public safety; and
- community relations activities.

In addition, community members have offered concerns and comments to the Army not otherwise addressed above. Those concerns and comments include:

- concern if the cost of the project exceeds funding;
- inquiries as to the availability of property for purchase;
- requests for information regarding employment and business opportunities;
- concern for protected native plants, including those that are endangered, on the former Fort Ord;
- concern for the wildlife on the former Fort Ord;
- concern about water quality that may be affected by seawater intrusion;
- concern about the decaying housing on the former Fort Ord;
- recommendation to increase Army collaboration with the FOEJN;
- recommendation that historic preservation be a high priority;
- concern about cleanup activities impacting others outside the former Fort Ord boundary; and
- increased BRAC Cleanup Team collaboration with the Fort Ord CAG.

Community concerns related to issues relevant to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program will be addressed through the implementation of the CIOP. Implementation of this program is discussed in Section 3 of this document. The FORA ESCA Program Manager can provide more detailed information if necessary.

Concerns regarding the overall remediation program at the former Fort Ord are addressed by the Army through public forums, fact sheets, newsletters, and/or website material. The Fort Ord Cleanup Community Relations Office assists those with related questions to locate the most applicable resource(s) for information.

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### 3.0 IMPLEMENTING THE CIOP

The CIOP focuses on addressing issues and community concerns related to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program. While some of these concerns may be similar to ones voiced about the Army's cleanup program, FORA's implementation of the CIOP and response to community input is separate and distinct from the Army. Though generally supportive of FORA's role in the cleanup of the ESCA parcels, individual community members and organizations have noted some concerns including:

- Drawing a clear distinction between Army and FORA cleanup programs;
- Ability to access recreational trails;
- Compliance with EPA and DTSC regulatory standards;
- Adequate community involvement and engagement;
- Ability to comment on regulatory documents;
- Traffic delays due to remediation activities;
- Accessible information about FORA ESCA Remediation Program activities;
- Adequate level of funding for remediation activities;
- Expeditious and safe munitions remediation;
- Timely delivery of property for reuse; and
- Timely implementation of necessary infrastructure projects.

One of the main ACCORD principles is responsiveness. Through the implementation of the CIOP, FORA will strive to address these and other concerns and questions posed by community members.

### 3.1 CIOP Methods

One of the major objectives of the CIOP is to promote two-way communication between community members and FORA. This section identifies specific methods selected to support the goals of the CIOP and specifically implement the ACCORD principles (Acknowledgement, Communication, Comprehensiveness, Oppportunity, Responsiveness, Dedication).

FORA is committed to developing, implementing, and supporting additional opportunities to assist community members in understanding and participating in the cleanup decision-making process and incorporating community input into the FORA ESCA remediation process.

The six ACCORD principles outlined in Section 1 will be implemented through communication, participation, and outreach activities and opportunities as described in this section. By organizing the CIOP in this way, the public will be able to quickly and easily

identify ways to become informed about or involved in the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.

Though the remediation process, the FORA ESCA Remediation Program staff will work closely with the Army to ensure community members are informed regarding all aspects of environmental remediation on the former Fort Ord. However, the CIOP draws a distinct line between FORA's and the Army's outreach programs.

## 3.2 Communication

Whenever possible, FORA will work with FOEJN, the CAG, LULAC, the Fort Ord Users Group, the Veterans Cemetery Citizens Advisory Committee, and other local organizations to help inform the community regarding FORA ESCA Remediation Program activities and progress. Additionally, FORA will meet with local organizations to discuss outstanding issues as appropriate.

### 3.2.1 Mailing List

The FORA ESCA Remediation Program will maintain a mailing list of interested parties. To be added to the mailing list, contact FORA at [esca@fora.org](mailto:esca@fora.org) or (831) 883-3506.

### 3.2.2 Newsletters

According to Army surveys, newsletters are the most favored method to receive updates on environmental cleanup activities at the former Fort Ord. Therefore, FORA will publish newsletters quarterly. Newsletters will be published to coincide with the CIWs scheduled for the second Wednesday in the months of January, April, July, and October.

Newsletter information will include updates on project status, the achievement of major project milestones, notification of documents for public comment, and public meetings.

Newsletters will be mailed to interested parties in the adjacent communities of Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Seaside, Marina, Spreckles, Sand City, and the Highway 68 corridor of unincorporated Monterey County. FORA will work with representatives of CSUMB to ensure they are kept apprised of all ESCA-related cleanup activities. Special emphasis will be placed on coordinating with the university when fieldwork will impact access routes, CSUMB cross country trails, and other campus-sponsored activities. FORA will also participate in CSUMB outreach activities as appropriate.

Additional interested parties can ask to be put on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program mailing list to receive the newsletters. The newsletters will also be posted on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website ([www.fora.org](http://www.fora.org)) and the Army's Fort Ord Cleanup website ([www.fortordcleanup.com](http://www.fortordcleanup.com)).

### 3.2.3 Fact Sheets

Fact sheets will be published as necessary to either address specific community concerns or explain significant cleanup activities. These topics will include remediation activities, proposed cleanup plans, and milestones for cleanup work.

Direct mail will be used to distribute fact sheets to local residents, community leaders, minority community organizations, and those who have requested to be on the CIOP mailing list.

Fact sheets will be posted on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website ([www.fora.org](http://www.fora.org)), on the Fort Ord Cleanup website ([www.fortordcleanup.com](http://www.fortordcleanup.com)), and made available at community involvement events.

### 3.2.4 Project Announcements

Project announcements may be required for specific project milestones and comment periods. Targeted mail will be used for project announcements and notices to areas identified as most likely to be affected by cleanup activities. Other distribution methods may include door-to-door distribution of information in affected communities and email.

Announcements and notices will be posted on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website ([www.fora.org](http://www.fora.org)) and the Army's Fort Ord Cleanup website ([www.fortordcleanup.com](http://www.fortordcleanup.com)).

### 3.2.5 Public Notices

Public notices will be used to announce the availability of cleanup documents for public comment, the implementation of cleanup plans, Feasibility Studies, and cleanup activities that may affect local residents, visitors, or traffic.

Public notices will be mailed out to community members on the mailing list and published in the *Monterey County Herald* and other newspapers, as appropriate, and posted on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website ([www.fora.org](http://www.fora.org)) and the Army's website ([www.fortordcleanup.com](http://www.fortordcleanup.com)).

Notices and related documents will be maintained in the Information Repositories and the Administrative Record.

### 3.2.6 Monthly Cleanup Updates

FORA will provide the Army with ESCA Remediation Program project status information to be included in the Army's monthly cleanup updates to go to the Army's community relations mailing list and internet list server. In addition, the update is provided to community members at community involvement events.

### 3.2.7 FORA ESCA Remediation Program Website

FORA and the ESCA Remediation Program Team will develop a dedicated website to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program. The site will provide specific project information including:

- background information;
- descriptions of current project activities;
- documents available for public comment;
- maps;
- notices regarding meetings and site access updates;
- monthly updates as project activities require;
- meeting agendas and summaries; and
- documents and references for further cleanup and environmental information through EPA, DTSC, Army, and related agency websites.

The FORA ESCA website will be referenced when email news announcements are issued with features that allow community members to forward their concerns and questions to FORA. The website will include a section providing contact information. Community member concerns may also be sent to FORA via an email at [esca@fora.org](mailto:esca@fora.org).

### 3.2.8 Media Coverage, Updates, and Advertisements

Regular briefings or tours will be provided to interested local media in coordination with the Army. In addition, updates will be provided to interested media representatives periodically, upon request, or as events occur. Local and national media will be provided press releases and cleanup facility and area access to assist in their coverage. Munitions remediation-related stories will appear in the *Monterey County Herald*, *Californian*, *Monterey County Weekly*, *Carmel Pine Cone*, and other local, regional, and national newspapers as well as other publications. *El Sol* is part of the Californian newspaper network and is also the local Spanish language newspaper that is used when Spanish language notices are published.

Coverage of Army cleanup activities is also provided in the *Monterey Military News* with distribution throughout the Presidio of Monterey, Coast Guard, and Naval Post Graduate School military communities. FORA will coordinate with the Army to ensure that these publications receive information regarding the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.

Other media activities include:

- Updates will be provided to the Presidio of Monterey website and CSUMB regarding cleanup program schedules, access/traffic impacts, and health and safety information.
- Paid advertising in local print media to announce new cleanup activities, public meetings, CIWs, comment periods for Proposed Plans, and the availability of cleanup program information.
- Media releases to announce significant events including planned vegetation burns, road or access closure, and health and safety alerts. When publishing schedules allow, event announcements are posted on the Fort Ord Cleanup website ([www.fortordcleanup.com](http://www.fortordcleanup.com)), published in the Fort Ord News environmental cleanup newsletter for the former Fort Ord, and provided to the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and the *Monterey Military News*.

### 3.2.9 Dedicated Phone Line

To make information access about the FORA ESCA Remediation Program as easy as possible, a dedicated phone line (831-883-3506) has been established. Callers will be able to get project updates and leave questions or comments for follow-up. Messages will be updated weekly with information about current project activities.

### 3.2.10 Administrative Record

Cleanup documents concerning remedy selection and other major components of the remedial process at the former Fort Ord are maintained in an Administrative Record. The Army maintains the Administrative Record; FORA provides copies of all cleanup documents for the Administrative Record. This sustains information continuity and a single point for community access to documents pertaining to the cleanup and remediation of the former Fort Ord.

The public may review the documents contained in the Administrative Record at the BRAC Office, Building 4463 Gigling Road, Ord Military Community (former Fort Ord). A copier is available at the Administrative Record location. EPA Directive No. 9833.3A1 and the Freedom of Information Act set the cost of copies at 20 cents per copy. The record is available weekdays 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. The Administrative Record coordinator can be contacted by phone at (831) 393-9186, by fax at (831) 393-9188, or via email at [SJReese@mactec.com](mailto:SJReese@mactec.com).

### 3.2.11 Information Repositories

Information Repositories are subsets of the Administrative Record and provide the public additional access to cleanup information. The Information Repositories contain cleanup documents and other information relative to the environmental cleanup at the former Fort Ord, which are available for public review. Currently there are two Information Repositories containing documents and other information pertaining to the ongoing cleanup at the former

Fort Ord; the Monterey County Library – Seaside Branch and the CSUMB Library. A limited number of documents are available at the Monterey County Library – Seaside Branch. Please ask at the front desk for the location of the Fort Ord Information Repository. The Circulation Desk at the CSUMB Library has a variety of documents available in CD format for viewing on library computers. For further information, please contact the libraries at the numbers below. The Army maintains the Information Repositories located at:

Monterey County Free Library  
Seaside Branch  
550 Harcourt Street  
Seaside, California 93955  
Telephone: (831) 899-2055  
Hours: Monday - Thursday: 10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.  
Friday - Saturday: 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

California State University Monterey Bay Library  
Building 12, Intergarrison Road  
Seaside, California 93955  
Telephone: (831) 582-3733  
Hours: <http://library2.csumb.edu/webcal/month.php>

Both libraries provide internet access. Please check for the availability of copy machines. Translation of these materials is available upon request.

The Administrative Record coordinator regularly updates the repositories with available documents and maintains an index of materials for each repository. Please contact the library you wish to visit to confirm viewing hours.

Assistance in using the Information Repositories is available from the Administrative Record coordinator by calling (831) 393-9186. Please note that the Seaside and CSUMB library staff are not responsible for the Fort Ord Information Repositories or their contents.

### 3.3 Participation

#### 3.3.1 Community Involvement Workshops

FORA will participate in the Army's quarterly CIWs. During these meetings progress of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program, upcoming project milestones, announcements of major document review periods, and meetings to support such documents will be provided. Community members will also have the opportunity to ask questions pertaining to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program during these meetings. All questions and answers will be recorded during the CIW meeting. If a question requires further research, this will be noted and the answer will be provided at the next CIW meeting. This is an established Army practice at all CIW meetings.

### 3.3.2 Technical Review Committee

FORA will participate in all TRC meetings. The TRC meets quarterly to discuss proposed cleanup activities and subjects of interest to the members.

The TRC is composed of representatives of local agencies, city governments, and institutions as well as federal and state agencies with an interest in the cleanup. It was established to provide opportunities for review and comment on cleanup documents and proposed actions. The TRC is open to all community members, including the Fort Ord Community Advisory Group and the Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network.

Through the TRC forum, members exchange information concerning the remediation of environmental contamination on the former Fort Ord. Concerns, questions, and subsequent responses recorded during the CIWs are listed and explained during TRC meetings. Any questions pertinent to local agencies unable to attend the CIW meeting can be responded to at that time.

### 3.3.3 Informal ESCA Community Workshops

FORA has initiated informal ESCA community workshops as a way to provide the local community with updates on relevant ESCA cleanup documents and related fieldwork. These meetings are designed so the community can actively engage in discussions regarding ESCA RP work. FORA and its contractor's support staff will provide information, encourage discussion, and be on hand to discuss issues of importance to the local community. FORA anticipates holding two to three such ESCA workshops per year. Please note that these ESCA workshops are not intended to be a substitute for the formal ESCA public comment meetings required under CERCLA, which are described in Section 3.3.4.

### 3.3.4 Public Comment Periods and Public Meetings

Community members will have opportunity to comment on Feasibility Studies and proposed cleanup plans during public comment periods and public meetings. Public comment periods are designed so members of the community have an opportunity to voice their opinions on the cleanup process and remedies. As required by CERCLA, all comments submitted during the comment period are considered and responses to comments are documented as part of the Record of Decision (ROD). More detailed information on the regulatory process appears in Appendix A of this document. The availability of Proposed Plans for public comment and associated public meetings are advertised in local newspapers and announcements mailed to those community members on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program CIOP and Army community relations mailing lists.

Proposed Plans and other documents pertaining to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program will be available in the Administrative Record and Information Repositories and on both the FORA website ([www.fora.org](http://www.fora.org)) and the Army's cleanup website ([www.fortordcleanup.com](http://www.fortordcleanup.com)), and will be summarized in a cleanup update distributed by mail and email to those community members on the CIOP mailing list. In addition, public meetings are conducted to

introduce Proposed Plans in accordance with regulatory requirements. A transcript of public meetings will be available in the Information Repositories and Administrative Record, and on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website and the Army Cleanup website.

Comments may be submitted to FORA in electronic format. All electronic comments must have a cover letter on organizational letterhead and be received by close of business on the designated comment period deadline to be considered and filed in the Administrative Record. Comments transmitted electronically must be followed up with a hard copy sent through the U.S. Postal Service. FORA will still accept comments after this deadline, but cannot guarantee that they will be incorporated in the document or Administrative Record.

A 30-day period for the submission of written and oral comments on draft proposed cleanup plans and Feasibility Studies will be provided as specified in EPA's National Contingency Plan. Comments and timely requests for extension of public comment periods may be submitted to FORA, Attention: Stan Cook, 100 12th Street, Building 2880, Monterey, California 93933.

At the end of official public comment periods FORA will provide written responses to comments and those responses will be detailed in the Record of Decision.

### 3.3.5 Response to Questions and Concerns

Responses to questions and concerns relating to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program recorded during CIWs or at required public meetings will be published in the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website prior to the next CIW.

Community members' oral and written comments and concerns presented to FORA are considered in planning future CIOP activities and during the development of proposed remediation activities.

### 3.3.6 Tours

In an Army Community Public Participation Survey, cleanup tours were noted as a preferred way to learn about the cleanup-related activities at the former Fort Ord. Therefore, FORA will participate in the Army's public and media tours of cleanup sites and facilities and will answer questions or concerns directly related to the progress and current status of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program. Community members are encouraged to ask staff and regulatory representatives questions regarding munitions remedial activities.

Groups, media, or organizations may request tours of cleanup sites or facilities by contacting FORA ESCA Remediation Program staff at (831) 883-3506.

### 3.3.7 Orientations for Organizations, Agencies, and Groups

Interested groups, organizations, and agencies can request overviews of the FORA ESCA remediation process. The availability of these presentations is noted during the year via



announcements in cleanup newsletters, during the semiannual community tours, and on the FORA website ([www.fora.org](http://www.fora.org)).

The FORA ESCA Remediation Program staff should be contacted at (831) 883-3506 to schedule a presentation.

### 3.3.8 Community Involvement and Outreach Program Plan

This CIOP plan outlines community relations program activities specifically designed to sustain two-way communications with community members. Forums and other venues for addressing community member interests and concerns are also addressed in the CIOP plan. Additionally, specific staff responsibilities for the implementation of the plan are included in this CIOP plan.

Updates and revisions of the CIOP plan reflect major milestones or changes in the cleanup. FORA and the ESCA Remediation Program Team will regularly review the CIOP plan to ensure that it continues to address public needs and concerns relative to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.

### 3.3.9 Open House Events

FORA will participate in the Army's regular Fort Ord environmental cleanup open house events that are designed to provide community members an opportunity to discuss and understand the history, current status, and proposed future actions of the cleanup in an unstructured environment. Cleanup managers and technical staff will be available during this time for one-on-one discussions with community members about topics of interest. Regulatory agency representatives often participate. These are usually scheduled for Saturdays.

## 3.4 Outreach

### 3.4.1 Community Group Involvement

Many local community groups have an interest in the FORA ESCA Remediation Program activities. Some of these groups, such as FOEJN, CAG, and Highway 68 Coalition have specific environmental interests. Other groups, such as CSUMB student organizations, local recreational groups including hikers, runners, cyclists, equestrians, and conservationists have an interest in how the FORA remediation efforts will affect their activities.

FORA is reaching out to all interested groups with the goal of establishing the most effective ways to work together and communicate. Recreational users have already established an electronic listserv where users can communicate with FORA and ESCA Remediation Program staff can directly answer questions and provide updates as they relate to recreational access issues.

The FORA ESCA Remediation Program is particularly committed to reaching out to groups who have not historically been a part of the cleanup process at the former Fort Ord. To that end, FORA seeks to engage Latino, indigenous, and Veterans groups in the process.

### **3.4.2 Individual Follow-Up**

Individual outreach and follow-up will be a central component of the CIOP. All inquiries received in person or via phone, email, website, or letter will receive an individual response or follow-up. On a regular basis, staff will contact specific community members to query them on how the CIOP is running, the timeliness and accuracy of information they receive, and if there are any specific requests of the program. This will provide the FORA ESCA Remediation Program staff with valuable information on the responsiveness of the program to community concerns and serve to quickly identify areas in need of improvement or adjustment.

### **3.4.3 Local Schools**

FORA plans to visit neighboring schools on a regular basis to update staff and students on remediation efforts and inform them of any anticipated impacts. FORA staff will also respond to concerns expressed by school officials.

### **3.4.4 Churches and Neighborhood Associations**

FORA plans to engage local churches and neighborhood associations in the nearby vicinity to ensure they are kept updated on all FORA ESCA Remediation Program activities and have the opportunity to become involved.

FORA will work with city and civic leaders to identify neighborhood associations and church leaders. Typically these organizations have community leaders as members; thus, allowing FORA to identify additional interested stakeholders.

### **3.4.5 Civic Organizations**

Organizations such as Rotary, Kiwanis, Knights of Columbus, Soroptomist, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Chambers of Commerce, business and career organizations, trade associations, and others are a valuable resource of any community. FORA will reach out to these local civic organizations and schedule presentations on the ESCA Remediation Program.

### **3.4.6 Local Government**

FORA operations are closely tied to the local jurisdictions of the Monterey Bay area. The FORA Board is comprised of elected officials from the cities of Marina, Seaside, Sand City, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Carmel-by-the-Sea, and Salinas. Members of the Monterey County Board of Supervisors will receive updates on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program at their monthly meetings.

FORA staff will also work closely with local safety and emergency response agencies so they are aware of remediation activities. Local governments can also request specific updates.

### 3.4.7 MEC Safety Education Program

An MEC safety education program is offered to local schools by the Army on an annual basis. Army munitions safety staff and community relations representatives conduct an hour video and visual aid program of examples of military munitions and discuss with students.

FORA and the ESCA Remediation Program Team will coordinate with the Army concerning safety and education issues relative to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program. An MEC safety recognition and safety training orientation for contractors and owners/managers of the former Fort Ord property is available through the Army's Military Munitions Response Program Site Security Program. Additional information is available through the Army Community Relations office, (831) 393-1284.

### 3.4.8 FORA and Army Community Involvement Coordination

FORA is committed to developing opportunities to assist community members in understanding and participating in the cleanup decision-making process. The Army holds public meetings, CIWs, TRC meetings, and open houses; conducts public information sessions, booths, or tables at local community events; provides public and media tours; gives presentations to special interest and community groups; and participates in panel discussions and symposia with national, regional, and local environmental regulatory agencies, special interest groups, and community leaders.

To provide seamless local community information on former Fort Ord, FORA will participate in Army community outreach activities including:

- CIWs;
- TRC meetings; and
- twice yearly open houses and bus tours.

FORA will provide the Army with FORA ESCA Remediation Program updates for:

- regular Army mailings;
- Fort Ord Cleanup website ([www.fortordcleanup.com](http://www.fortordcleanup.com)) postings; and
- electronic mailings.

FORA ESCA Remediation Program documents are added to the Army's Administrative Record.

FORA ESCA Remediation Program staff will join Army Base Cleanup Team meetings to coordinate remediation activities, timing, and documents.

### 3.5 Points of Contact

Mr. Stan Cook and Ms. Laura Baldwin are the FORA CIOP points of contact. Contact information during working hours are as follows:

- Mr. Stan Cook  
(831) 883-3506  
8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. (Monday – Friday)
- Ms. Laura Baldwin  
(831) 883-3506  
9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (Monday – Friday)

Messages may be left after hours on voice mail or by sending email to [esca@fora.org](mailto:esca@fora.org).

Technical and regulatory points of contact for the FORA ESCA Remediation Program and related former Fort Ord remediation activities and programs are provided in Appendix F.

## APPENDIX A

### Regulatory Framework

## APPENDIX A: REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

As a consequence of contamination from the installation landfills seeping into the subsurface aquifers, the Fort Ord Army Military Base was added to the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) National Priorities List (NPL) in 1990. Facilities or land on this list are known as "Superfund" sites. The NPL is a published inventory of hazardous waste sites in the country that are required to undergo extensive investigation and long-term cleanup.

Superfund sites are regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA; 42 United States Code 9601, et seq.). The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 amended CERCLA, providing the current regulatory framework including remedial activities conducted at the former Fort Ord.

A Federal Facility Agreement (FFA), as required under Section 120 CERCLA, was entered into by the United States Department of the Army (Army) with the EPA, California Environmental Protection Agency's Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and California Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and became effective on November 19, 1990. Under this FFA, the Army was designated as the lead agency and the EPA, DTSC, and the California Central Coast RWQCB as regulatory agencies for the Superfund process at Fort Ord. The EPA is the lead regulatory agency.

In 2007, the FFA between the Army and EPA was amended for remediation activities to be undertaken by the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA) per the terms of an Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA). FORA has entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with the EPA and DTSC to ensure compliance with all regulatory requirements under CERCLA and for the cleanup of munitions of parcels under the ESCA. Furthermore, the Army prepared a Technical Specifications and Requirements Statement to identify the general specifications to be conducted by FORA under the ESCA Remediation Program. This includes providing environmental services for the identification, characterization, and removal of munitions, addressing environmental scheduling and regulatory issues, and assuming liability and responsibility for regulatory closure of the applicable portions of the former Fort Ord, identified as Areas Covered by Environmental Services. These ESCA terms are tied to approximately 3,340 acres of former Fort Ord parcels.

The Superfund process that governs the ESCA Remediation Program consists of several phases of remediating the ESCA parcels and providing a safe environment for the adjacent population. Throughout the process, FORA has designed opportunity for community involvement.

First, existing information will be assessed. Based on the results of this assessment, a remedial investigation will be performed to identify the nature and extent of the contamination and possible threats to the environment and the people nearby, and a

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**Appendix A: Regulatory Framework**

feasibility study will be conducted to develop options for remediation of the parcels. After the remedial investigation and feasibility study are completed, the information gathered will be used to develop and present a Proposed Plan.

The Proposed Plan describes the various remediation options under consideration and identifies the one preferred by the FORA ESCA Remediation Program. The Proposed Plan will be presented to the public. Public meetings will be held to solicit input on the Proposed Plan and a public comment period will commence. After the public meeting and following the end of the public comment period, FORA, EPA, and DTSC will consider public comments and reach consensus on the preferred remedy, which will be documented in a Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD will describe how FORA plans to remediate the site and will document the public comments received during the comment period, the response to comments, and the decision-making process. A notice will be placed in local newspapers to inform nearby communities of the decision.

After the ROD, active remediation will begin with remedial design to include technical drawings, specifications, and health and safety plans necessary to implement the remedy. The actual implementation of the remedy is called the remedial action. When the remediation goals are met and the regulators determine the work to be complete, project closeout reports will be prepared for community review and regulatory approval. Sites proceed to NPL deletion after public review of the project closeout reports.

Please refer to Figure A-1 for an overview of the remediation process.

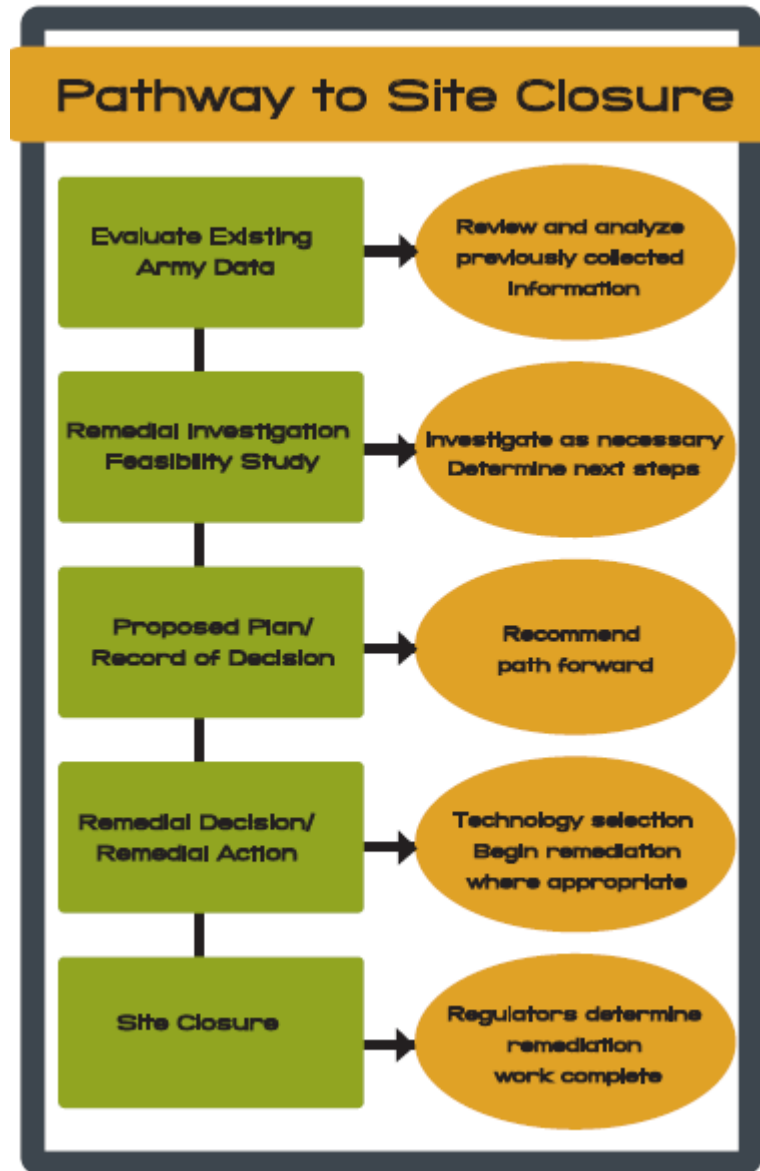


Figure A-1. The pathway to site closure followed by the ESCA Remediation Program for the ESCA parcels follows CERCLA (i.e., "Superfund") regulations.



**APPENDIX B**

**ESCA Remediation Program**

## APPENDIX B: ESCA REMEDIATION PROGRAM

The Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA) has entered into an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to ensure compliance with all regulatory requirements under Superfund and for the cleanup of munitions of parcels under the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA).

Furthermore, the United States Department of the Army (Army) prepared a Technical Specifications and Requirement Statement (TSRS) to identify the general specifications to be conducted by FORA under the ESCA Remediation Program. This includes environmental services to identify, characterize, and remove munitions, addressing environmental scheduling and regulatory issues, and assuming liability and responsibility for regulatory closure of the applicable Areas Covered by Environmental Services (ACES) on the former Fort Ord.

The ACES are comprised of approximately 3,340 total acres of land that are generally spread across the former Fort Ord Army base in the areas surrounding the former inland range area (impact area), and which are affected by various munitions and explosives of concern (MEC). The area subject to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program generally surrounds the former inland range area. Nine Munitions Response Areas have been identified within the ACES. These nine areas are described in Appendix E.

The AOC identifies specific tasks required to complete closure of the ACES. Tasks to be accomplished include, but are not limited to:

- Project Scoping (ongoing);
- Summary of Existing Data Report;
- Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan(s);
- Remedial Investigation Report(s);
- Feasibility Study Report(s);
- Remedial Design Plan(s);
- Remedial Action Plan(s);
- Institutional Controls Implementation Plan;
- Operation and Maintenance Plan;
- Remedial Action Completion Report(s) (After Action Reports); and
- Removal Action Work Plans and Implementation, if requested (Action Memoranda shall be prepared by the Army).

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**Appendix B: ESCA Remediation Program**

In accordance with the ESCA, FORA has hired LFR Inc., Weston Solutions, Inc., and Westcliffe Engineers, Inc., collectively known as the ESCA RP Team, to support FORA in accomplishing the following:

- Achieve Site Closeout pursuant to the requirements of the AOC and Department of Defense (DOD) Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards, 5 October 2004 (DOD 6055.9 STD).
- Incorporate and implement the Habitat Management Plan and Army Biological Opinion requirements into the ESCA remedial actions. Implementation includes a full-time on-site biologist, pond sampling, vegetation monitoring and reporting, and weed/erosion control.
- Submit an Explosive Safety Submission and any required explosives safety site plans through the U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety to the Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board for approval, in accordance with the Army oversight procedures specified in Section C.4.2 of the ESCA, prior to conducting any munitions response, and to provide after-action reports once the munitions response is completed.
- Work closely with identified DOD representatives in conducting the munitions response.
- Participate in and coordinate with the Army's MEC Awareness Safety Education Program to educate the public of the dangers presented by unexploded ordnance.
- Negotiate with EPA and DTSC to achieve Site Closeout, pursuant to the AOC and the ESCA.
- Implement remedial actions required by the AOC in accordance with the terms of the above documents identified in the ESCA and in support of the reuse specified in the reuse plan map prepared by FORA as approved by the governing board of the FORA in June 1997.
- Ensure that all remedial activities contemplated for the environmental sites of the ACES meet the remedy requirements of CERCLA.
- Develop documents associated with the remedial actions to achieve site closeout as described in the AOC.
- Residential Quality Assurance – develop a process for regulatory acceptance for residential reuse.
- Acquire Certification of Completion of Remedial Action.
- Support Community Involvement and Outreach Program.
- Submit documents and project schedules as required.
- Update project repository with necessary documents.

FORA will coordinate closely with the Army, EPA, DTSC, local jurisdictions, and community members to help ensure the FORA ESCA Remediation Program complies with all requirements of the AOC, ESCA, and TSRS.

**APPENDIX C**

**FORA ESCA Remediation Program Contacts**

**APPENDIX C: FORA ESCA REMEDIATION PROGRAM CONTACTS**

FORA Main Office:  
Fort Ord Reuse Authority  
100 12<sup>th</sup> Street, Building 2880  
Marina, California 93933  
Phone: (831) 883-3672  
Fax: (831) 883-3675

FORA ESCA Remediation Program Manager:  
Mr. Stan Cook  
(831) 883-3506  
Monday - Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.  
[esca@fora.org](mailto:esca@fora.org)

FORA ESCA Program Coordinator  
Ms. Laura Baldwin  
(831) 883-3506  
Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.  
[esca@fora.org](mailto:esca@fora.org)

## APPENDIX D

### Community Involvement and Outreach Guidance Documents

## APPENDIX D: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND OUTREACH GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

The Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, *Protection of the Environment* specifies that the lead agency of a removal action (that is expected to last more than 120 days from initiation of activities) prepare a formal community involvement plan. The following federal environmental statutes, amendments, and regulations require that community relations activities be conducted at the former Fort Ord:

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (42 United States Code 9601, et seq.), also known as Superfund;
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act 1986, which amended CERCLA;
- Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act of 1992, which also amended CERCLA; and
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, revised 1994.

The Army's Community Relations Plan (CRP) documents the community involvement activities associated with all remediation activities at the former Fort Ord. The CRP is available online ([www.fortordcleanup.com](http://www.fortordcleanup.com)) and at the Administrative Record. The ESCA Remediation Program Community Involvement and Outreach Program (CIOP) plan is an addendum to the Army's CRP.

Guidance documents regarding community involvement referenced during preparation of the CIOP plan include the following:

- Superfund Community Involvement Toolkit, A Handbook, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, USEPA 540-K-01-004 (EPA September 2002);
- Public Involvement Policy of the United Environmental Protection Agency, USEPA 233-B-03-002 (EPA May 2003);
- Superfund Community Involvement Handbook, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, USEPA 540-K-01-003 (EPA April 2002);
- Community Relations in Superfund, A Handbook, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, USEPA 540/R-92/009 (EPA January 1992);
- Superfund Removal Procedures, Public Participation Guidance for On-Scene Coordinators: Community Relations and Administrative Record, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, USEPA Publication 9360.3-05, PB963416 (EPA July 1992);
- Public Involvement Plan of Ordnance and Explosives Response (Draft ETL 1110-1-170) (U.S Army Corps of Engineers Huntsville Center, Ordnance and Explosives Center of Expertise Interim Guidance, September 1995);

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**Appendix D: Community Involvement and Outreach  
Guidance Documents**

- Environmental Justice Strategy Executive Order 12898 (EPA/200-R-95-002) (EPA April 1995); and
- Department of Toxic Substances Control Public Participation Policy and Procedure Manual (State of California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control October 2001).



## APPENDIX E

### Munitions Response Areas

## APPENDIX E: MUNITIONS RESPONSE AREAS

Below are site descriptions and maps of each Munitions Response Area (MRA). More detailed information on each MRA can be found in the “Final Summary of Existing Data Report, Fort Ord Reuse Authority Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement Remediation Program, Former Fort Ord, Monterey County, California.” This report is located in the Administrative Record at the United States Department of the Army (Army) Base Realignment and Closure Office and can be obtained online at: <http://www.fortordcleanup.com/adminrec/ar%5Fpdfs/AR%2DESCA%2D0130/>.

### Group 1 MRAs

#### *Seaside MRA*

The Seaside MRA is located in the southwestern portion of the former Fort Ord, bordered by the City of Seaside and General Jim Moore Boulevard to the west, the former impact area to the east, Eucalyptus Road to the north, and additional former Fort Ord property in Del Rey Oaks to the south. The Seaside MRA is wholly contained within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Seaside.

The Seaside MRA is fenced along the eastern side of General Jim Moore Boulevard and the southern side of Eucalyptus Road, restricting access to most of the MRA and the former impact area to the east and south. The narrow area west of General Jim Moore Boulevard is within the MRA but access is not restricted. Use of Eucalyptus Road is restricted by road barricades located at the intersection of General Jim Moore Boulevard and Eucalyptus Road to the west and the intersection of Parker Flats Road and Eucalyptus Road to the east. There are a number of other paved and unpaved roads and dirt trails throughout the Seaside MRA.

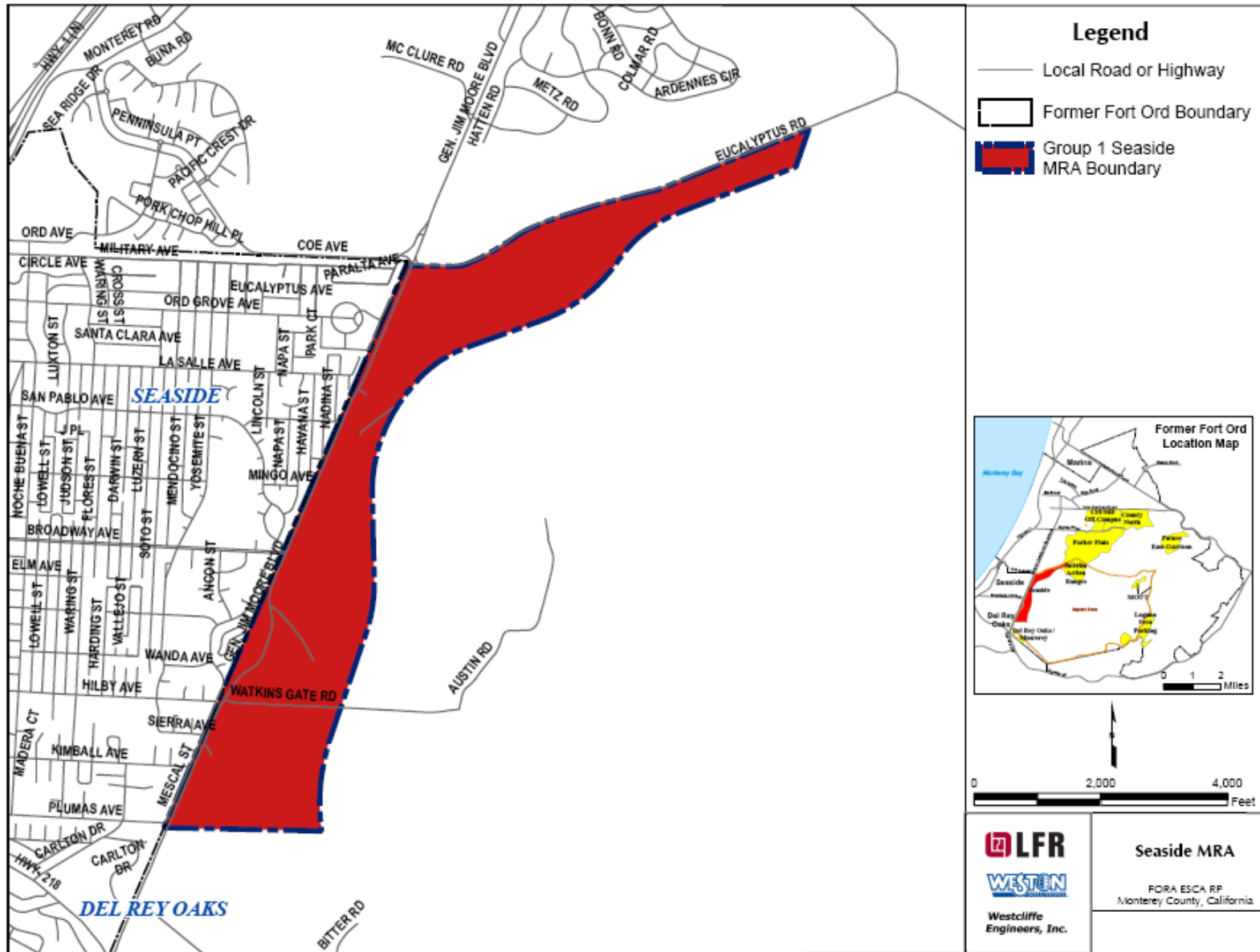
During initial work performed by the Army approximately 35 acres of land within the Seaside MRA were designated as Special Case Areas (SCAs). The SCAs include:

- Existing Site Fence Area;
- Original Fence Line;
- Asphalt and Concrete;
- Backhoe Excavations;
- Excavations Requiring Heavy Equipment;
- Berms and Retaining Walls;
- Structures and Latrines;
- Range 46 Weather Station; and
- Debris Piles.

**Appendix E: Munitions Response Areas**

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The Seaside MRA encompasses approximately 419 acres and the terrain varies from flat to moderately rolling hills. Vegetation consists primarily of maritime chaparral with patches of non-native grassland and scattered stands of coastal and inland coast live oak woodlands.

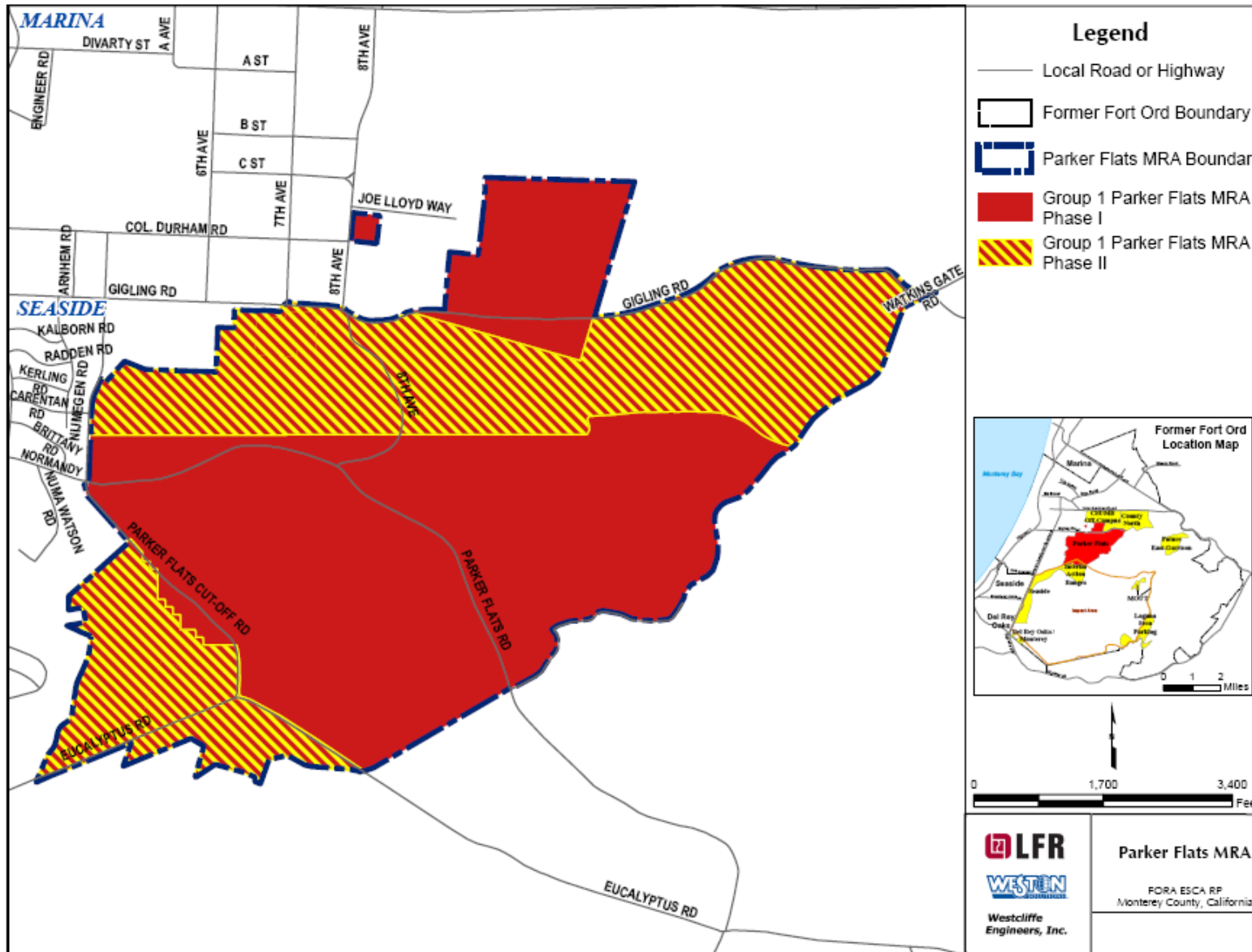


### ***Parker Flats MRA***

The Parker Flats MRA encompasses approximately 1,180 acres and is located in the central portion of the former Fort Ord, bordered by the California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB) Off-Campus MRA and the County North MRA to the north, the Interim Action Ranges MRA to the south, CSUMB campus property to the west, and additional former Fort Ord property to the east and southeast. The Parker Flats MRA is contained within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Seaside and the County of Monterey.

The Parker Flats MRA is primarily open land, and there are no fences, gates, or barricades that restrict access to the property except for the four-strand barbed wire fencing reinforced with concertina wire and locked chain-link gates along the southern side of Eucalyptus Road, restricting access to a small portion of the MRA and to the former impact area. To the south Eucalyptus Road crosses the southern portion of the MRA and is restricted by road barriers marked with “road closed” signs located at the intersection of General Jim Moore Boulevard and Eucalyptus Road to the west and at the intersection of Parker Flats Road and Eucalyptus Road to the east. Gigling Road, located along a portion of the northern boundary of the MRA, is an active roadway with vehicle traffic on a daily basis and is a major roadway of the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA) transportation network. Watkins Gate Road also borders a portion of the eastern boundary of the MRA. Parker Flats Road crosses through the central portion of the MRA. There are a number of unpaved roadways and dirt trails located throughout the MRA.

The terrain of the Parker Flats MRA is primarily rolling hills with moderate to steep slopes. The elevation ranges from approximately 280 to approximately 490 feet above sea level. Vegetation in the Parker Flats MRA consists primarily of coastal coast live oak woodland with smaller areas of maritime chaparral, grassland, and coastal scrub. Vegetation varies from sparsely vegetated areas to heavy brush. Poison oak has been noted in the area.



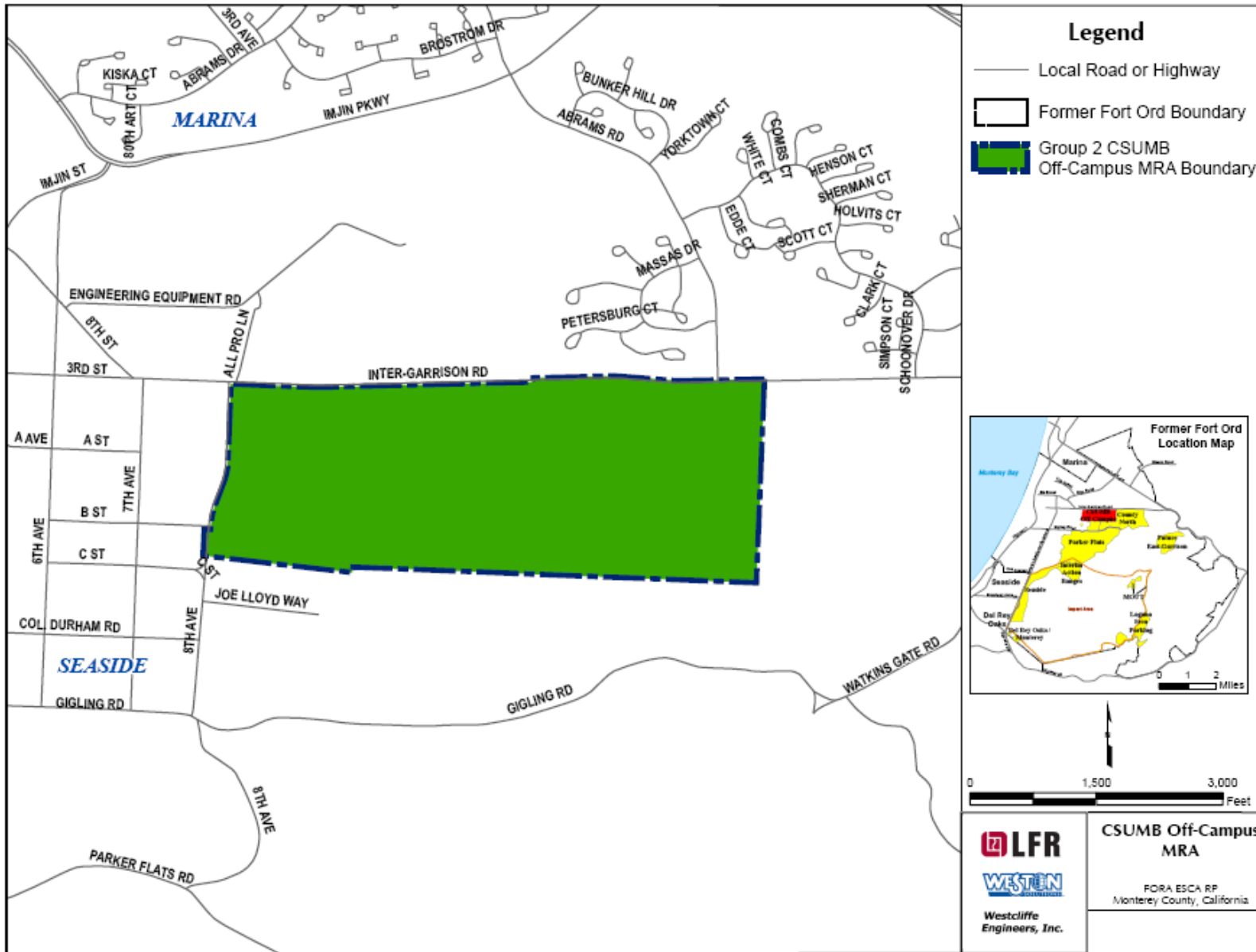
## Group 2 MRAs

### *California State University Monterey Bay Off-Campus MRA*

The CSUMB Off-Campus MRA encompasses approximately 333 acres and is located in the north-central portion of the former Fort Ord, bordered by Inter-Garrison Road to the north, the County North MRA to the east and southeast, Parker Flats MRA to the south, and CSUMB campus property to the west and southwest. The CSUMB Off-Campus MRA is wholly contained within the jurisdictional boundaries of Monterey County.

The CSUMB Off-Campus MRA is not restricted by fencing or road barricades. Inter-Garrison Road, located immediately to the north of the MRA, is an active roadway with vehicle traffic on a daily basis. This is a major roadway of the FORA transportation network.

The terrain of the CSUMB Off-Campus MRA is primarily rolling hills. The elevation ranges from approximately 240 to approximately 370 feet above sea level. Vegetation in the CSUMB Off-Campus MRA consists primarily of coastal coast live oak woodland with smaller areas of maritime chaparral and grassland. Vegetation varies from sparsely vegetated areas to heavy brush. Poison oak has been noted in the area.



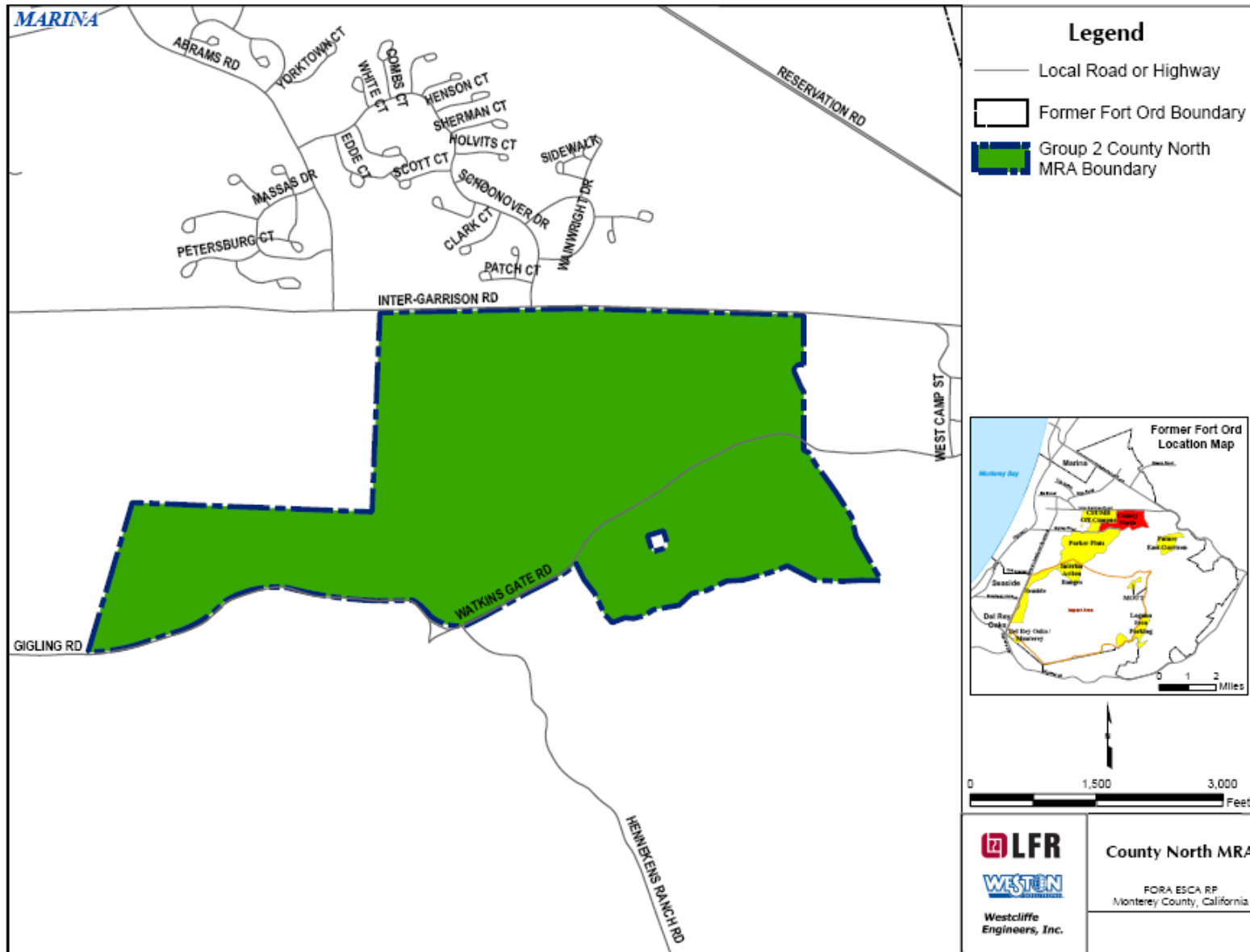


### ***County North MRA***

The County North MRA encompasses approximately 506 acres and is located in the north-central portion of the former Fort Ord, bordered by Inter-Garrison Road to the north, the CSUMB Off-Campus MRA to the west, Gigling Road and the Parker Flats MRA to the southwest, and a portion of Watkins Gate Road and additional former Fort Ord property to the south and east. The County North MRA is wholly contained within the jurisdictional boundaries of Monterey County.

Inter-Garrison Road, located along the north boundary of the MRA, and Gigling Road, located along a portion of the southern boundary of the MRA, are active roadways with vehicle traffic on a daily basis. These are major roadways of the FORA transportation network. Watkins Gate Road also borders a portion of the southern boundary of the MRA and crosses through the southeastern portion of the MRA. There are a number of unpaved roadways and dirt trails located throughout the MRA. The County North MRA is open land and there are no fences, gates, or barricades that restrict access to the property.

The terrain of the County North MRA is primarily rolling hills. The elevation ranges from approximately 210 to approximately 370 feet above sea level. Vegetation in the County North MRA consists primarily of coastal coast live oak woodland with smaller areas of maritime chaparral and grassland. Vegetation varies from sparsely vegetated areas to heavy brush. Poison oak has been noted in the area.



## Group 3 MRAs

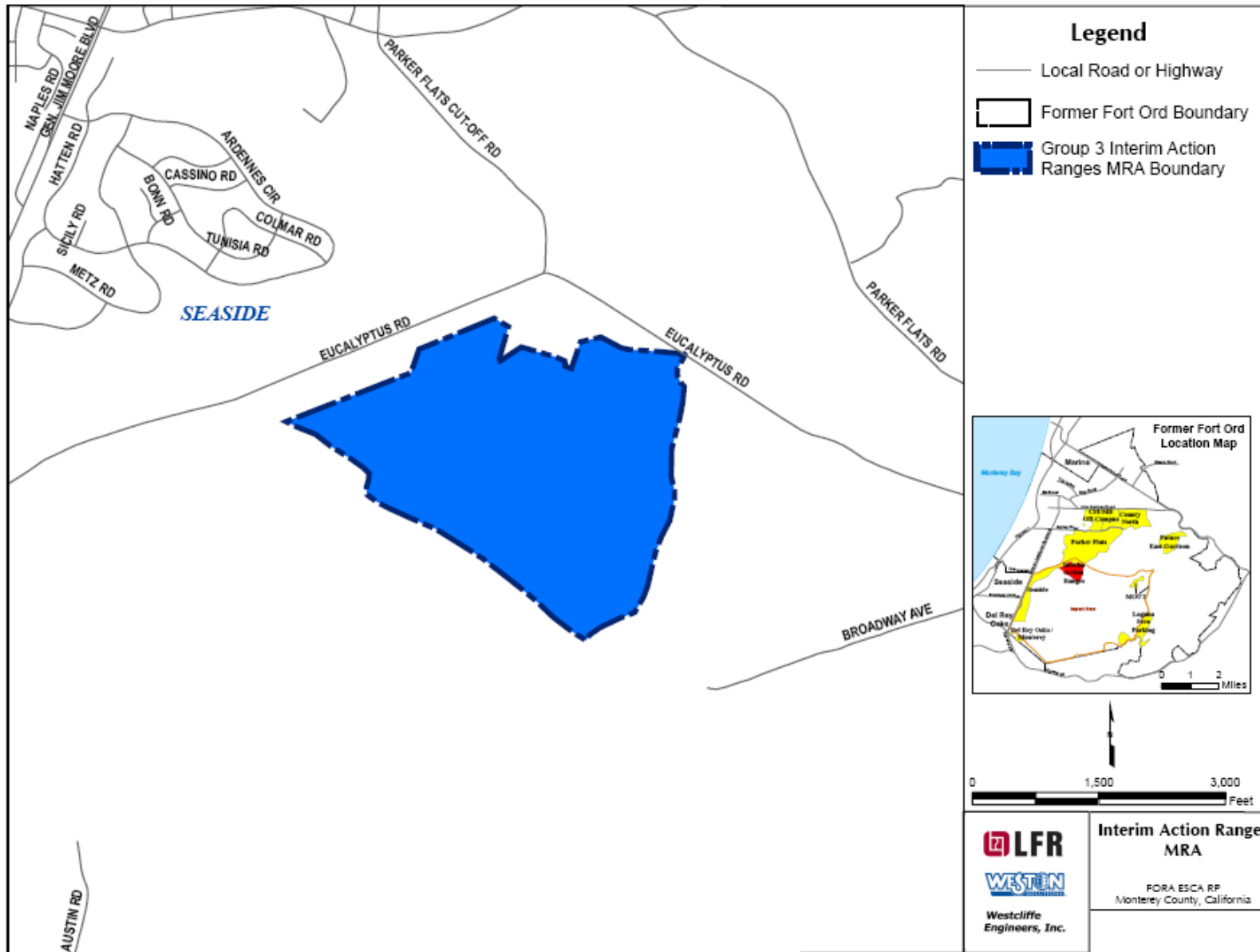
### *Interim Action Ranges MRA*

The Interim Action Ranges MRA encompasses approximately 231 acres located in the north-central portion of the former Fort Ord, within the boundary of the former impact area. The Interim Action Ranges MRA is bordered by the Parker Flats MRA to the north, the Seaside MRA to the east, and the former impact area to the southeast, south, and southwest. The Interim Action Ranges MRA is contained within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Seaside and Monterey County.

Access into the Interim Action Ranges MRA is along Eucalyptus Road to the north, which is currently a closed roadway for vehicle traffic. Access to Eucalyptus road is restricted by barriers (at the General Jim Moore Boulevard/Eucalyptus Road and Parker Flats Road/Eucalyptus Road intersections) and barricades marked with “road closed” signs (at the Parker Flats Cutoff/Eucalyptus Road intersection). Eucalyptus Road will serve as a major roadway of the FORA transportation network following road improvement construction.

Eucalyptus Road is bound by four-strand barbed-wire fencing reinforced with concertina wire, with locked chain-link gates and concertina wire to restrict access into the MRA. Warning signs indicating “U.S. Government Property-No Trespassing” and “Danger-Explosives Area” are posted along the fence line and locked gates. There are a number of unpaved roadway and dirt trails located throughout the MRA.

The terrain of the Interim Action Ranges MRA is relatively flat. The elevation ranges from approximately 370 to approximately 530 feet above sea level. Vegetation in the Interim Action Ranges MRA consists primarily of maritime chaparral. Before the prescribed burns, most of the Interim Action Ranges MRA was covered by dense, 4- to 5-foot-tall maritime chaparral. Patches of annual grassland habitats exist along the western and southern boundaries of the MRA. There are areas within the MRA that are overgrown with poison oak.

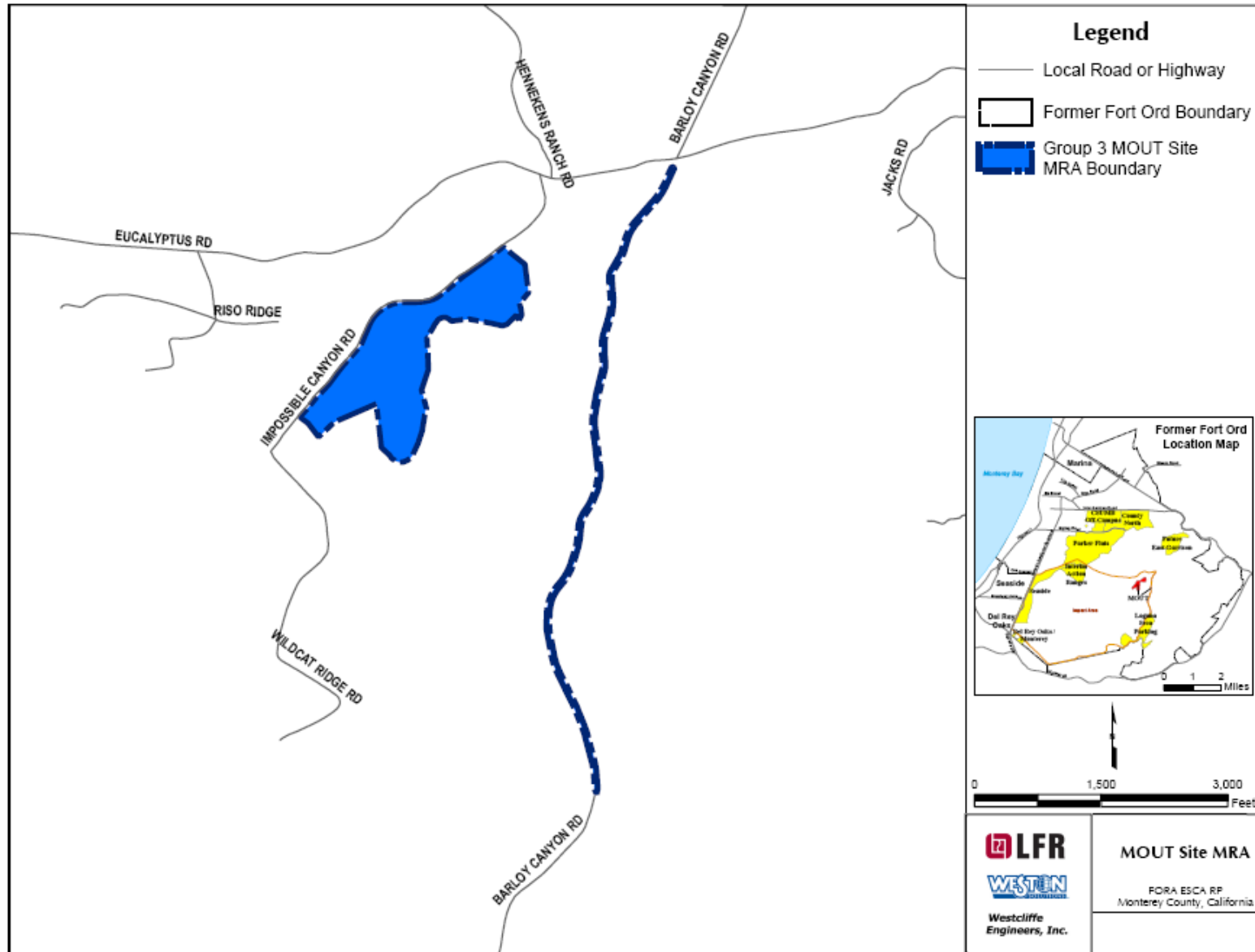


### ***Military Operations in Urban Terrain Site MRA***

The Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) Site MRA encompasses approximately 61 acres and is located in the central portion of the former Fort Ord within the northeastern portion of the former impact area. The MRA includes the MOUT training area and a portion of the Barloy Canyon Road, located along the eastern boundary of the former impact area. The MOUT Site MRA is wholly contained within the jurisdictional boundaries of Monterey County.

Access to the MOUT Site MRA is currently restricted to the public by four-strand barbed-wire fencing with concertina wire along Eucalyptus Road to the north, and locked gates/barricades with concertina wire and warning signs across Barloy Canyon Road at the intersection with Eucalyptus Road. There is no fencing around the MOUT training area portion of the MRA; however, the MOUT training area is located within the former impact area, which is surrounded by four-strand barbed-wire fencing.

The terrain of the MOUT Site MRA is characterized as rugged terrain and ranges in elevation from approximately 200 to approximately 420 feet above sea level. Surface soil conditions in the MOUT Site MRA are predominantly weathered dune sand. The vegetation of the MRA consists primarily of inland coast live oak woodland and grassland with smaller areas of maritime chaparral. The area is characterized by dense vegetation except for the MOUT training area, which is developed with training facilities. Poison oak has been noted in the MRA.



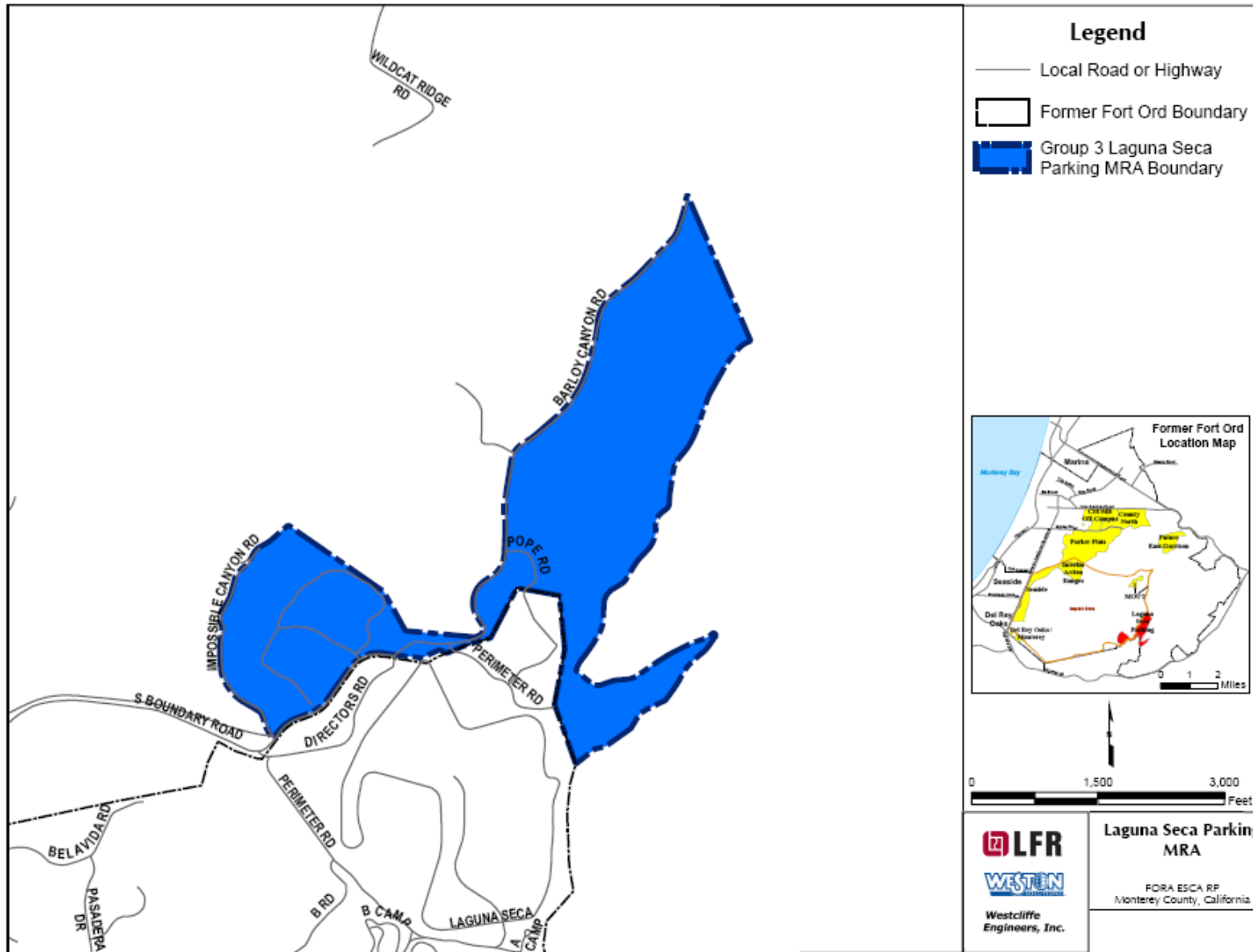
### ***Laguna Seca Parking MRA***

The Laguna Seca Parking MRA is located in the southeastern portion of the former Fort Ord adjacent to the Laguna Seca Raceway. The MRA encompasses approximately 276 acres. The MRA is bordered by Barloy Canyon Road and the former impact area to the west, South Boundary Road and Laguna Seca Raceway to the south, and additional former Fort Ord property to the east and north. The Laguna Seca Parking MRA is wholly contained within the jurisdictional boundaries of Monterey County.

Access in the Laguna Seca Parking MRA is currently restricted by fencing, barricades, gates, and warning signs. Locked gates and barricades across South Boundary Road restrict access to the MRA from the south. Barricades across Barloy Canyon Road at the intersection with Eucalyptus Road restrict access into the MRA from the north. The western side of the Laguna Seca Parking MRA, along Barloy Canyon Road, is bounded by barbed-wire fencing. The eastern boundary of the MRA is not restricted by fencing. “Warning” and “No Trespassing” signs are posted on the gates, barriers, and fencing.

South Boundary Road and Barloy Canyon Road are not usually open to vehicle traffic. However, these roadways are opened to controlled vehicle traffic during events at the Laguna Seca Raceway.

The terrain of the Laguna Seca Parking MRA varies from flat to very steep. The elevation ranges from approximately 470 feet above sea level in the northern portion to approximately 950 feet above sea level in the southern portion. The vegetation of the Laguna Seca Parking MRA consists primarily of grassland and maritime chaparral. Smaller areas of coast live oak woodland, coast live oak savanna, and coastal scrub are also present. The MRA is characterized as open grassland and dense vegetation. Poison oak has been noted in the area.



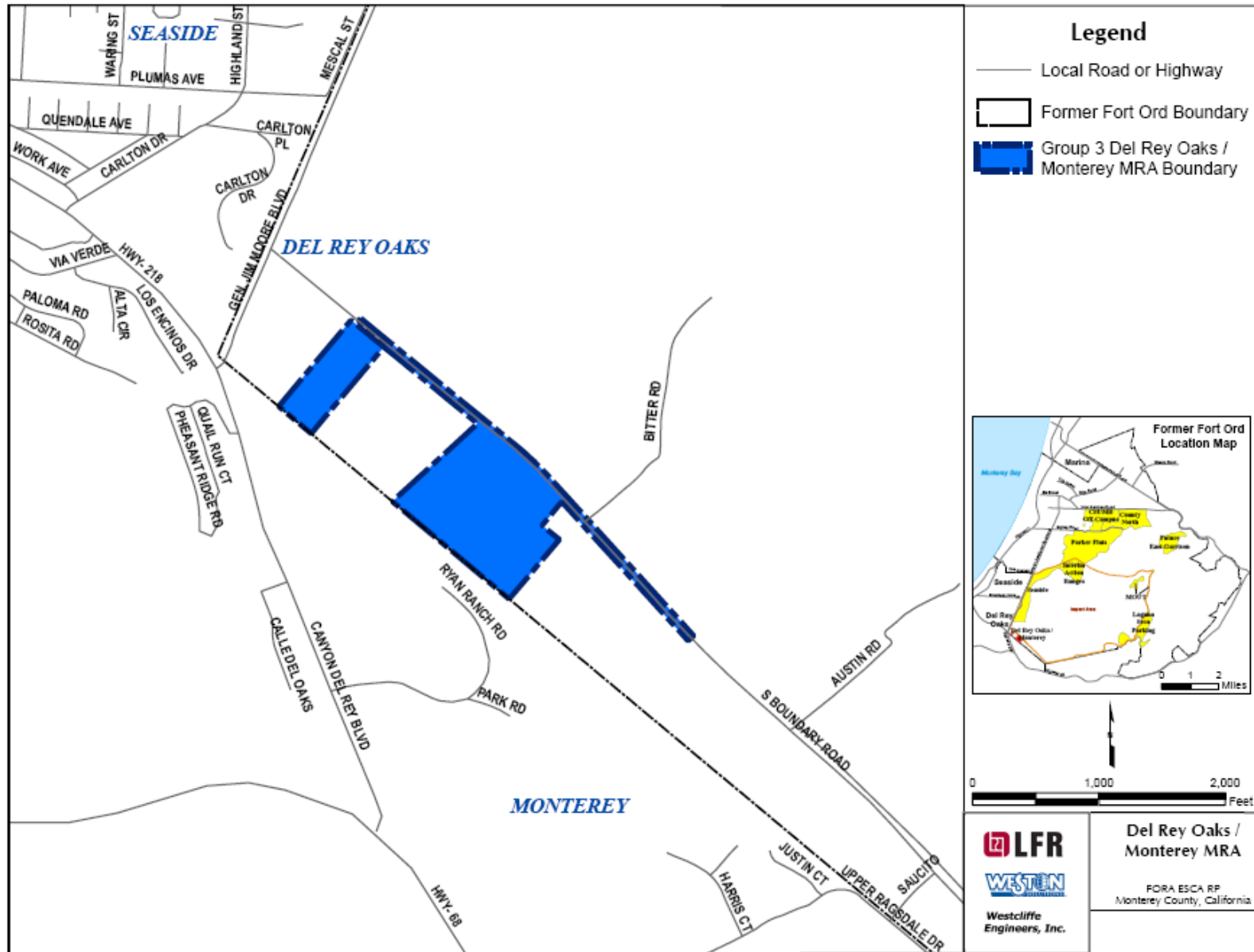


***Del Rey Oaks/Monterey MRA***

The Del Rey Oaks (DRO)/Monterey MRA is located in the southwestern portion of the former Fort Ord, along South Boundary Road. The DRO/Monterey MRA is contained within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Del Rey Oaks and the City of Monterey. The DRO/Monterey MRA encompasses approximately 29 acres of undeveloped land and 5.3 acres of a portion of the existing South Boundary Road and associated right-of-way.

The DRO/Monterey MRA is partially restricted by four-strand barbed-wire fencing, which is not complete around the entire MRA, thus allowing access. South Boundary Road is an active roadway with daily vehicle traffic. A number of unpaved roadways and dirt trails are located throughout the MRA.

The terrain of the DRO/Monterey MRA is comprised of hills and slopes from the southwest to the northeast, while relatively flat along the roadway. The elevation ranges from approximately 150 to approximately 260 feet above sea level. Vegetation within the MRA consists primarily of maritime chaparral with areas of dense brush along South Boundary Road. Poison oak has been noted in the MRA.



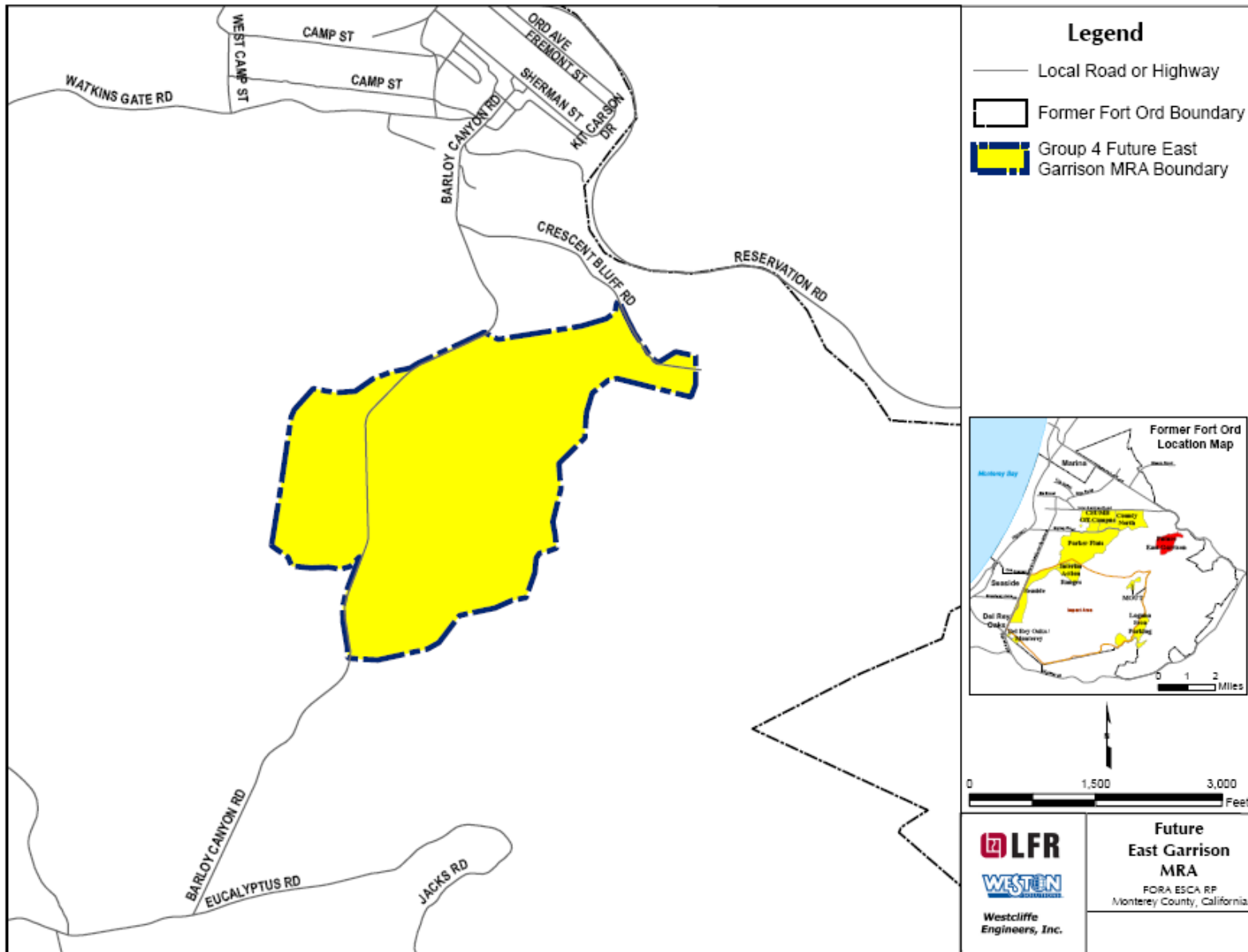
## Group 4 MRA

### *Future East Garrison MRA*

The Future East Garrison MRA encompasses approximately 244 acres located in the northeastern portion of the former Fort Ord. The Future East Garrison MRA is wholly contained within the jurisdictional boundaries of Monterey County.

Barloy Canyon Road is the only major roadway in the MRA. The western boundary of Barloy Canyon Road is lined with four-strand barbed-wire fencing. This fencing is not complete along the entire length of the roadway allowing unauthorized access in this area. The eastern boundary of Barloy Canyon Road is not fenced; however, a portion of that area contains the former Ammunitions Supply Point, where access is currently restricted by cyclone fencing topped with razor wire. Vehicle traffic is currently restricted on Barloy Canyon Road by locked gates, barricades with concertina wire, and warning signs across Barloy Canyon Road at the intersection with Eucalyptus Road to the north and by locked gates and barricades across South Boundary Road to the south. Controlled traffic is only allowed on Barloy Canyon Road during Laguna Seca Raceway events. A number of additional paved and unpaved roadways and dirt trails are located throughout the MRA.

The terrain of the Future East Garrison MRA varies from gently sloping in the south and west to steep canyon-like walls in the north and east. The elevation ranges from approximately 170 to approximately 480 feet above sea level. The MRA contains three ravines. Vegetation in the Future East Garrison MRA consists primarily of maritime chaparral with small areas of oak woodland and grassland. Vegetation varies from sparse to dense areas of overgrowth. Poison oak has been noted in the MRA.



## APPENDIX F

### Regulatory and Additional Contacts

## APPENDIX F: REGULATORY AND ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

### United States Department of the Army

Fort Ord Base Realignment and Closure Office  
P.O. Box 5008  
Monterey, California 93944  
[www.FortOrdCleanup.com](http://www.FortOrdCleanup.com)

BRAC Environmental Coordinator:  
Ms. Gail Youngblood  
Phone: (831) 242-7918  
Fax: (831) 393-9188  
[Gail.Youngblood@monterey.army.mil](mailto:Gail.Youngblood@monterey.army.mil)

BRAC Community Relations:  
Ms. Melissa Broadston  
Phone: (831) 393-9188; Toll Free: 1-800-852-9699, press 4  
Fax: (831) 393-9188  
[Melissa.Broadstonb@monterey.army.mil](mailto:Melissa.Broadstonb@monterey.army.mil)

### United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 9  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, California 94105  
[www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov)

Remedial Project Manager:  
Ms. Judy Huang  
Phone: (415) 972-3681  
Fax: (415) 947-3518  
[huang.judy@epa.gov](mailto:huang.judy@epa.gov)

Community Involvement Coordinator:  
Ms. Viola Cooper  
Phone: (415) 972-3243; Toll Free: 1-800-231-3075  
Fax: (415) 947-3528  
[cooper.viola@epa.gov](mailto:cooper.viola@epa.gov)

## California EPA – Department of Toxic Substances Control

California Environmental Protection Agency  
Department of Toxic Substances Control  
8800 Cal Center Drive  
Sacramento, California 95826  
[www.dtsc.ca.gov](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov)

Remedial Project Manager:  
Mr. Roman Racca  
Phone: (916) 255-6407  
Fax: (916) 255-3734  
[rraca@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:rraca@dtsc.ca.gov)

Public Participation Supervisor:  
Ms. Joyce Whiten  
Phone: (916) 255-6684  
Fax: (916) 255-33654  
[jwhiten@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:jwhiten@dtsc.ca.gov)

## California EPA – Regional Water Quality Control Board

California Environmental Protection Agency  
Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region  
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101  
San Luis Obispo, California 93401  
[www.swrcb.ca.gov](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov)

Remedial Project Manager:  
Mr. Grant Himebaugh  
Phone: (805) 542-4636  
Fax: (805) 788-3533  
[ghimebau@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:ghimebau@waterboards.ca.gov)

## Community Contacts

Fort Ord Community Advisory Group  
<http://www.fortordcag.org/>

Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network  
[www.foejn.org](http://www.foejn.org)  
Ms. LeVonne Stone  
Phone: (831) 582-0803 or (831) 277-5241  
[ejustice@mbay.net](mailto:ejustice@mbay.net)

Veterans Cemetery Citizens Advisory Committee  
Mr. Richard Garza  
Office of Military Affairs, County of Monterey  
Phone: (831) 647-7610  
[garzar@co.monterey.ca.us](mailto:garzar@co.monterey.ca.us)

Mr. Jack Stuart  
Chair of the Veterans Cemetery Citizens Advisory Committee  
[JdsJACK2@aol.com](mailto:JdsJACK2@aol.com)



## APPENDIX G

### Meetings and Events Schedule

## APPENDIX G: MEETINGS AND EVENTS SCHEDULE

Below is an anticipated schedule of events for 2008 and 2009. This schedule will be updated periodically throughout the year as new information becomes available and annually in January of each year. Please check the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA) website ([www.fora.org](http://www.fora.org)) and the FORA Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA) Hotline (831-883-3506) regularly for current information on meeting and document release dates and project updates.

### **2008 Schedule**

FORA ESCA Remediation Program Workshop	June 19
U.S. Army Open House and Bus Tour	June 21
Community Involvement Workshop	July 9
Technical Review Committee Meeting	July 10
Monterey County Fair	August 14-16
Group 2 Draft RI/FS Work Plan Workshop	August 2008
Community Involvement Workshop	October 8
Technical Review Committee Meeting	October 9
Annual Report	Fall 2008
Group 2 Draft RI/FS Report Workshop	Fall 2008

### **2009 Schedule (subject to change)**

Draft Final Group 2 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Work Plan	January
Army Community Involvement Workshop (CIW) Meeting	January 14
Final Group 2 RI/FS Work Plan	February
Draft Group 3 RI/FS Work Plan	February
Army Bus Tour	February 21
Draft Final Land Use Control Implementation Plan/Operation & Maintenance Plan	March

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**Appendix G: Meetings and Events Schedule****2009 Schedule (subject to change)**

Draft Group 2 RI/FS Report	March
Army Community Involvement Workshop (CIW) Meeting	April 8
Final Land Use Control Implementation Plan / Operation & Maintenance Plan	May
Draft Final Group 3 RI/FS Work Plan	May
Draft Final Group 2 RI/FS Report	June
Army Bus Tour	June 27
Draft Group 3 RI/FS Report	July
Final Group 3 RI/FS Work Plan	July
Army Community Involvement Workshop (CIW) Meeting	July 8
Final Group 2 RI/FS Report	August
Draft Group 4 RI/FS Work Plan	October
Army Community Involvement Workshop (CIW) Meeting	October 7
Draft Group 2 Proposed Plan	November
Draft Final Group 3 RI/FS Report	November
Draft Group 3 Proposed Plan	November

## APPENDIX H

### Response to Comments

No.	Comment Type / Report Section	Comment Provided By	Comment/Response
1	General Comment	Viola Cooper, EPA	<p><b>Comment:</b> State in the beginning (Executive Summary?) that this is an “addendum” or whatever term used to identify the link between the Army’s Community Relations Plan (CRP) and this FORA CIOP.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA will clarify the language describing the relationship between the Army’s CRP and FORA’s CIOP.</p>
2	General Comment	Viola Cooper, EPA	<p><b>Comment:</b> Add an Executive Summary to briefly describe and address:  What is the CIOP  The purpose of the CIOP  When it will be updated  What the CIOP is based on</p> <p>Within the Executive Summary address the AOC process and how we got to where we are now from the Army cleanup to FORA cleanup and how there’s coordination. I recommend adding the contact page for FORA up front.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. Appendix A explains the regulatory process in place for the FORA ESCA Remediation Program, including mention of the AOC. However, in the Executive Summary, FORA will summarize the importance of the AOC.</p>
3	General Comment	Viola Cooper, EPA	<p><b>Comment:</b> Add workshops and opportunities for the public to be involved. Add schedules (not necessarily dates, but sessions?) Fall 2008, Summer 2008, etc., Quarterly CIW meeting. Add RI Workplan schedule release, i.e., Fall 2008, FS schedule.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA will add an additional appendix (Appendix G) that will include general workshop, meeting, and document time frames.</p>
4	Appendix E Munitions Response Areas	Viola Cooper, EPA	<p><b>Comment:</b> Recommend bringing this whole portion up front with maps and visuals. Once they are grouped give a brief summary of what it is and how the public can be involved in the review process that leads up to the Proposed Plan – explain with appropriate timeframe. Visible and readable maps with readable legends will be helpful – and need to be included in the description sections.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment Noted. Section 2.4, Site Overview, is intended to introduce the reader to the ESCA properties and Appendix E</p>

Appendix H: Response to Comments

No.	Comment Type / Report Section	Comment Provided By	Comment/Response
			<p>provides more detailed information on how the Munitions Response Areas are grouped and the characteristics of each.</p> <p>In the Site Overview section, FORA will put the MRAs into their respective groupings and provide a bit more detail. The full descriptions will remain in Appendix E and maps for each individual MRA will be added.</p> <p>In Section 3.3, Participation, FORA explains the various methods available to citizens to become involved in the FORA ESCA Remediation Program decision-making process.</p> <p>A new map of all the ESCA parcels with a more readable legend has been developed and will be included in the Introduction of the CIOP.</p>
5	General Comment	Viola Cooper, EPA	<p><b>Comment:</b> Add a flow chart for the FORA ESCA program describing CERCLA process (consider using a flow chart with brief definitions, descriptions, and opportunities for community involvement).</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment Noted. Currently there is a flow chart in Appendix A detailing the pathway to site closure for the FORA ESCA Remediation Program. Note it is slightly different from the actual CERCLA process due to the fact that some aspects have already been preformed by the Army.</p> <p>Section 3.3.3 discusses the public comment period and accompanying public meetings. After the first sentence in the first paragraph FORA will add the following:</p> <p>“Pubic comment periods are designed so members of the community have an opportunity to voice their opinions on the cleanup process and remedies. As required by CERCLA, all comments submitted during the comment period are considered and responses to comments are documented as part of the Record of Decision (ROD). More detailed information on the regulatory process appears in Appendix A of this document.”</p>
6	General Comment	Viola Cooper, EPA	<p><b>Comment:</b> There needs to be a glossary - a brief description of the terms: Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Proposed Plan, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Trichloroethene, CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, commonly known as ‘Superfund’), Administrative Record, Groundwater, Aquifer, Hydrogeology, bioremediation and other terms... The Proposed Plan should be</p>

No.	Comment Type / Report Section	Comment Provided By	Comment/Response
			<p>part of the glossary.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> A glossary with terms applicable to this project has been added.</p>
7	Appendix A, Page A-2: Regulatory Framework	Viola Cooper, EPA	<p><b>Comment:</b> “The proposed plan describes the various remediation options under consideration and identifies the one preferred by the FORA ESCA Remediation Program .....etc,....” The above sentence needs revision - needs the steps in the CERCLA process (the Proposed Plan and public comment period are preliminary to the decision) and explain that the public comments will be considered, documented and responded to in the Record of Decision (in the Responsiveness Summary or Response to comments section).</p> <p><b>Response:</b> The language quoted above has been deleted and the following paragraph has been added:</p> <p>“The Proposed Plan describes the various remediation options under consideration and identifies the one preferred by the FORA ESCA Remediation Program. The Proposed Plan will be presented to the public. Public meetings will be held to solicit input on the Proposed Plan and a public comment period will commence. After the public meeting and following the end of the public comment period, FORA, EPA, and DTSC will consider public comments and reach consensus on the preferred remedy, which will be documented in a Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD will describe how FORA plans to remediate the site and will document the public comments received during the comment period, the response to comments, and the decision-making process. A notice will be placed in local newspapers to inform nearby communities of the decision.”</p>

Appendix H: Response to Comments

No.	Comment Type / Report Section	Comment Provided By	Comment/Response
1	Section 1.1 Community Involvement and Outreach Program Plan Goals and Objectives, Page 1	Joyce Whiten, DTSC	<p><b>Comment:</b> The following are CIOP goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide opportunities for the public to comment and provide input on technical documents.</li> </ul> <p>Please add “prior to decision making” to the end of the sentence.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA will amend the sentence to read: “Provide opportunities for the public to comment and provide input on technical issues prior to final decision making.”</p>
2	Section 1.3 Challenges in Designing a Responsive CIOP, Page 5	Joyce Whiten, DTSC	<p><b>Comment:</b> The last sentence of the last paragraph in this section needs to be placed more prominently.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. Similar information appears on Page xvii of the Executive Summary as follows: “The remediation process is governed by the terms and conditions of the March 2007 ESCA between FORA and the United States Department of the Army (Army) and an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) between FORA and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). Together, these agreements set forth procedures for remedial work and compliance with all regulatory requirements for the remediation of munitions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA; also known as “Superfund”).”</p> <p>Additionally, FORA will place the above text or one similarly worded that conveys the same meaning in the Introduction.</p>
3	Section 2.2 Installation History, Page 6	Joyce Whiten, DTSC	<p><b>Comment:</b> Left out RAB history, evolution of current CAG... etc.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA did not play a role in the previous RAB and is not qualified to provide the RAB’s history or the CAG’s evolution. Nor is it the responsibility of FORA to make any determination concerning a RAB which is the sole responsibility of the Army and DOD. However, based upon information that can be found in the Army’s CRP, FORA will add the following wording to be inserted in Section 2.3.1 Environmental Cleanup</p>



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			<p>Program Under the United States Army, Page 8, after the second paragraph:</p> <p>“In accordance with EPA policy regarding the cleanup of Superfund sites, a TRC was established at the former Fort Ord in 1991. Per Department of Defense policy regarding the cleanup of federal facilities, the TRC transitioned into a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) in December of 1994. The TRC was reestablished in 1998, when it was determined that the RAB was found to be ineffective and not satisfactorily fulfilling its function as a forum for community members, agencies, and local organizations to participate in the cleanup decision-making process. Numerous and extensive attempts were made to help the RAB fulfill its important mission. These attempts proved unsuccessful and after consultation between the Army, EPA, DTSC, and the California RWCQB, the RAB was disbanded in May of 1999. With the help of DTSC, a Community Advisory Group (CAG) was established. Further information on the history of the RAB and evolution of the CAG can be found in the Army’s CRP (<a href="http://www.fortordcleanup.com">www.fortordcleanup.com</a>) and on the CAG website (<a href="http://www.fortordcag.org">www.fortordcag.org</a>).”</p>
4	Section 2.5.1 On Base and Nearby Residents, Page 9	Joyce Whiten, DTSC	<p><b>Comment:</b> Include Caucasian demographics.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. The third paragraph of this section has been updated accordingly and now also reflects 2006 census information:</p> <p>“The community is composed of individuals representing a variety of economic and ethnic groups. Local communities include populations of African Americans (3.7%), Hispanics (51.5%), Caucasians (36.3%), Asian/Pacific Islanders (6.6%), American Indians (1.3%), and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders (0.5%). Some of the organizations and groups that represent these populations include the following...”</p> <p>An additional bullet identifying the Esselen Nation will be added.</p>
5	Section 2.5.4 Environmental and Special Interest Groups, Fort Ord Environmental Justice	Joyce White, DTSC	<p><b>Comment:</b> First paragraph should mirror one above it....</p> <p>“The Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network.... As an outgrowth of community concerns.... Their website is <a href="http://www.foejn.org">www.foejn.org</a>. They can be reached at <a href="mailto:embay@ejjustice.com">embay@ejjustice.com</a> (Need correct address)</p>

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	Network, Page 12		<p><b>Response:</b>                      Comment noted. FORA will amend the paragraph as follows:</p> <p>“The FOEJN was formed in 1995 as an outgrowth of community concerns over the cleanup and reuse of the former Fort Ord Army Base. For more information on the efforts of FOEJN regarding community health and economic concerns, contact the organization’s Executive Director LeVonne Stone via phone: (831) 582-0803 or email: <a href="mailto:ejjustice@mbay.net">ejjustice@mbay.net</a>. Information on FOEJN’s past events and future work is located on their website: <a href="http://www.foejn.org">www.foejn.org</a>.”</p>
6	Section 2.6 Key Community Issues and Concerns	Joyce Whiten, DTSC	<p><b>Comment:</b>                      Concerns on page 13 should list those that have been expressed and voiced to and about FORA by the community.</p> <p><b>Response:</b>                      Comment noted. The intent of this section is to detail the concerns regarding the overall cleanup being implemented at the former Fort Ord.</p> <p>In Section 3.0 FORA will include a bulleted list of community concerns that have been expressed regarding the FORA ESCA Remediation Program cleanup efforts as follows:</p> <p>“The CIOP focuses on addressing issues and community concerns related to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program. While some of these concerns may be similar to ones voiced about the Army’s cleanup program, FORA’s implementation of the CIOP and response to community input is separate and distinct from the Army. Though generally supportive of FORA’s role in the cleanup of the ESCA parcels, individual community members and organizations have noted some concerns including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drawing a clear distinction between Army and FORA cleanup programs;</li> <li>• Ability to access recreational trails;</li> <li>• Compliance with EPA and DTSC regulatory standards;</li> <li>• Adequate community involvement and engagement;</li> <li>• Ability to comment on regulatory documents;</li> <li>• Traffic delays due to remediation activities;</li> <li>• Accessible information about FORA ESCA Remediation Program activities;</li> <li>• Adequate level of funding for remediation activities;</li> <li>• Expedient and safe munitions remediation;</li> <li>• Timely delivery of property for reuse; and</li> <li>• Timely implementation of necessary infrastructure projects.”</li> </ul>

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1	Introduction, Page vii	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> Please correct the typographical error in the first sentence of the third paragraph.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA will amend the sentence.</p>
2	Introduction, Page viii	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> The CIOP does not amend the Fort Ord Community Relations Plan; however it is an enhancement to this existing plan. Please revise the sentence as follows: "The CIOP is also an addendum to the Army's former Fort Ord Community Relations Plan." This is the sentence also found in Appendix D, Page D-1.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA has added an Executive Summary to this document which includes the following sentence:  "The CIOP plan serves as an addendum to the Army's 2006 version of the former Fort Ord Community Relations Plan (CRP)."</p>
3	Section 2.5.1 On Base and Nearby Residents, Page 10	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> Please update the reference of University Villages to the Dunes noted in the ninth bulleted item.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. This section will be updated to reflect this change.</p>
4	Section 3.2.2 Newsletters, page 14	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> Please make the following correction to the schedule for Community Involvement Workshops: "Newsletters will be published to coincide with the CIWs scheduled for the second Wednesday in the months of January, April, July, and October."</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. This correction will be reflected in the next version of the document.</p>
5	Section 3.2.3 Fact Sheets, Page 15	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> Please check the Information Repositories and the Fort Ord Cleanup web site to be certain that all ESCA fact sheets have been included.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA will check to ensure that this is the process and make any appropriate corrections. To date, no technical Fact Sheets have been published.</p>

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6	Section 3.2.8 Media Coverage, Updates, and Advertisements, Page 17	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> Are you referring to the Presidio of Monterey web site (www.monterey.army.mil) or the Fort Ord Cleanup web site (www.FortOrdCleanup.com)?</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. The reference is to the Fort Ord Cleanup website, which will be added to the sentence.</p>
7	Section 3.2.10 Administrative Record, Page 17	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> Please update the Administrative Record contact as follows: “The Administrative Record Coordinator can be contacted by phone at (831) 393-9186, by fax at (831) 393-9188 or via email at SJReese@mactec.com.”</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. The next version of the document will reflect this change.</p>
8	Section 3.2.11 Information Repository, Page 17	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> Please revise the first sentence as follows: “An information repository is a subset of the Administrative Record and provides the public additional access to cleanup information.”</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. This sentence will be revised as follows: “Information Repositories are subsets of the Administrative Record and provide the public additional access to cleanup information.”</p>
9	Section 3.2.11 Information Repository, Page 17	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> Please revise the following sentences in this section as follows: “The Army maintains the Information Repository which is located at...” “The library also provides evening and weekend hours....” “Assistance in using the information repository is available from the Administrative Record Coordinator by calling (831) 393-9186.”</p> <p>Please note that the Seaside and CSUMB library staff are not responsible for the Fort Ord Information Repository or its contents.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment Noted. FORA will revise the section as requested.</p>
10	Section 3.3.2 Technical Review Committee,	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> Please replace the sentence: “The TRC also includes the CAG and FOEJN as invited guests” with the following sentence: “The TRC is open to all community members,</p>

No.	Comment Type / Report Section	Comment Provided By	Comment/Response
	Page 18		<p>including the Fort Ord Community Advisory Group and the Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network.”</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment Noted. FORA will amend as requested.</p>
11	Section 3.3.3 Public Comment Periods and Public Meetings, Page 19	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> The second paragraph would be easier to read if revised as follows: “Proposed Plans and other documents pertaining to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program will be available in the Administrative and Information Repositories and on both the FORA web site (www.fora.org) and the Army’s cleanup web site (www.fortordcleanup.com), and will be summarized in a cleanup update distributed by mail and email to those community members on the CIOP mailing list. In addition, public meetings are conducted to introduce Proposed Plans in accordance with regulatory requirements. A transcript of public meetings will be available in the Information Repositories and Administrative Record and on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program web site and the Army Cleanup web site.”</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA will amend as suggested.</p>
12	Section 3.3.4 Response to Questions and Concerns, Page 19	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> Please revise the first sentence as follows: “Response relating to the FORA ESCA RP recorded during CIWs or at required public meetings will be published in the FORA ESCA Remediation Program web site prior to the next CIW.”</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA will revise as requested.</p>
13	Section 3.4.7 MEC Safety Education Program, Page 22	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> Please revise as follows: “An MEC safety recognition and safety training orientation for contractors and owners/managers of the former Fort Ord property is available through the Army’s Military Munitions Response Program...”</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. Revision will be made.</p>
14	Section 3.4.8 Collaborating with Army Community Activities, Page 22	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> Please revise the second sentence as follows “The Army holds public meetings, CIWs, TRC meetings, open houses, and conducts public information sessions, booths, or tables at local community events and provides public and media tours...”</p>

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			<p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA will revise as requested</p>
15	Appendix B: ESCA Remediation Program, Page B-1	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> Please check the total number of acres of land included in the Areas Covered by the Environmental Services. The appendix references 3,380 acres; however, the reference to 3,349 acres is previously indicated on pages vii, 7, 8, and A-1.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA will verify the total number of acres and make the required changes to accurately reflect the ACES.</p>
16	Appendix D: Community Involvement and Outreach Guidance Documents	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> Please capitalize Ordnance in the reference for Public Involvement Plan of Ordnance and Explosives Response.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. This change will be reflected in the next version of the CIOP.</p>
17	Appendix E: Munitions Response Sites, Page E-1	Gail Youngblood, U.S. Army	<p><b>Comment:</b> You may want to consider referencing the full title of the Summary of Existing Data Report, “Draft Summary of Existing Data Report, Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA) Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA) Remediation Program, Former Fort Ord, Monterey County, California” or reference the report online <a href="http://www.fortordcleanup.com/adminrec/ar%5Fpdfs/AR%2DESCA%2D0047">http://www.fortordcleanup.com/adminrec/ar%5Fpdfs/AR%2DESCA%2D0047</a>.</p> <p>Consider adding a map of the former Fort Ord that show each of the munitions response areas in the ESCA RP.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. This change will be reflected in the next version of the CIOP and the maps will be added to Appendix E for each munitions response area in the ESCA Remediation Program.</p>

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1	General Comment	LeVonne Stone, FOEJN	<p><b>Comment:</b> Overall, FORA presents a reasonable plan to communicate cleanup issues with the community and respond to their concerns. This is a much better plan by far than the one the Army currently has in place, and the Army should note the principles outlined in FORA's ACCORD strategy in this document as a model for updating its own outreach efforts.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA would like to receive continued feedback on whether the ACCORD strategy is serving the community.</p>
2	General Comment	LeVonne Stone, FOEJN	<p><b>Comment:</b> However, the report presents a contradiction between its stated goals and how it plans to achieve them. It must be made clear that FOEJN does not believe continuing any of the Army's community involvement policies will lead to an improved outreach effort. We understand that both FORA and FOEJN must participate in Army sponsored activities, but the Community Involvement Workshops and other activities the Army has sponsored have been woefully ineffective and FORA's plan should acknowledge.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> As our ACCORD strategy suggests, FORA's community involvement program strives to develop an improved outreach program and address issues that are a priority in the community. However, it is not the purpose of the CIOP to comment on or critique the Army's community relations efforts.</p>
3	General Comment, FOEJN role in cleanup process	LeVonne Stone, FOEJN	<p><b>Comment:</b> FORA also needs to acknowledge the role of FOEJN in the cleanup process at Fort Ord. FOEJN is the officially designated representative of the communities surrounding Fort Ord by virtue of the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) awarded to them by EPA. The plan needs to acknowledge this and FORA should outline how it plans on dealing specifically with and applying the ACCORD principles to FOEJN. We believe that a close relationship between FORA and FOEJN will result in a significantly better and more efficient cleanup. Outlining these efforts is an important component to building this relationship. Holding regular meetings similar to the one held on February 28, 2008 should be one aspect of this improved outreach.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> On page 13 of the CIOP Plan FORA lists FOEJN as a key</p>

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			<p>environmental group associated with Fort Ord and acknowledges FOEJN as the holder of the TAG. FORA proposes adding the following paragraph:</p> <p>“The FORA ESCA Remediation Program Team meets with FOEJN regularly to discuss the ongoing cleanup work, document schedule, community concerns, and other issues pertinent to the MEC remediation.”</p>
4	General Comment, Nature and extent of coordination with Army	LeVonne Stone, FOEJN	<p><b>Comment:</b> Similarly, the plan needs to clearly outline the extent and nature of its coordination with the Army. The CIOP notes in several spots that FORA will coordinate with the Army regarding briefings, tours, etc. Will FORA need specific approval of events or information that is distributed to the public? The relationship between FORA and the Army must be as transparent as possible, particularly in light of the controversy surrounding the secret negotiations that led to the development of the AOC.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA proposes the following: section heading for Section 3.4.8, page 27, “Collaborating with Army Community Involvement Activities,” will be changed to “FORA and Army Community Involvement Coordination.”</p> <p>Please also see the new Executive Summary for more details on the FORA CIOP Plan. Please also note that FORA held over 50 public meetings in regards to both the ESCA and the AOC.</p>
5	General Comment, Evaluating FORA outreach efforts	LeVonne Stone, FOEJN	<p><b>Comment:</b> The plan also needs some sort of mechanism for evaluating outreach efforts. FORA needs to keep track of statistics, that reflect the degree of community involvement during FORA cleanups. Sample statistics could include the number of comments received, number of community meetings held and how heavily they are attended. The plan should be reviewed annually, preferably by an independent organization like EPA or the agency conducting mediations between the Army and FOEJN. The CIOP cannot claim that change and integration are “hallmarks” of the plan if there isn’t a method for determining what new ideas should be implemented and if the process needs to be changed and how.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA will add the following paragraph in Section 1.3, page 5:</p> <p>“Throughout the life of the ESCA Remediation Program,</p>



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			<p>FORA will employ various methods to track the progress and evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement process. Some of these methods include documenting, tallying, and responding to calls to the FORA ESCA Hotline; documenting, tallying, and responding to emails received; documenting, tallying, and responding to comments received on documents; storing and uploading comments and response to comments internally and uploading to the official Administrative Record; documenting the number of community meetings held and number of attendees; documenting outreach efforts to the surrounding communities and organizations; documenting the number of newsletters distributed via mail and newspaper inserts each quarter; and documenting the number of times FORA provides information on the ESCA Remediation Program through external presentations. To ensure that FORA is meeting the objectives laid out in this plan and being true to the ACCORD principles, this CIOP will be reviewed on an annual basis and updated as appropriate.”</p>
6	General, Appendix E, Parcel Names	LeVonne Stone, FOEJN	<p><b>Comment</b> The format of Appendix E also raises concerns. Based on this appendix, it appears that FORA has developed its own names for munitions response areas (MRAs). One of the more frustrating issues at Fort Ord for local citizens is the constantly shifting classifications/designations of specific areas. FORA should make every effort to retain the same names used by the Army, or at the very least be more clear about which transferred properties are included in the FORA MRAs. The ability to review Army documents pertaining to these sites is critical to evaluating FORA’s plans for these properties.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA does want to differentiate the ESCA parcels from the Army land so as not to confuse the work efforts. To minimize confusion as much as possible, FORA will use maps and MRS numbers to help identify the parcel areas in relationship to past Army work. Please also note that in Appendix E FORA has included maps for each MRA to help the community better understand the areas where FORA will be working.</p>
1	Specific Comment, 2.5.1, page 9	LeVonne Stone, FOEJN	<p><b>Comment:</b> FOEJN should be included in the list of organizations representing economic and ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FOEJN will be added to this list of groups and organizations.</p>

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2	Specific Comment, 2.5.4, page 12	LeVonne Stone, FOEJN	<p><b>Comment:</b> This section should also include the contact information for the Executive Director of FOEJN, LeVonne Stone.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. This information will be added to the document.</p>
3	Specific Comment, 3.2.4-3.2.5, pages 15-16	LeVonne Stone, FOEJN	<p><b>Comment:</b> FORA should work in conjunction with FOEJN to develop project announcements and public notices. FOEJN can provide FORA with important information regarding community concerns and information needs. This in turn would increase the chances that FOEJN and FORA start each stage of the cleanup on the same page and allow the cleanup to go forward more smoothly.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> FORA proposes the following paragraph to be inserted in Section 3.2:</p> <p>“Whenever possible, FORA will work with FOEJN, the CAG, LULAC, the Fort Ord Users Group, the Veterans Cemetery Citizens Advisory Committee, and other local organizations to help inform the community regarding FORA ESCA Remediation Program activities and progress. Additionally, FORA will meet with local organizations to discuss outstanding issues as appropriate.”</p>
4	Specific Comment, 3.3.3, page 19	LeVonne Stone, FOEJN	<p><b>Comment:</b> More clarification on the process for submitting comments is needed.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> FORA proposes to add the following paragraph:</p> <p>“Comments may be submitted to FORA in electronic format. All electronic comments must have a cover letter on organizational letterhead and be received by close of business on the designated comment period deadline to be considered and filed in the Administrative Record. Comments transmitted electronically must be followed up with a hard copy sent through the U.S. Postal Service. FORA will still accept comments after this deadline, but cannot guarantee that they will be incorporated in the document or Administrative Record.”</p>
5	Specific Comment, Appendix C	LeVonne Stone, FOEJN	<p><b>Comment:</b> This contact list should be expanded to include information for reaching EPA, DTSC, and FOEJN personnel that will be involved in the ESCA remediation.</p>

No.	Comment Type / Report Section	Comment Provided By	Comment/Response
			<p><b>Response:</b> FOEJN contact information appears in the body of the CIOP. An appendix (Appendix F) will be added to include agency contact information.</p>
1	General Comment	Mike Weaver, Fort Ord Community Advisory Group	<p><b>Comment:</b> I compared this “outreach” distribution list to the Fort Ord Community Relations Plan Update Number 3, dated October 31, 2005. This was some two years and three months ago. The October 31, 2005 Fort Ord Community Relations Plan discusses on base and nearby residents, groups that have received or occupy property on this National Superfund Site, elected officials and public agencies, natural resource trustees, environmental and special interest groups, the Fort Ord Community Advisory Group, and the Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network. I have to ask, why weren’t these effected people reached out to with this Draft Plan?</p> <p><b>Response:</b> In fact FORA talked to many of the groups you mention and incorporated their thoughts and concerns into the first version of the CIOP Plan.</p> <p>The CIOP Plan is an addendum to the Army’s Community Relations Plan (CRP), which serves as the overall CRP for the former Fort Ord. It describes FORA’s community involvement program for the ESCA and how that program will be implemented. Under the terms of the AOC and the ESCA, FORA is not required to develop a wholly separate CRP.</p> <p>Please see the new Executive Summary at the beginning of this document for further detail.</p>
2	General Comment	Mike Weaver, Fort Ord Community Advisory Group	<p><b>Comment:</b> I could find no mention in your Draft document of the chronology of Community Relations and Plans at this Fort Ord National Superfund Site. There is no mention of the former Restoration Advisory Board, nor mention of the Federal Lawsuit regarding it’s abolishment, no mention of the 1999 Community Relations Plan Update, no mention of the second Community Relations Plan update of April 2001, nor mention of the Fort Ord Community Relations Plan Update Number 3, dated October 31, 2005.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Comment noted. FORA did not play a role in the previous Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) and is not qualified to provide the RAB’s history or the CAG’s evolution. Nor is it</p>

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			<p>the responsibility of FORA to make any determination concerning a RAB, which is the sole responsibility of the Army and the DOD. However, based upon information that can be found in the Army’s CRP, FORA will add the following wording to be inserted in Section 2.3.1 Environmental Cleanup Program Under the United States Army, Page 7 after the second paragraph:</p> <p>“In accordance with EPA policy regarding the cleanup of Superfund sites, a TRC was established at the former Fort Ord in 1991. Per United States Department of Defense policy regarding the cleanup of federal facilities, the TRC transitioned into a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) in December of 1994. The TRC was reestablished in 1998 when it was determined that the RAB was found to be ineffective and not satisfactorily fulfilling its function as a forum for community members, agencies, and local organizations to participate in the cleanup decision-making process. Numerous and extensive attempts were made to help the RAB fulfill its important mission. These attempts proved unsuccessful and after consultation between the Army, EPA, DTSC, and the California RWQCB, the RAB was disbanded in May of 1999. With the help of DTSC, a Community Advisory Group (CAG) was established. Further information on the history of the RAB and evolution of the CAG can be found in the Army’s CRP (<a href="http://www.fortordcleanup.com">www.fortordcleanup.com</a>) and on the CAG website (<a href="http://www.fortordcag.org">www.fortordcag.org</a>).”</p>
3	General Comment	Mike Weaver, Fort Ord Community Advisory Group	<p><b>Comment:</b>                      There are dozens of contacts and leads for contacts in the 2005 Plan as well as a brief history, explanation of and reasons for outreach, in addition to methods for outreach. Your current “Draft Community Involvement and Outreach Program” basically downplays the entire operation. Should a person, group, or governmental agency wish to utilize your document seeking contact for further information, ask questions, or express concerns, they would find no specifics, no important contact information:                      No list of Federal officials                      No list of Regional officials                      No list of State and Local agencies                      No list of Community Organizations and Citizen Groups                      Instead they would find in your document under Appendix C: FORA ESCA Remediation Contacts, that is, an address for the FORA Main Office, the phone number and email for Stan Cook, your Remediation Program Manager, and a phone number and email for Laura Baldwin, your ESCA Program Coordinator.</p>

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			<p><b>Response:</b>  Comment noted. Again, the CIOP is an addendum to the Army's CRP. However, in Section 1.0 of the document FORA lays out the goals and objectives of the program, our principles and strategy as outlined in the ACCORD, and the challenges in designing a program such as this.</p> <p>Section 3.0 includes descriptions of the ways the FORA ESCA Remediation Program will communicate with the public, opportunities for community participation, and outreach activities that will be implemented.</p> <p>FORA has added Appendix F to the document, which provides a more comprehensive contact list.</p>

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## Response to Comments

Draft Final Community Involvement and Outreach Program Plan, dated June 18, 2008

Review Comments provided by Joyce Whiten of DTSC, dated July 21, 2008

No.	Comment Type / Report Section	Comment/Response
1	Section 2.5.4 Environmental and Special Interest Groups, Fort Ord Community Advisory Group, Page 13	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>Sentence reads that the CAG was established when DTSC received a petition with 50 signatures. Please indicate that it is an organization officially recognized by DTSC.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>The first sentence of Section 2.5.4 that refers to the Fort Ord CAG has been revised as follows:</p> <p>“The Fort Ord CAG <i>is an organization officially recognized by DTSC that</i> was established when DTSC received a petition with more than 50 signatures from members of the <i>local</i> community.”</p>
2	Section 3.2.7 FORA ESCA Remediation Program Website, Page 20	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>Wonderful idea! The community will probably be appreciative of this useful tool. Suggestion, wouldn't the FORA Monthly Updates be more appropriately placed here, rather than in an Army document where some may not expect it to be?</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>Monthly updates will appear on the FORA website and the FORA ESCA Hotline is updated as project activities require. FORA will continue to distribute materials regarding the ESCA program in the Army's monthly mailings as this is also a requirement of the ESCA. Additionally, FORA has begun to distribute 2,500 copies of their Quarterly ESCA Newsletter through the local press serving the communities surrounding the former Fort Ord, particularly the cities of Seaside and Marina.</p> <p>In response to this comment, the bulleted list in Section 3.2.7 has been revised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• background information;</li> <li>• descriptions of current project activities;</li> <li>• documents available for public comment;</li> <li>• maps;</li> </ul>

Response to Comments  
 Draft Final Community Involvement and Outreach Program Plan, dated June 18, 2008  
 Review Comments provided by Joyce Whiten of DTSC, dated July 21, 2008

No.	Comment Type / Report Section	Comment/Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• notices regarding meetings and site access updates;</li> <li>• <i>monthly updates as project activities require;</i></li> <li>• meeting agendas and summaries; and</li> <li>• documents and references for further cleanup and environmental information through EPA, DTSC, Army, and related agency websites.</li> </ul>
3	Section 3.3.3 [changed to Section 3.3.4 in Final version] Public Comment Periods and Public Meetings, Page 23	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>First sentence is contradictory to this goal if I am interpreting it correctly. Does it mean that a stakeholder who attends the CIW and asks questions or provides input, will have to attend the TRC meeting to get a reply or feedback? I believe that the community will consider this as unreasonable. This should be rewritten to indicate that comments provided at the previous evenings CIW meetings will be presented to the following day TRC meeting. The TRC is attended by some agency representatives that are not able to attend the previous evening CIW; therefore, questions related to their agency purview can be answered at the TRC.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A stakeholder may be able to attend one meeting and not the other for a variety of reasons.</li> <li>2. A stakeholder should not have to wait for feedback and input on their issues and concerns.</li> <li>3. As we have discussed before, the FORA cleanup and community involvement should be distinct and separate from the Army's.</li> </ol> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>To clarify, when a stakeholder asks a question at a CIW meeting it is answered during the meeting. The question and answer are also reported at the following day's TRC meeting. If the question was directed to the FORA ESCA program, a member of FORA or their support staff would respond to the question at the time it was asked. If the question cannot be answered at the CIW and requires further research, the question is recorded and the response is then provided at the next CIW meeting. This is an established Army process used at all CIW meetings and not a FORA process.</p> <p>Section 3.3.3 [changed to Section 3.3.4 in Final version] is titled "Public Comment Periods and Public Meetings" which is the mechanism required by EPA for comment and discussion on CERCLA required technical documents</p>



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		<p>such as Feasibility Studies and Proposed Plans that require a formal comment process. Included in this formal comment process are required public meetings where public comments are recorded by a court reporter. The formal comment is taken into consideration in the next iteration of the document, and both formal comment and the formal response are appended to the document in the Administrative Record. This mechanism is separate and apart from CIW meetings.</p> <p>FORA has taken a number of steps to distinguish the ESCA Remediation Program from the Army cleanup program, however, under the terms of the agreement with the Army, FORA is required to provide updates on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program at CIW and TRC meetings. FORA holds separate meetings on its ESCA Remediation Program as illustrated by the December 3, 2007, May 12, 2008, June 19, 2008, and October 29, 2008 meetings. FORA will continue to hold ESCA workshops as necessary on technical work in ESCA munitions response areas. The ESCA informal community workshops provide an ideal forum for the exchange of information and an opportunity for interested citizens to raise concerns and ask questions. The first of these ESCA workshops was held on May 12 and based upon input received from attendees, a very informative and positive experience. FORA also holds monthly meetings with the Fort Ord Users Group—a coalition of representatives who use Fort Ord for recreational activities—the group has been very proactive in providing input and helping to devise alternate access routes due to munitions remediation activities.</p> <p>In response to the above comment, Section 3.3.1 has been revised as follows:</p> <p>“FORA will participate in the Army’s quarterly CIWs. During these meetings progress of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program, upcoming project milestones, announcements of major document review periods, and meetings to support such documents will be provided. Community members will also have the opportunity to ask questions pertaining to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program during these meetings. <b><i>All questions and answers will be recorded during the CIW meeting. If a question requires further research, this will be noted and the answer will be provided at the next CIW meeting. This is an established Army practice at all CIW meetings.</i></b>”</p> <p>The last paragraph of Section 3.3.2 has been revised as follows:</p> <p>“Through the TRC forum, members exchange information concerning the</p>

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		<p>remediation of environmental contamination on the former Fort Ord. Concerns, <i>questions, and subsequent responses recorded</i> expressed during the CIWs are listed and explained during TRC meetings. <i>Any questions pertinent to local agencies unable to attend the CIW meeting can be responded to at that time.</i>"</p> <p>The following Section has been added immediately following Section 3.3.2 of the CIOP Plan:</p> <p><b>3.3.3 Informal ESCA Community Workshops</b></p> <p><i>FORA has initiated informal ESCA community workshops as a way to provide the local community with updates on relevant ESCA cleanup documents and related fieldwork. These meetings are designed so the community can actively engage in discussions regarding ESCA RP work. FORA and its contractor's support staff will provide information, encourage discussion, and be on hand to discuss issues of importance to the local community. FORA anticipates holding two to three such ESCA workshops per year. Please note that these ESCA workshops are not intended to be a substitute for the formal ESCA public comment meetings required under CERCLA, which are described in Section 3.3.4.</i></p> <p>The sections formerly identified as 3.3.3 through 3.3.8 have been renumbered to 3.3.4 through 3.3.9.</p>
4	Section 3.3 Participation, General Comment	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>The community has complained about the CIW mtgs. because "they don't provide the opportunity for input and exchange." Based on their input, it would be to FORA's advantage to hold meetings that allow this immediate input and exchange.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>Please see response to comment No. 3 above. Further, as has been previously discussed, substantially increasing the number of ESCA meetings would automatically increase the scope of the existing ESCA and would require the approval of the Army, EPA, DTSC, and FORA.</p>
5	Appendix F: Additional Contacts,	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>Would you consider labeling this as "Regulatory and Additional Contacts"?</p>

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	Pages F-1 & F-2	<p>Since, that's really who's listed.</p> <p>Also, would you change my title to PP (Public Participation) Supervisor?</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>In response to this comment, Appendix F has been renamed "Regulatory and Additional Contacts" and the title of Joyce Whiten of the DTSC has been revised as follows:</p> <p>Public Participation <del>Specialist</del> <i>Supervisor</i>:  Ms. Joyce Whiten  Phone: (916) 255-6684  Fax: (916) 255-33654  <a href="mailto:jwhiten@dtsc.ca.gov">jwhiten@dtsc.ca.gov</a></p>

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1	General Comment	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>The Executive Summary of this Draft Final document states that it serves as an addendum to the Army's 2006 version of the former Fort Ord Community Relations Plan. This document then does not include the Army's 2006 version in the binder so an interested community member or group can focus on the entirety of what is being proposed here.</p> <p>I personally have looked through my documents for the Army 2006 version. I cannot find it, although I did find a Community Relations Plan, Version III, from 2005 awhile back. For a comprehensive response to what is being proposed for Community Involvement, both need to be introduced together. I ask that the deadline for comments on this document (and issue) be extended until such time as both can be sent together for circulation and review.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>The CIOP Plan has been produced as an addendum to the most recent version of the Army's Community Relations Plan. It is common practice for addendums to be introduced after the initial publication of a document. FORA has contacted the Army and they plan to include the FORA CIOP Plan as an addendum in their next update of the Army Community Relations Plan.</p>
2	General Comment	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>As an addendum, I note that it was prepared by for-profit contractors. This makes the FOCAG very uneasy because FORA and its paid contractors are essentially acting as the prosecution, the defense, determining what gets introduced as evidence, and how much, as well as acting as judge and jury. The public is given promises of inclusion, as well as the regulatory agencies being allowed "oversight". However, given the history of public participation at this former Army Base, that FORA repeatedly admits it knows little about, it would behoove FORA to have an independent third party prepare a community involvement plan. This takes us back to our FOCAG insistence that if FORA is going to be acting as the lead agency in the clean up of vast portions of former Fort Ord, then under California law, they are responsible for environmental assessment, review and analysis. FORA needs an Environmental Impact Report, an E.I.R.</p>

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		<p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>It is accepted practice for contractors to prepare technical and community relations documents for the cleanup of federal facilities and Superfund sites. FORA and its contractors work closely with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) in developing plans for investigations, sampling plans, remedial options, and community involvement. Regulatory agencies are not “allowed” oversight, they are provided that authority under both federal and state law. FORA must comply with those laws or be subject to enforcement penalties.</p> <p>FORA is well versed in the history of public involvement at the former Fort Ord. However, FORA was not involved in the dissolution of the Restoration Advisory Board, the settlement agreement, or the formation of the FOCAG and is not the appropriate entity to provide the historical documentation of those events.</p> <p>FORA is responsible for the cleanup of only munitions on 3,280 acres of former Fort Ord known as the ESCA lands. The Army remains responsible for the remaining environmental cleanup on the former Fort Ord, including approximately 17,000 acres of land that will be transferred to the Bureau of Land Management. Should soil or groundwater contamination be discovered on the ESCA lands, the Army is responsible for that cleanup. The Army is ultimately responsible for all of its contamination on the former Fort Ord.</p> <p>The former Fort Ord is a Superfund site, thus all cleanup actions are governed by CERCLA and applicable enforcement authorities. Once the land has been cleaned up and removed from the Superfund list, FORA will transfer title to the appropriate local jurisdiction. At the time it is transferred, CEQA determinations will be made.</p>
3	Section 3.3.2, Technical Review Committee, General Comment, Pages 22-23	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>Additionally, although it is stated that community groups can "participate" at Technical Review Committee (TRC) meetings, it needs to be made clear that community groups like the Fort Ord Community Advisory Group, for example, have been denied a seat at the table participating, but rather allowed to be spectators who may raise their hand to ask a question.</p>

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		<p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>TRC meetings are held by the Army and it would be appropriate to request that statement to be included in the Army's Community Relations Plan.</p>
4	General Comment	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>Once again, to repeat what was sent to you in a letter from the FOCAG dated October 30, 2007:</p> <p>The road to community involvement and addressing the project you state you wish to undertake lies in CEQA review and analysis. This is the California Environmental Quality Act. It allows for clear explanation, and it allows for review, by the public and decision makers, including the regulatory agencies.</p> <p>Thus we ask:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) When does CEQA begin?</li> <li>2) When is the Scoping Hearing?</li> <li>3) When does the first assessment come up?</li> </ol> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>Please see the last paragraph in the response to comment No. 2 above:</p> <p>The former Fort Ord is a Superfund site, thus all cleanup actions are governed by CERCLA and applicable enforcement authorities. Once the land has been cleaned up and removed from the Superfund list, FORA will transfer title to the appropriate local jurisdiction. At the time it is transferred, CEQA determinations will be made.</p>

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 and Toro Park Resident, dated July 26, 2008, and signed October 16, 2008

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1	Glossary, page xi	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>Suggest inserting the “Fort Ord User’s Group” with a short description. I did see the expanded description on Page 13 of this doc.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>Comment noted. The purpose of the Glossary is to provide descriptions of technical terms. As you indicate, a listing and descriptions of the Environmental and Special Interest Groups are provided on Page 13 of the document, which is more appropriate.</p> <p>No changes have been incorporated into the document based on this comment.</p>
2	Section 2.2, Installation History, page 7	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>Include the following, after “2.2 Installation History...” 2nd paragraph, 4th line “...missiles; past U.S. Navy off-shore coastal ship bombardment (gunnery practice)...”</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>This information regarding training practices is new to FORA and has not been confirmed using readily available documentation. The information has been passed along to the ESCA Remediation Program Team for further research. Once confirmed, this information can be incorporated into periodic updates to this document.</p> <p>No changes have been incorporated into the document based on this comment.</p>
3	Section 2.5.1, On Base and Nearby Residents, page 12, Section 2, 4th paragraph (5th bullet)	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>“...biking, equestrian...”</p> <p>Suggest checking with BLM Botanist/Bruce Del Gado about inserting something re: “vernal pools and nature preserves...”</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>The bullet has been revised as follows:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has received approximately 7,200 acres, located in the eastern half of the former Fort Ord; BLM maintains the land and makes it available to the public for hiking, biking, <i>horseback riding</i>, and light recreation; and</li> </ul> <p>The purpose of this section is to describe the users and owners of the property. Specific habitat issues are discussed in the Biological Opinion and the Habitat Management Plan. No changes have been incorporated into the document regarding vernal pools and nature preserves.</p>
4	Section 2.5.4 Environmental and Special Interest Groups, page 14, Veterans Cemetery Citizens Advisory Committee, 5th line.	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>“...the Viet Nam War, the Desert Storm War, Iraqi Freedom War and the Afghanistan War...”</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>After additional research to confirm the names of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the sentence has been revised as follows:</p> <p>“Members of the council are veterans of World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, <del>and the first Gulf War</del> <i>the Persian Gulf War, the Iraq War, and the War in Afghanistan.</i>”</p>
5	Section 2.6, Key Community Issues and Interests, page 15	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>Following the third line “...concern for the protected native plants, several are endangered, on the former Fort Ord;...”</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>A new bullet has been inserted after the third bullet as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• concern for protected native plants, including those that are endangered, on the former Fort Ord;</li> </ul>
6	Appendix E: Munitions Response Areas, Group 1 MRAs, Parker	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>Currently 60 acres, to the NW of the BLM FOPL Project Office along Parker Flats and Eucalyptus Road, are unfenced and un-barricaded.</p>

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	Flats MRA, page E-4, first paragraph, first sentence	<p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>The property immediately adjacent to the north and west of the BLM headquarters is not an ESCA property; it is owned by the U.S. Army and known as Site 16. For information on the remediation of Site 16, please contact Ms. Melissa Broadston of the U.S. Army BRAC office.</p> <p>No changes have been incorporated into the document based on this comment.</p>
7	Optional Comment	<p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>Several of the FORA User's Groups will be patrolling the FORA approved "safety corridors" from currently controlled FORA land to the adjacent BLM Fort Ord Public Lands (FOPL) and reporting back to FORA and or calling 911 to report violations.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>Comment noted. No changes have been incorporated into the document based on this comment.</p>

**APPENDIX I**

**Distribution List**

Print	CD	Name	Organization	Address	City and State	Zip
1	1	Stan Cook	Fort Ord Reuse Authority	100 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Bldg. 2880	Marina, CA	93933
1	1	Michael Houlemard	Fort Ord Reuse Authority	100 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Bldg. 2880	Marina, CA	93933
1	1	Judy Huang	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	75 Hawthorne Street, Mail SFD-8-3	San Francisco, CA	94105
1	1	Tom Hall	TechLaw, Inc.	7 Shore Point Road	North Little Rock, AR	72116
1	1	Viola Cooper	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	75 Hawthorne Street, Mail SFD-8-3	San Francisco, CA	94105
1	1	Roman Racca	California Department of Toxic Substances Control	8800 California Center Drive	Sacramento, CA	95826
1	1	James Austreng	California Department of Toxic Substances Control	8800 California Center Drive	Sacramento, CA	95826
1	1	Joyce Whiten	California Department of Toxic Substances Control	8800 California Center Drive	Sacramento, CA	95826
2	2	Gail Youngblood	Department of the Army	BRAC, Bldg. #4463 Gigling Road	Monterey, CA	93940
1	1	Sandy Reese	MACTEC	Administrative Record BRAC, Bldg. #4463 Gigling Road	Monterey, CA	93940
1	1	Peter deFur	TAG Consultant	1108 Westbriar Drive; Suite F	Richmond, VA	23238
1	1	LeVonne Stone	Executive Director, Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network	P.O. Box 361	Marina, CA	93933
1	1	Mike Weaver	Fort Ord Community Advisory Group	52 Corral de Tierra Road	Salinas, CA	93908
1	1	Richard Bailey	Fort Ord Community Advisory Group	440 Ramona Avenue, Apt 16	Monterey, CA	93940
1	1	Linda Millerick	Save Our Air Resources (SOAR)	751 Monterey - Salinas Highway	Salinas, CA	93908
1	1	Project File 036-09595-07	LFR Inc. Attention: Jennifer Johnson	1900 Powell Street, 12 <sup>th</sup> Floor	Emeryville, CA	94608
1	1	Project Library	LFR / Weston Project Office	100 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Bldg. 2903	Marina, CA	93933

Approved:



Kristie Reimer  
ESCA Remediation Program Manager  
LFR Inc.