

***Munitions Response Site (MRS) Security Program (formerly  
Ordnance and Explosives (OE) Site Security 2002 Program  
Summary) Former Fort Ord, California, 2005***

**Change 3**

**May 2008**

The attached is updated text for incorporation into the subject document.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Replace current text pages with the change text pages as described below:

OLD	replace with	NEW
Page Number(s)		Page Number(s)
5-14.....		chg 3 5-14
Levels of Site Security Plate 1.....		chg 3 Plate 1
Appendix F.....		chg 3 Appendix F

Place this page and Summary of Changes page next under behind the title page of the document for reference.

The electronic version of this document maintained at [www.fortordcleanup.com](http://www.fortordcleanup.com) has been updated as described above.

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Summary of Changes

- Changes references to Imjin Road/Parkway to reflect recent construction.
- Updates the MRS Security of Restricted Munitions Response Sites (MRS)
- Eliminates MRS-16 as a restricted MRS.
- Updates identification requirements and procedures for authorized vehicles and personnel operating on controlled roadways and within restricted MRS.

Change 3  
Pages 5 - 14

## 3.0 MUNITIONS RESPONSE SITE SECURITY MEASURES

**3.1 Former Fort Ord Roads:** Restricted MRS perimeter and access roads are shown on Plate 1. An extensive road network serves the former installation. The main entrance, located west of the Main Garrison, is accessed from the four-lane Highway 1 via Lightfighter Drive. Further south, Coe Avenue and the Broadway Avenue entrance are adjacent to the community of Seaside. On the southern boundary of the installation, State Highway (SH) 68 provides access to the Monterey Peninsula from Salinas. Access to the installation from SH 68 is limited to parking areas during Laguna Seca Raceway authorized events and the Bureau of Land Management also allows trail access to the Fort Ord Public Lands via SH 68. The southwest portion of the installation is accessed from Highway 218 via General Jim Moore Boulevard (formerly North-South Road). On the north, Reservation Road, which connects the community of Marina to the city of Salinas, bisects the installation near the Marina Airport (former Fritzsche Army Airfield). The northern portion of the installation is accessed from Reservation Road via Imjin Road/Parkway.

Inter-Garrison Road, a paved route that connects the Main Garrison to East Garrison. Imjin Road/Parkway has been improved and extended to the 12<sup>th</sup> Street Gate at Highway 1 and provides major east-west access across the northern portion of the installation and to the City of Marina and Marina Airport. The semi-improved Gigling Road/Watkins Gate Road, Eucalyptus Road, and South Boundary Road provide additional east-west access.

General Jim Moore Boulevard provides north-south access on the western portion of the former Fort Ord. Watkins Gate Road, Barloy Canyon Road, Pilarcitos Canyon Road, Skyline Road, and Oil Well Road provide major north-south access.

**3.1.1 Controlled Roadways:** Roads along the perimeter of the impact area include General Jim Moore Boulevard on the western perimeter, Eucalyptus Road on the northern perimeter, Barloy Canyon Road on the eastern perimeter and South Boundary Road on the southern perimeter. Barloy Canyon Road and South Boundary Road east of Saucito Road are regularly closed to vehicular traffic except during special event at Laguna Seca Raceway or when otherwise requested by local jurisdictions. However, these roads may be open to biking, hiking, walking and jogging seven days a week. Eucalyptus Road west of Parker Flats Cutoff is closed to unauthorized vehicular traffic, but frequently open to biking, hiking, walking and jogging. Authorized vehicular traffic for Eucalyptus Road includes access to BLM Headquarters and the Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) training site that is planned for lease to be used for law enforcement and military training. All other major roads highlighted on Plate 1 south of Gigling Road, east of General Jim Moore Boulevard and north of Eucalyptus are restricted to authorized vehicle access only (government employees and contractors). However, these roads are open to biking, hiking, walking and jogging seven days a week. In addition, major roads highlighted on Plate 1 on BLM lands east of Barloy Canyon Road and Watkins Gate Road, Parker Flats Road, Parker Flats Cut-off Road and Hennikens Ranch Road are open to biking, hiking, walking, and jogging.

**3.2 Public Access:** There is a long history of public access to Fort Ord for hunting, fishing, biking, hiking, running and recreating in areas of the installation that were not in use for military training. The 8,000-acre Impact area has always been a “no access” area to community members. Prior to the closure of Fort Ord, a perimeter fence was maintained. In addition, the Impact area’s perimeter (15 miles total) was fenced with concertina wire and posted with signs to prevent accidental public or military access into the area. Frequent Army live-fire training in the Impact area discouraged potential trespassers. Additionally, the range control office and military police routinely patrolled the Impact area perimeter.

**3.3 Restricted MRS Access:** The safety of the people living, working and recreating on former Fort Ord is the top priority of the installation MMRP. The Army believes that it is unacceptable if even one person is injured from MEC at the former Fort Ord, regardless of circumstances. Immediately following base closure, the installation examined MRS security to ensure appropriate measures were in place to effectively reduce the explosive threat to the community until removal actions could be completed. The Presidio of Monterey Safety Office, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and MMRP contractors were consulted on a number of issues. The following measures were completed to reduce the explosive threat to the community: conducting removal actions, installing a 4-strand barbed wire fence around the Impact area, posting warning signs and “no trespassing” signs on the barbed wire fence, security patrols and implementing a public education program. Vehicle and personnel identification requirements for operating in restricted MRS are provided at Appendix F. Procedures for routine and emergency access to restricted MRS are at Appendix G.

**3.3.1 Physical Controls:** Physical control of access to restricted MRS is accomplished by the uses of barriers between the explosive hazard and the community. Barriers include fencing, gates, and signs. In addition, physical controls include the presence of security patrols to enforce a “no trespassing” policy. As specific areas of the former Fort Ord are transferred, physical controls will need to be re-evaluated for MRS that still contain an explosive hazard and are adjacent to the local communities.

The following guidelines were developed by the USACE Ordnance safety specialist to determine when additional physical controls should be implemented.

- If a site contains high explosive MEC on the surface, the site will be fenced and posted. The signs will be posted on the fence so that at least one sign is visible to a person standing outside the fence perimeter at all locations. Examples of these sites include the impact area and MRS 16.
- If a site contains surface pyrotechnic devices or subsurface high explosive MEC, the site will have signs placed around the entire perimeter warning people of the explosive hazard. Cable gates across access roads and at obvious entry points will also be posted.

- If no MEC is discovered at a site, the site is not required to have signs and fences. If upon further investigation MEC is discovered at the site, the above guidelines will be followed.
- If measures such as patrols, fencing, and signage are determined to be ineffective in deterring trespass into a restricted area, a surface sweep for MEC may be conducted to minimize the risk to trespassers. When possible, a removal action will follow the surface sweep to minimize impacts to vegetation.

**3.3.1.1 Fencing:** Fencing provides a physical impediment to unauthorized access to an MRS. Fences do not preclude entry to an MRS, but serve as a physical barrier that the public is likely to recognize as a higher level of warning (greater than warning signs only) of the danger posed by entry. Fences were considered for use in areas where MEC is present and where public access to MEC could result in contact.

**3.3.1.1.1 Impact Area Fencing:** Current Army Regulation (AR) 385-63 requires high explosive (HE) 40 mm dud areas to be fenced. It is the only regulatory fencing requirement in the current AR for areas used for high explosives training. After the closure of the former Fort Ord, the installation staff consulted with the Safety Office on the type of fence required to eliminate the possibility of someone unknowingly wandering into the 8,000 acre Impact area. The Safety Office recommended the same type of fence that is required around mine fields: a two-strand barbed wire fence, one strand to be placed waist high and another strand to be placed ankle high. A two-strand barbed wire fence posted with warning signs and the implementation of a proactive education program was also recommended.

Based on the Safety Office recommendation and with their concurrence, the installation decided to construct a four-strand barbed-wire fence, appropriate signs, fence maintenance and implementation of a proactive education program. Subsequently, a four-strand barbed-wire fence was constructed in October 1996. The fence was constructed along the shoulder of the existing paved roads for ease of construction and maintenance. Since firing points are located at a distance from the roads, this created a buffer area between the actual range area and the barbed wire fencing. The existing concertina wire, which served as the impact area fence prior to base closure, is still intact along portions of Eucalyptus Road and General Jim Moore Blvd., 25 to 100 feet inside the barbed wire fencing. Concertina is barbed wire arranged in a series of rolled loops that make it difficult to cross without becoming entangled in it and injured from the razor-like pieces of metal attached along the loops. This provides two layers of fencing over approximately half of the impact area's perimeter. The barbed wire fence prevents people from unknowingly entering the impact area. People that trespass into the impact area must make a conscious decision to cross the fence.

**3.3.1.1.2 Additional Impact Area Fencing – Ranges 43 through 48 and Other Restricted Areas:** Ranges 43 - 48 are considered among the most hazardous ranges identified to date and the Army's highest priority removal action. These ranges are located off Eucalyptus Road, in an easily accessible area close to residential housing and Fitch Middle School. The Army has determined that the additional site security for these

ranges is necessary until a removal action can be completed. Installation of a single layer of concertina wire directly behind the existing four-strand barbed wire fence and chain link gates in that area has been completed. The concertina wire is directly attached to the existing four-strand barbed wire fence and chain-link fence access gates to inhibit intentional trespassers from crawling under or jumping over the fence and gates. MEC removal in this area was begun in October 2003 following a prescribed burn to clear vegetation to allow workers to safely remove MEC.

**3.3.1.1.3 Fencing MRS Outside of Impact Area:** In addition, the Installation and Corps of Engineers personnel reviewed all available information on MRS outside the impact area to determine if fences were needed to reduce the explosive threat to the community. The information that was reviewed included visual inspections conducted by the Ordnance safety specialist to determine if dangerous MEC items were present on the surface of the site. A Risk Assessment Code (RAC) sheet was completed following a site walk for each inspected MRS. Risk Assessment Code sheets, sampling results and the Ordnance safety specialists' expertise were considered when determining whether a site needed to be posted and/or fenced. The installation and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers personnel considered the type and depth of MEC present, hazard severity and probability and public access to the site.

With the exception of MRS-16, it was determined that MRS outside of the Impact area did not require fences based on the type of ordnance known or suspected at the site. The perimeters of known MRS outside the impact area, where appropriate, are posted with warning signs to keep people out as deemed necessary using the above guidelines.

**3.3.1.1.4 Fence Maintenance:** The Army, Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) personnel routinely check the Impact area fence to ensure that it remains in good condition and to identify/complete needed repairs in a timely manner. The fence is maintained through an inter-service support agreement with BLM.

**3.3.1.1.5 Temporary Fencing:** It is also important to note that concertina wire fencing, four-strand barbed wire fencing and other metal fencing must be temporarily removed from areas undergoing MEC detection and removal work. It is necessary to remove the metal fencing to prevent interference with the MEC detection equipment. During these times, the Army will install appropriate temporary fencing that is compatible with the detection equipment. The temporary fencing will be posted with "no trespassing" and "warning" signs.

**3.3.1.1.6 Fencing of Transferred and/or Leased Parcel Boundaries:** Within the impact area, there are development parcels that are scheduled for future lease or transfer. The type of fencing to be installed on the Army property boundary once the development parcels have been leased or transferred will be determined on a case by case basis after



consulting with the lessee or the recipient of transferred parcels, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) as well as jurisdictional fire and safety authorities. The potential for exposure to the community as well as the type(s) of MEC remaining on the adjacent Army property will be factors utilized to determine the type of fencing required.

**3.3.1.2 Warning Signs:** Army Regulation 385-63, paragraph 2-8f. provides guidance for the posting of impact areas. Specifically, signs will be posted at 200 meter (656 feet) intervals or less, or in a way that will insure a person cannot enter the range without seeing at least one sign within a legible distance (i.e. Hilly or wooded terrain may require more signs than open or flat terrain.) In addition, Army Regulation 385-64, paragraph 8-3 c. provides guidance for posting multilingual signs around impact areas, when appropriate. Since Spanish is the predominant second language in this area, bilingual signs are also posted. These signs are the same design, color and size as the signs in English. Army Regulation 385-30, Chapter 3, provides specifications for posting DANGER signs.

Restricted MRS are posted with bilingual signs (Spanish and English) that identify the area behind the signs as a dangerous explosives area and warn people to keep out. “No Trespassing” signs have been posted around restricted MRS between the “Danger” signs. The signs have been placed at intervals of 91 meters (300 feet) or less. Unfenced MRS that may contain MEC or surface pyrotechnics are also posted with danger signs at intervals of 300 feet or less around the perimeter of the sites. Signs are also posted on all chain-link gates that access the impact area and on MRS that are actively being investigated.

Signs with general information have been installed at major entrances to the installation and access routes to BLM and backcountry property. In addition, large billboard-type (4' x 8') signs were installed around the perimeter of the impact area which contain information about the explosive area beyond the fenced Impact area and warn people not to enter. Plate 1 provides a map of locations for billboard-type signs. The BLM maintains signs that are posted around the impact area on the perimeter fence and gates.





**3.3.1.3 Gates:** Initially, a number of cable gates were installed at access points to the Impact area to allow vehicle access for emergency response and MEC contractors. All cable gates that are across access roads have been replaced with locked chain-link gates to further discourage unauthorized entry (photo right). In addition, the Army has replaced cable gates across drainage areas with four-strand barbed wire fencing. Plate 1 provides a map of the locations of the chain-link gates.



**3.3.1.4 Security Patrols:** Until Dec 2000, the former Fort Ord was designated as exclusive federal jurisdiction which meant that only federal law enforcement officers could issue citations. Recent changes allow concurrent jurisdiction with annexing municipalities.

The Presidio of Monterey Police Department located on the Ord Military Community at Gigling Road patrol the vehicle access portions of Eucalyptus Road and General Jim Moore Boulevard adjacent to the Impact area twice per twelve-hour shift for a total of four times per 24-hour day. The Del Rey Oaks Police Department patrols General Jim Moore Boulevard from Canyon Del Rey north to South Boundary Road intersection, and they provide traffic control on South Boundary Road during Laguna Seca Raceway events. The Seaside Police Department utilizes General Jim Moore Boulevard to access Seaside properties such as the schools and golf courses. Military Munitions Response Program contractors also provide an invaluable resource of “eyes and ears” during their normal work days Monday through Thursday. Trespassers caught behind the Impact area fence are cited by the jurisdictional authority and referred to the associated court. Juvenile apprehended as trespassers will be remanded appropriately.

The Fort Ord BRAC office and the Fort Ord MRS Security Program Committee will assess changes in the status of MRS throughout the environmental remediation process. If additional patrolling or access control requirements are identified, contingency operations and/or area control plans may be implemented (Appendix H).

The BLM restricts public land users to designated roads and trails and anyone trespassing past these designated roads and trails is cited in accordance with 43 CFR 8364.1. If motorized vehicles are involved, BLM may impound the vehicles. Bureau of Land Management public land users are also restricted to daylight hours, i.e., from one hour prior to sunrise until one hour after sunset.

**3.3.2 Management Controls:** Management controls include planning for appropriate follow-on action in response to the incidental discovery of a munitions item on an MRS as well as sustaining community MEC safety education and the incorporation of MEC safety information in other community relations programs. The Army will develop and submit a plan for implementation or adjustment to management controls to EPA and DTSC for consultation within 90 day of an incidental discovery of a MEC item outside restricted MRS.

Education/community relations programs are important in minimizing activities that might lead to a trespass or MEC incident in two key ways:

- They inform the public of the danger of accessing restricted MRS, and therefore lessens MEC exposures;
- They educate those who might encounter MEC to not touch or otherwise disturb it, thereby reducing the possibility of accidental detonation.

Recent management control issues include the following items of note:

- Community leaders and local schools are offered MEC safety presentations annually.
- A portable display board with inert MEC found on the former Fort Ord has been developed and for use as a community outreach tool.
- The current MMRP contractor provides MEC familiarization training to local service providers, habitat workers, and contractors.

**3.3.2.2 Management Control by Parcel Recipients:** Management control by current and future recipient or lessees of parcels on, within, or containing MRS may include required or recommended education of residents and visitors, signage, or other actions. The type of management controls recommended or required of property recipients will be determined on a case by case basis after consulting with the recipient, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control as well as jurisdictional fire and public safety authorities. The potential for exposure to MEC as well as the type(s) of MEC remaining on the adjacent Army property will be factors utilized to determine the type of management controls recommended or required of parcel recipients.

**3.3.2.3 Brochures, Pamphlets and Fact Sheets:** The most widely distributed brochure is entitled “Safety Alert” (Appendix D). The Fort Ord BRAC Community Relations Manager annually distributes this brochure to the following organizations:

- California State University Monterey Bay
- Department of Defense Center
- Rental managers of Bayview and Sunbay Properties
- Contractors
- Seaside and Marina Fire Departments
- Fort Ord Reuse Authority

- Housing Welcome Center (military families)
- Monterey County Office of Emergency Response and Preparedness Information
- Pacific Gas and Electric
- California Department of Parks and Recreation
- Marina Coast Water District
- Bureau of Land Management

A MMRP Fact Sheet is produced quarterly and distributed to interested members of the community through the Army's Community Relations Office. This publication highlights ongoing MMRP operations, documents available for public review, and planned activities.

In addition, the "Fort Ord News" (Appendix I) is a publication regularly mailed to local residents. Fifteen hundred copies of the "Fort Ord News" are also hand delivered to local schools and other institutions. This publication includes descriptions of ongoing cleanup activities and MEC safety issues.

**3.3.2.4 School Safety Program:** Since 1997, the former Fort Ord has had MEC safety program for local schools. The objective of this program is to provide school age children with the ability to:

- Recognize the visible attributes of various MEC items likely to exist on the former Fort Ord.
- Associate danger with MEC items and restricted MRS.
- Understand the actions to be taken when a possible MEC item is observed.



This program has a three-tiered approach that includes distribution of the "Safety Alert" to organizations and agencies who provide information to the local community, a one-hour MEC safety presentation for local elementary and middle schools, and distribution of the "Safety Alert" to students of local high schools. Age appropriate materials are distributed during safety presentations depicting appropriate actions for children who may discover MEC. The Army offers a one-hour MEC safety presentation to local schools and community organizations (Appendix J). The presentation may include displays, demonstrations, and/or a 12-minute video entitled, "What's Going on Behind the Signs? Unexploded Ordnance Safety at Former Fort Ord." A tally of participation in this program is recorded in the respective annual report (Appendix B). Local and interested schools are sent letters of invitation in the fall (August/September), at the beginning of the calendar year. Those schools that have not responded are then contacted in the spring (March/April) by telephone to ensure that school officials have had an opportunity to consider the invitation and to offer assistance in scheduling the program to those interested. Copies of letters sent to local schools are maintained in the

administrative record as an appendix of the associated annual MRS security report (unabridged).

In addition, occasionally the Fort Ord BRAC Community Relations Manager is requested by various community groups to conduct presentations about the Fort Ord environmental cleanup process. These presentations are utilized as opportunities to make the public aware of MEC safety. Many local organizations schedule MEC safety presentations after receiving presentations on other environmental cleanup subjects.

**3.3.2.5 Public Meetings:** “Safety Alert” brochures and the current publication of the “Fort Ord News” are made available at the Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup community involvement workshops. In addition, the Army has staffed a cleanup information booth at the Monterey County Fair since 1994 where “Safety Alert” brochures and displays on the MEC safety and the removal program are displayed. From August 2000 to the present, refrigerator magnets have been distributed that have the phone number to call in the event of a discovery of MEC. Munitions and explosives of concern safety exhibits are also displayed at the BLM Appreciation Day, California State University at Monterey Bay events, Presidio of Monterey Safety Day, and similar local public and community events.

Town hall meetings (a forum similar to homeowner’s association meetings) are conducted quarterly for the residents in military housing at the Ord Military Community (OMC). Munitions response site security issues identified during these meetings are referred to the MRS security manager for action. “Safety Alert” brochures are distributed at OMC town hall meetings.

Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup open houses are conducted semi-annually. Open houses provide an opportunity for community members to talk to cleanup staff one on one about cleanup and to take tours of the areas where cleanup activities are ongoing or have been completed. The MEC education board is on display and “Safety Alert” brochures and copies of the current publication of the “Fort Ord News” are also made available.

**3.3.2.6 Display Boards:** The BLM has kiosks and information boards that also display the “Safety Alert.” Plate 1 provides a location map for kiosks and information boards. Information boards contain the same types of information. However, they are not enclosed like the kiosks shown at the right, and the information has been laminated to protect it from the weather. In addition, BLM distributes trail maps that contain notification procedures if MEC is found (Appendix K).



**3.3.2.7 Ordnance Recognition and Safety Training:** The Army offers ordnance recognition and safety training (Appendix L) to identified contractors, service providers, resource conservation workers, and anyone involved in intrusive activities on the former

Fort Ord or property that has been transferred. A project ordnance safety specialist or BRAC safety staff personnel conduct the training. This training includes identification of MEC that might be found, the safety and notification procedures to follow if something is found, and the distribution and explanation of "Safety Alert" brochures. Ordnance recognition and safety training is required for routine access to restricted MRS.

Staff from the following organizations have received ordnance recognition and safety training:

- California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB)
- United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Monterey Project Office

Contractors

- Pacific Gas & Electric
- Pacific Bell
- BLM
- Marina Coast Water District

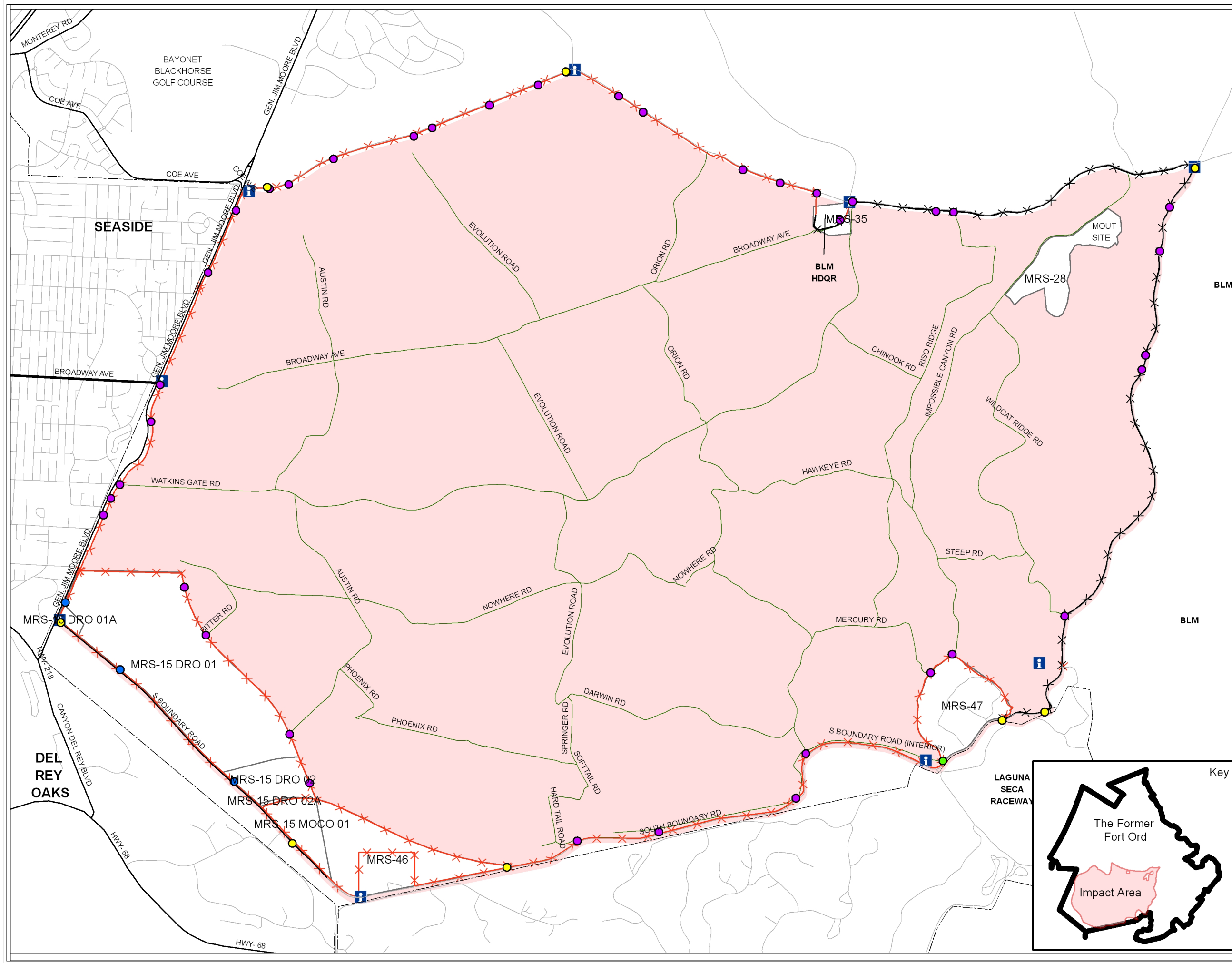
**3.3.2.8 Management Controls for Track 1 MRS:** Even though no actionable risk was identified through the remedial investigation process, in the interest of safety, reasonable and prudent precautions should be taken when intrusive or soil disturbance activities are planned and implemented on the following MRS designated Track 1 (MRS-1, MRS-5, MRS-6, MRS-13A, MRS-22, MRS 24B, D, E, MRS-27Y, MRS 39, MRS-49, MRS-59A, MRS-62, and MRS-66). These precautions include:

- Implementing personnel should attend the ordnance recognition and safety training provided by the Army to increase their awareness of, and ability to, identify MEC items.
- Implementing personnel will be instructed to contact the appropriate local law enforcement agency if a potential MEC item is encountered.
- When contacted, the local law enforcement agency will arrange a munitions response and notify the Army.
- The Army will: 1) contact future landowners requesting that they notify the Army when intrusive or soil disturbing activities will take place; 2) provide ordnance recognition and safety training and refresher training requested by those engaged in such activities; 4) summarize the success of their efforts, document and report ordnance recognition and safety training and refresher training activities (dates, number of people participating, and any munitions items found during activities) to the BCT and as part of the appropriate annual report; 5) develop a plan for appropriate follow-on actions in the event of a MEC incident; and 6) evaluate the need for future actions at the end of the activities, in coordination with the BCT. Copies of training records, follow-on action plans as well as the results of consultations and evaluations associated with these actions are maintained in the administrative record with the respective annual site security report (unabridged).

Change 3  
Levels of Site Security Plate 1



# MRS SECURITY STATUS



**Gates**

- City of DRO Gate
- Controlled Roadway Gate
- Laguna Seca Gate
- Range Gate

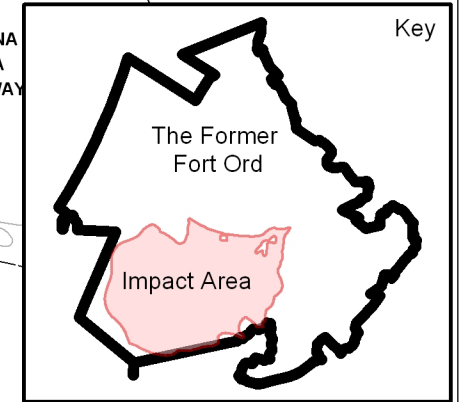
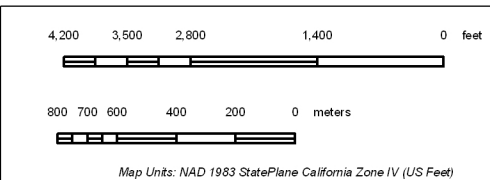
— Major Roads  
 - - - Secondary Roads  
 - - - Fort Ord Boundary

■ MEC Warning Signs

× × 4 Strand Barbed Wire  
 × × 4 Strand/Concertina Wire

— Fuel Breaks

Level A Restricted (MRS)



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

**FORMER FORT ORD  
 MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA**

PRINT DATE Jun 07, 2007 at 02:11 PM	SOURCE OF DATA Fort Ord MMRP Database
DRAWN BY Cary.A.Stiebel@usace.army.mil	SCALE 1:25,497
FILE GIS_Project\MM_Security\MM_site_security B-size.mxd	VERSION MRSSP CHG3

## Change 3 Appendix F



**IDENTIFICATION OF AUTHORIZED VEHICLES AND PERSONNEL OPERATING ON CONTROLLED ROADWAYS, AND WITHIN RESTRICTED MUNITIONS RESPONSE SITES (MRS), FORMER FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA**

1. PURPOSE

To provide security for MRS of the former Fort Ord through the identification of personnel and vehicles authorized to operate on controlled roadways and/or within restricted MRS.

2. BACKGROUND

The Impact Area and other restricted MRS on the former Fort Ord have been identified to contain Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) that present a significant hazard to vehicles and pedestrians working or traveling in those areas. A surrounding fence, and/or danger signs, and locked gates at access points identify restricted MRS on the former Fort Ord. For public safety, the entry to restricted MRS on the former Fort Ord is limited to authorized personnel. The U.S. Army is responsible for the control of access to all restricted MRS and the safety of all authorized personnel on those sites.

3. AUTHORIZATION

Only U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Ordnance Safety Specialists (OSS) and U.S. Army emergency services officials may authorize vehicles or personnel to enter a restricted MRS (Appendix G). To protect public safety, vehicular traffic on roadways surrounding the Impact Area may be controlled (Sec 3.1.1). Fuel breaks and unimproved roads within restricted MRS are restricted to law enforcement, emergency response and OSS authorized vehicles. In order to enforce these restrictions, contractors, agencies, and organizations authorized to operate within the Impact Area, other restricted MRS, or on controlled roadways must comply with the Fort Ord BRAC vehicle and personnel identification requirements. The USACE OSS may temporarily suspend these requirements for operational/safety purposes. Such suspensions will be reported to the Fort Ord BRAC Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) Security Manager.

4. IDENTIFICATION

a. AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL

(1) Access Roster and Identification

All personnel authorized to operate within restricted MRS will be identified on an access roster maintained by the BRAC MMRP Security Manager. Authorized contractors, agencies, and service managers are responsible to

provide the name and organization of all subject personnel to the BRAC MMRP Security Manager. All personnel operating within a restricted MRS must carry identification that matches the information provided on the corresponding access roster.

(2) Uniforms

Personnel authorized to operate unescorted within restricted MRS; will wear a uniform exterior garment that has been designated by their company or organization. This uniform garment must be distinguishable at 100 feet under daylight and average weather conditions. A description of designated uniforms will be provided to the BRAC MMRP Security Manager by the designating organization prior to personnel entering restricted MRS.

b. AUTHORIZED VEHICLES

Vehicles operated on controlled roadways or within restricted MRS must be operated by authorized personnel. These vehicles will be identified by a distinguishable flash, panel, or flag attached so as to be visible from either side of the vehicles at a distance of not less than 100 feet under daylight and average weather conditions. Organizations authorized to operate vehicles in restricted MRS will establish a vehicle identification system to comply with this requirement and provide a description of their vehicle identification system to the BRAC MMRP Security Manager prior to commencing vehicle operations.

c. VISITORS

(1) Personnel

Authorized and uniformed personnel may escort visitors into the restricted MRS. Visitors to restricted MRS must complete required safety orientations (Appendix G) and remain within line-of-sight of their escort at all times. Visitor personnel operating vehicles on controlled roadways must comply with vehicle identification requirements.

(2) Vehicles

Visitor vehicles that are operated on controlled roadways or in restricted MRS will be escorted in the same manner as visiting personnel or, if authorized unescorted access, be identified in accordance with their associated organization's vehicle identification system. Companies or organizations authorized to escort visitors will make temporary vehicle identification available for visitor vehicles as required.