

Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup 2008 ANNUAL REPORT

Fort Ord BRAC Office

June 2009

Now Accessible to the Public

Fort Ord Dunes State Park Officially Opens

California has a new State Park! The new Fort Ord Dunes State Park includes four miles of ocean beach in immediate proximity to Monterey and surrounding communities.

Fort Ord Dunes State Park officially opened March 3, 2009, after many years of work to clean up the dunes and get them transferred to State of California ownership. Ownership of the property was officially transferred to the State on February 24, 2009 and the park opened to vehicular traffic on March 3. The park is now accessible by car.

The State has some restrictions in place to protect park resources. Public access through the dunes will be limited to designated roads and trails. Dogs will be allowed only in paved areas. To protect endangered species, dogs and horses are not allowed on the beaches. Also, no campfires are allowed on the beaches.

The public can drive to the park from Marina via the 8th Street overpass. About 50 parking spaces are available. The park will be open to vehicles from 8 a.m. until 30 minutes after sunset. For additional information, go to www.parks.ca.gov and search for Fort Ord Dunes State Park or call the State Parks Monterey District Headquarters at (831) 649-2836.

During the era when Fort Ord was a military training facility, the Army established firing ranges on the beaches that were used for small arms training. When Fort Ord was closed, these ranges were covered with lead from bullets. In 1998, the Army excavated 163,000 cubic yards of lead-contaminated soil. The Army was



able to sift-out and recycle over 750,000 pounds of lead from this excavated soil. The remaining soil was placed in a landfill on Fort Ord. This landfill, known as the Operable Unit 2 Landfill, has a carefully designed cover to ensure that water cannot reach the waste in the landfill and that the waste remains in place.

In 2006 the Army completed a report called the Results of January 2007 Post Remediation Sampling at Site 3. This report evaluated whether

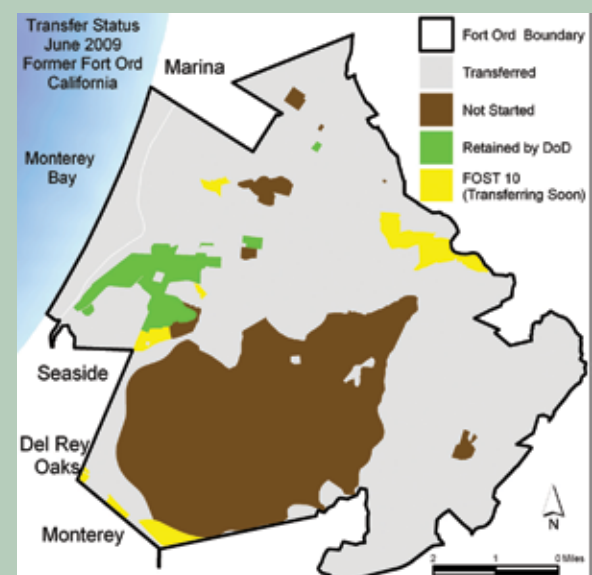
the cleanup program was successful in reducing contaminant levels on the beach property to the point that environmental health is protected. After extensive review by environmental regulators—the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control—the Army concluded that the cleanup actions are protective of both human health and the environment. Some ecological monitoring will continue, as described in the Final Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan, Non-remediated Areas, Fort Ord Dunes State Park (formerly Site 3), to ensure that the cleanup action remains sufficient. The agencies considered the fact that the land would be used as a state park when evaluating the adequacy of the cleanup.

Once the cleanup was complete, the Army transferred the property to the U.S. Department of the Interior. The Department of Interior then transferred the property at no cost to the state.

Army Prepares to Release 700 Acres More Property Transferred

On May 1, 2009 the U.S. Army transferred 3,337 acres of land on the former Fort Ord to the FORA—Fort Ord Reuse Authority. This land will be used for the veterans cemetery, housing, economic development, habitat and community services. The Army has also transferred sufficient funds (about \$97 million) for FORA to complete the cleanup of munitions on the transferred land. The FORA munitions cleanup program will be overseen

(continued on page 2)



Para obtener una copia de la reporta en Espanol, contacte (800) 852-9699.

MORE PROPERTY TRANSFERED

(continued from page 1)

by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control. For more information, go to <http://fora-esca-rp.com/index.html> or call the FORA ESCA hot-line at 831 883-3506.

The Army's next priority for land transfer is 710 acres of property (see map on page 1) to be given to Monterey County, York School, the City of Seaside, the City of Monterey, the City of Marina, Monterey Peninsula College, Monterey Salinas Transit, Marina Coast Water

District, and the City of Del Rey Oaks. This property has been cleaned up by the Army and approved for transfer by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control and California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The Army real estate team is working with these entities to complete the transfer process. The deeds are expected to be filed with Monterey County (signifying the transfer of ownership from the Army to the Fort Ord Reuse Authority) by the end of June 2009.

Want to Know More?

If you are interested in the environmental evaluation of these properties, take a look at the Finding of Suitability to Transfer Number 10 (FOST 10), available online at www.fortordcleanup.com/adminrec/ar_pdfs/AR-OTH-232H/OTH-232h.pdf or you can look at the Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer Number (FOSET) 5 at www.fortordcleanup.com/docreview/ar_pdfs/AR-OTH-232H.

Project Faced Many Challenges

Clean Up Work Completed at MRS-16

The life of a cleanup manager at Fort Ord is not always easy. There can be trials and tribulations along the way. But hard work and perseverance has won out, and the cleanup of munitions and explosives of concern on a parcel of land known as MRS-16 is complete.

MRS-16 is a former anti-tank rocket and tank obstacle training area. It was a priority clean up site due to the amount of potentially dangerous munitions and explosives remaining on the surface of the land. These could be detonated if someone walked over the land and bumped or disturbed them.

The first step in cleanup was to remove brush on the land so that clean up workers could see where they were working and didn't accidentally trigger explosive items. At MRS-16 the brush was removed with a prescribed burn in October 2006.

Actual removal of munitions and explo-

sives of concern, and other metal debris, began shortly after. First, cleanup workers completed a removal of all items that were visible on the surface. Then they went over the land with highly sophisticated metal detectors to identify the location of metal objects in the subsurface of the ground. The metal detectors can only tell that a metal object is present. These metal detectors can't distinguish between metal debris and hazardous munitions and explosives, so all metal items have to be dug up.

Work had to be halted at the beginning of May 2008. There are two protected plant species (Sand Gilia and Monterey Spineflower) on the surface of the land, and their flowering period begins during the month of May, so it was particularly important that these plants not be disturbed. The work was resumed and completed in June 2008.

Along the way there were other prob-

lems. In one area the land was covered with small metal fragments. It's hard for the metal detectors to distinguish individual items when there are thousands of small pieces of metal concentrated underground. Then, in another area, there was a subsurface electro-magnetic disturbance—determined to be naturally occurring—that made it hard to get reliable readings from the detection instruments.

These problems were resolved and the work is now complete. The environmental regulators for the Fort Ord cleanup work, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control are now reviewing the removal work on the site to determine whether the cleanup work will protect the public and allow the Bureau of Land Management to safely manage this area as a habitat reserve.



A closer look at the 2008 prescribed burn. Burn Unit 18 pictured before prescribed burn in December 2008 (left) and immediately following the burn (right).

Next Acres to Be Cleaned Up

2009 Prescribed Burn Plans Announced

Over the next eight years or more, the Army plans to complete the cleanup of 6,560 acres of land where munitions and explosives of concern are located. This is the area known as “the Impact Area,” because it was the area where most of the munitions from Fort Ord’s weapons training ranges impacted.

Before this cleanup can occur, the Army must first clear dense vegetation in order to expose the surface of the ground. This is done by conducting a prescribed burn of the vegetation in a controlled manner. Typically each prescribed burn will remove vegetation in a block of approximately 100+ acres. Before the burn, the Army will create fuel breaks—areas where the brush has been cut—around the outside of the area to help contain the fire. These fuel breaks can range from 45-200 feet wide, depending on what is necessary to make sure the burn stays within its boundaries.

The Army’s highest priorities for the prescribed burn program are: (1) to conduct the burn without injury to the fire crews and the public; (2) to contain the burn within its intended boundaries; and (3) to minimize smoke impacts.

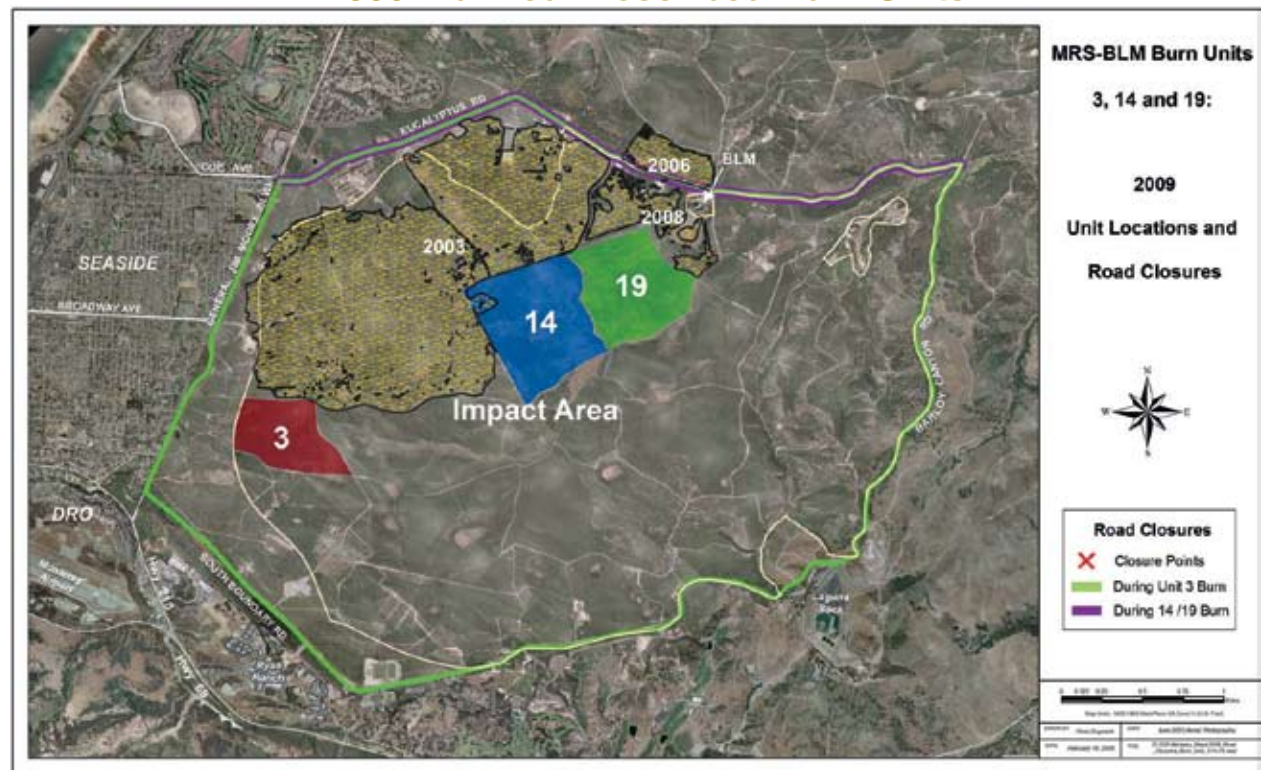
The prescribed burns will be conducted under appropriate weather conditions between July 1 and December 31 of each

year. This “burn season” is defined by the moisture in the vegetation, the germination season for plant species protected by federal and state environmental laws, and weather conditions that minimize smoke impacts on surrounding communities. During the burn season, meteorologists will conduct periodic atmospheric forecasts to identify ideal days for a prescribed burn. Ideal weather conditions include: clear skies, moderate temperatures (about 45°F to 90°F), and a few days without much wind (surface

wind less than 9 miles an hour). Other conditions, such as fuel moisture and availability of backup fire crews and equipment, will be considered.

Those who would like to receive direct notification by email or automated phone call when prescribed burns are about to occur may register on www.FortOrdCleanup.com or by calling the Fort Ord Base Realignment and Closure Office at (831) 242-7383, or toll-free 1-800-852-9699.

2009 Planned Prescribed Burn Units



Highest Concentration of Munitions and Explosives of Concern Cleaning Up the Impact Area

The area where the highest concentration of munitions and explosives of concern remains is known as the “Impact Area.” This was the area at the former Fort Ord where most of the artillery and explosives training ranges were located. The sites in this area are also referred to as “Track 3” (since the area was covered in the Track 3 Record of Decision, published in May 2008).

The Army has prepared a document called the Remedial Design/Remedial Action Work Plan that will serve as an overall guide for cleaning up the 6,500 acre area. Site specific work plans are also developed to describe detailed procedures for conducting the cleanup in specific areas.

The first step in cleaning up these sites is a prescribed burn so that cleanup workers can safely enter the sites. To facilitate manageable prescribed burn areas, the Impact Area has been subdivided into “Burn Units.” The Army will

prepare a prescribed burn plan and munitions response work plan for each Burn Unit before the work will be conducted.

So far the Army has prepared site specific work plans for Burn Units 1-5, 14, 18, 19 and 22. Prescribed burns were conducted on Burn Units 18 and 22 in December 2008. A prescribed burn planned

for Burn Unit 3 was postponed until 2009. The weather conditions that are appropriate for a prescribed burn at Burn Unit 3 are rather rare and did not occur during the 2008 burn season.

Cleaning up the impact area is a major project. It will take eight to 10 years.



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Army

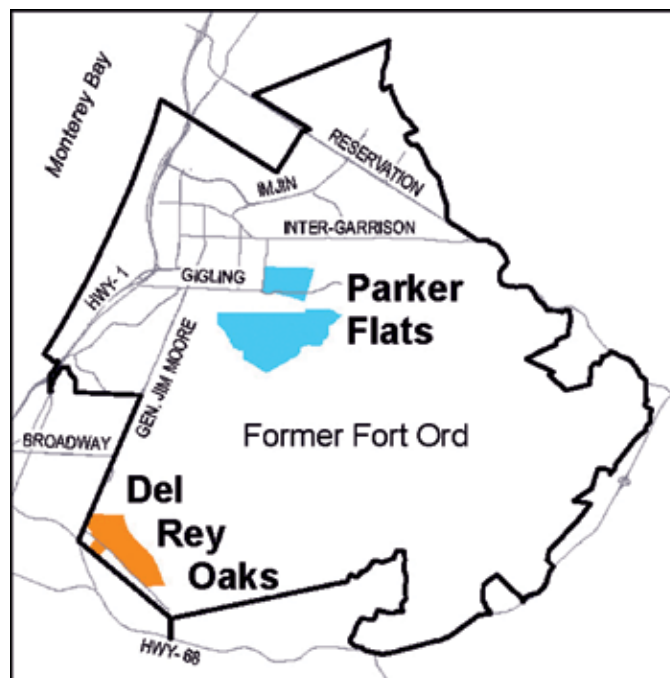
Organizations Sign Two Records of Decision

The Army announced decisions in 2008 regarding two “Track 2” sites known as the Parker Flats and Del Rey Oaks parcels (see map to right). Track 2 sites are those sites where munitions and explosives of concern were found and a clean up was completed by the Army.

All munitions and explosives of concern detected below ground surface were removed. The work also included quality control and quality assurance studies to evaluate the adequacy of the removal action. These removal actions were designed to remove munitions and explosives of concern to depths of four feet below ground surface. In addition, when anomalies (i.e., iron-bearing metallic material) were detected at depths greater than four feet below ground surface, the anomalies were investigated, and removals were conducted when munitions and explosives of concern were found. All detected munitions and explosives of concern, or MEC, were removed and destroyed.

As a result, the Army does not expect that there are any remaining munitions and explosives of concern. However, it is possible that some MEC were not detected and remain onsite. The potential for a future land user (e.g., worker, resident, or visitor) to encounter munitions and explosives of concern cannot be ruled out. Accordingly, the Army evaluated alternative plans to address the risk

Areas of Parker Flats and Del Rey Oaks Covered by the Decisions



to future land users from any munitions and explosives of concern that potentially remain on the Parker Flats and Del Rey Oaks parcels, despite the conclusion that the risk to future users is very low.

In August 2008, the Parker Flats Record of Decision was signed and in October 2008, the Del Rey Oaks Record of Decision was signed by the Army, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control. The Army decided to impose land use controls to protect

future users. In particular, the Army wants to protect against the risk of finding munitions or explosives of concern during future excavation at these sites. As a result, when these parcels are developed, construction workers will receive training in recognition of munitions and explosives of concern and personnel trained in recognition and handling of munitions and explosives of concern will oversee any construction. In addition, at the Parker Flats parcel, there will be deed restrictions to ensure the land cannot be developed for residential use without first obtaining approval from both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control. There will also be monitoring and annual reporting on activities on those sites, as well as a five-year review to ensure that the precautions that have been taken are working.

The majority of the Parker Flats site has already been transferred to the Fort Ord Reuse Authority. The Army has provided funds to FORA to cover any future costs related to maintaining appropriate controls over the property. FORA plans to turn over the Parker Flats property to other agencies for a variety of uses including a Veteran’s Cemetery.

The Del Rey Oaks property has been transferred to the City of Del Rey Oaks, which plans to develop this site.

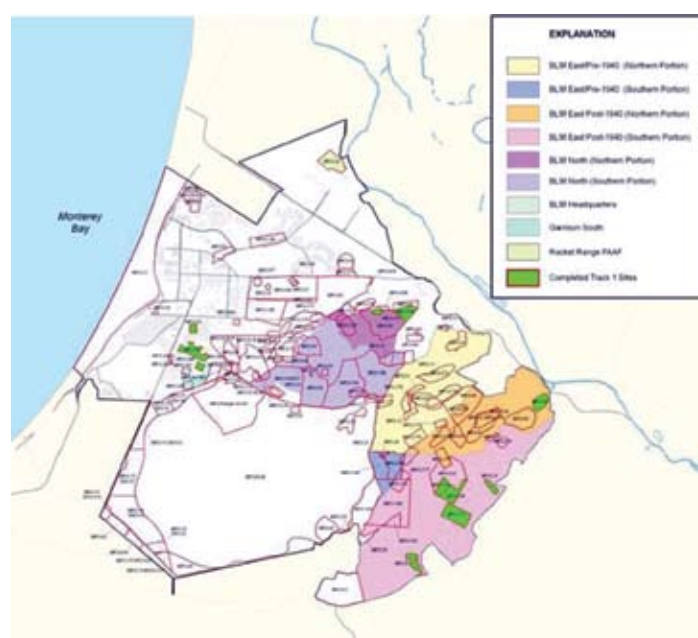
Work Plan Announced

Investigation of Remaining Areas

It takes a lot of work to do all the technical and environmental studies needed to decide what level and what kind of cleanup is needed for each site on the former Fort Ord. First of all, the former Fort Ord is big—larger than the City of San Francisco. The Army must comply with numerous environmental laws, must prepare detailed reports called Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies and provide for public input before decisions can be made. Further, all decisions are made jointly by the Army in consultation with the environmental regulators, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control for the military munitions response program.

The planning has been done in stages, starting with land where there was no historical use of weapons, on up to the firing ranges where the heaviest use of munitions and explosives occurred. The

Map of Remaining Areas



Army has prepared cleanup plans, related documentation, and issued decisions for thousands of acres so far.

Now the Army is starting on the last lap of planning. In April 2009 the Army

released a draft work plan describing how it proposes to go about evaluating what kind of cleanup is needed for the “remaining areas,” those areas not addressed by prior studies.

Much of the remaining area is now managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. They also include an area known as “Garrison South” and a former rocket range. Over 8,000 acres of land will be investigated.

The work plan summarizes what is known about these lands currently, then describes the management and technical approach that will be taken during the investigation, including a description of the technical procedures that will be used.

The work plan is available online at www.FortOrdCleanup.com, or contact the Fort Ord Administrative Record at Building 4463 Gigling Road on the former Fort Ord or phone (831) 393-1284.

Fort Ord Groundwater Update

Treatment Facilities Cleaning Up Contaminated Aquifers

There are four sites on the former Fort Ord where contaminants leaked into the ground during the years when Fort Ord was an active military training installation. These contaminants have mixed with the groundwater below the ground surface of the land. The Army is responsible for cleaning the contaminants from the groundwater.

What is groundwater? When rain falls on the land, much of the water – especially when there is sandy soil like that found in the Monterey Bay area – passes into the ground. The water continues to percolate through the soil until it hits an underground layer of clay or rock and can go no further. When this happens, water accumulates in the ground and can be pumped from the ground. Geologists refer to water stored in the ground in this way as groundwater. The soil or rock where groundwater accumulates is called an aquifer.

The Monterey Bay area has been under water many times in geologic history. Each time the sea flooded the land, a layer of clay many feet thick covered the area. As the sea retreated, layers of sand and gravel were deposited by wind and rivers. As this cycle repeated itself, fresh water from rainfall accumulated to form the aquifers we depend on today for our water supply.

At the former Fort Ord, there are several aquifers. Each aquifer is separated from the others by a layer of clay, referred to as an aquitard. The upper aquifer is called the A-aquifer. The other aquifers are named based on their depth below ground-level in the Salinas Valley.

The four sites of contamination are:

- A former fire fighting training area near the former Fritzsche Army Airfield, now called Marina Municipal Airport (Operable Unit 1),
- A landfill south of the corner of Imjin and Abrams Roads (Operable Unit 2);
- A former truck and auto maintenance facility just east of Highway 1 (Sites 2 and 12), and
- A plume north of the corner of Imjin and Abrams Roads (Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume).

The contaminated water does not pose an immediate health risk because it is located below the ground surface and does not affect drinking water supplies. However, Monterey County has an ordinance prohibiting new water supply wells in this area until cleanup is completed.

The Army has built water treatment facilities to clean up contaminated groundwater in three of the four sites, and this

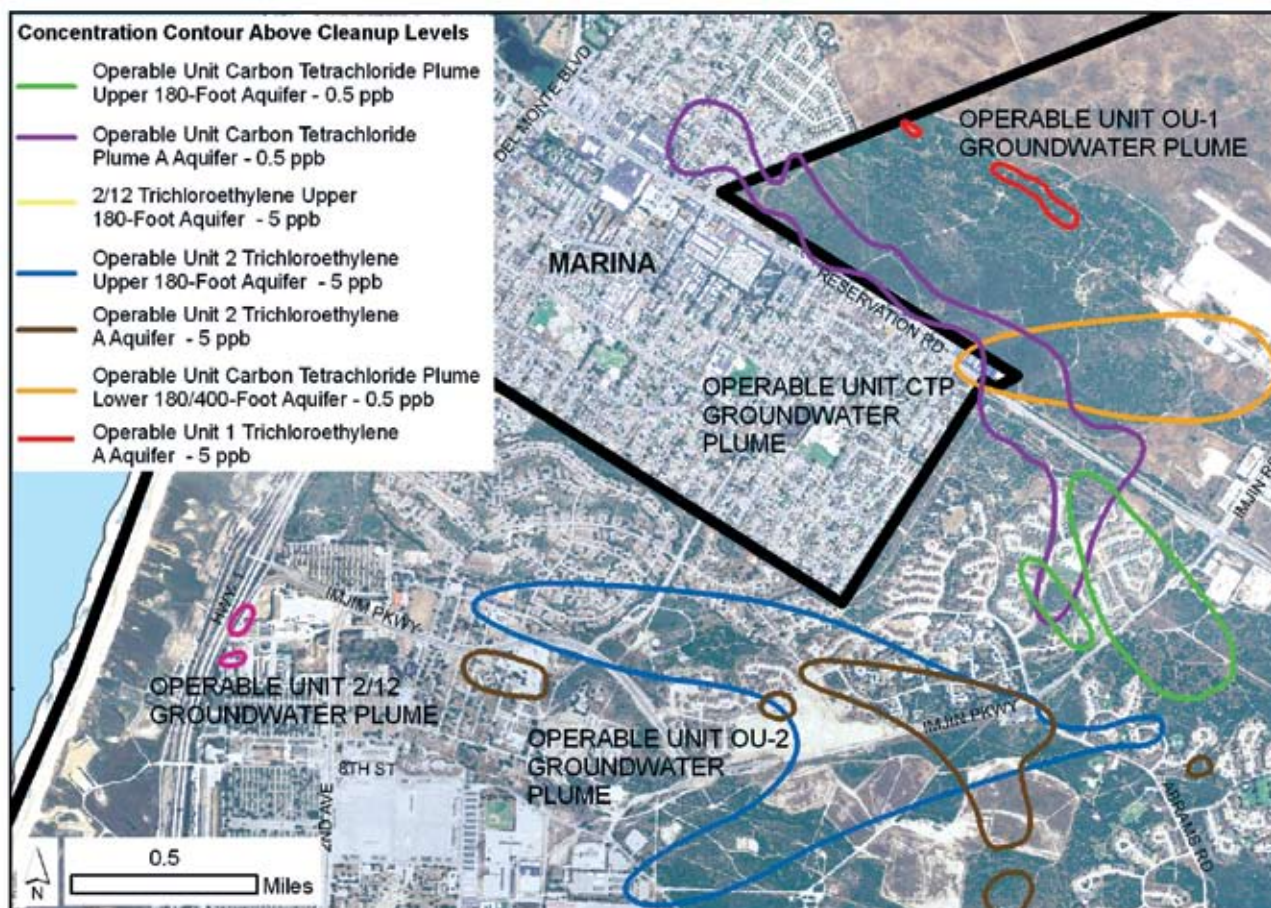
treatment is steadily reducing the contamination. The Army will treat the water until the level of contaminant is low enough to meet safe drinking water standards.

The Army announced plans for cleaning up the fourth site—the carbon tetrachloride plume—in February 2008. Cleanup work has begun. In November 2008, the Army and its contractor started construction of the bioremediation cleanup systems in the Preston and Abrams Park areas. These systems will include injection and extraction wells to place and mix lactate into the groundwater. The Army has been coordinating the work with the City of Marina to make sure the work does not have an impact on the surrounding community. The Army will complete construction of these systems over the next 12 months in the area of Preston and Abrams Park in Marina. Groundwater is contaminated with low concentrations of carbon tetrachloride—a chemical that was frequently used as a solvent and cleaning fluid—and this contamination is spreading underground in a plume.



The treatment being used in the aquifer closest to the surface (known as the “A-Aquifer”) is “in situ biodegradation.” This means contaminants will be left in the ground and destroyed in place by naturally occurring bacteria that are stimulated by the injection of lactate. Lactate is produced by fermentation of lactose and is found in sour milk. The contamination in the aquifer beneath the A-aquifer, known as the “Upper 180-foot Aquifer,” will be removed by the extraction and treatment facilities already in place for Operable Unit 2. Contamination concentrations in the third aquifer, the “Lower 180 foot Aquifer,” are very low and will be monitored to be sure it does not increase, and that it’s decreasing attenuating naturally.

Sites of Groundwater Cleanup Map



Landfill Area and Munitions and Explosives of Concerns

Environmental Protection Continues During Cleanup

Eventually, the land the Army cleans up will be turned over to other organizations, such as the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, the Fort Ord Reuse Authority, or Cal State Monterey Bay. But while cleanup continues, the Army has a caretaker role. Being the caretaker of the land means the Army continues to have responsibility for protecting natural resources, especially animal and plant species protected by federal or state endangered species laws.

This can lead to some challenging problems balancing cleanup with environmental protection. For example, if the Army digs up an area to remove old artillery shells or grenades, it also disturbs any plants growing on the surface, including protected plants. The steps the Army takes to protect rare, threatened and endangered species are spelled out in a Multispecies Habitat Management Plan issued in 1997. Additional requirements are described in the Biological Opinions issued by the U.S. Fish and

Wildlife Service (1999, 2002, 2005).

Here's a quick report on some of the impacts associated with cleanup and the steps the Army takes to protect endangered plant and animal species during the cleanup.

Munitions and Explosives of Concern

In some areas of the former Fort Ord there are lands where there are still unexploded shells and ordnance, mixed in with large quantities of metal debris. These potentially dangerous materials are known as "munitions and explosives of concern." These areas tend to be covered by Central Maritime Chaparral—a plant community that is characterized by brushy vegetation.

Before these dangerous materials can be removed, this brush needs to be removed (so cleanup workers can see what they are doing). Once the brush is removed, cleanup workers use metal detectors to identify where metal debris

is located, then dig up these areas to get at the dangerous materials. Sometimes these excavations can be very deep. When munitions and explosives of concern are found, they are typically blown up in place.

The preferred method of brush clearance is prescribed burning. This is primarily because this particular habitat—Central Maritime Chaparral—is actually rejuvenated by fire, but has difficulty recovering when cut down or mechanically cleared. In some cases, though, burning is not possible, so manual or mechanical clearing is required.

The Central Maritime Chaparral habitat supports a number of threatened or endangered animal or plant species, so even the preferred method of clean up will have some impact on these species. On the other hand, some species actually are able to expand when the land is disturbed.

The Army takes a number of steps to try to minimize the impact of the cleanup process on protected species. These actions include:

- Cleanup sites are restricted in size as much as possible
- Access roads, staging areas and other cleanup facilities are located, as much as possible, away from habitat of protected species
- Prescribed burns take place in a mosaic pattern, with undisturbed chaparral adjoining the areas being burned
- Cleanup workers receive environmental education, including training on how to identify protected species
- Vernal pools and ponds are avoided wherever possible, as they are critical habitat for several species
- Some animals, such as the California black legless lizard and the California tiger salamander, are captured whenever they are discovered during cleanup activities, and relocated to a safe nearby habitat.

Areas where cleanup has occurred will be monitored to determine recovery. Among the criteria will be the amount of vegetative cover, the mix of vegetative cover (plants that are part of the habitat management plan versus non-native species), the estimated number of protected plants, and general wildlife use. The goal is to produce vegetative cover comparable in type and amount to that which was present prior to 1992 (when the use of Fort Ord ranges stopped). Ideally, this habitat would include a mix of Central Maritime Chaparral at different stages of succession, since this provides optimal conditions for the protected species.

Vegetation transect sampling.



Biologists investigate California Tiger Salamander habitat.



U.S. Army Cleanup booth at this year's Marina Festival of the Winds

Cleanup Survey

How Are We Doing?

We want to know. Help us refine the community outreach program for the Fort Ord by participating in the 2009 Fort Ord clean up community survey.

We regularly update the Fort Ord Community Relations Plan which describes how community members can participate in decisions about the environmental clean up of the former Fort Ord. As part of the update, we incorporate recent input from community members through the Environmental Cleanup Survey and community interviews. We are very interested in learning how you would like to participate in the environmental clean up at Fort Ord. Additionally, the information we collect from the Survey and community interviews will be used to help us determine the level of community interest in this site and to design a public participation program to meet the community's information needs.

The Environmental Cleanup Survey can help the Army to identify your interest in the cleanup. By completing and returning the Survey, you can help yourself, your community, and the Army to develop better communication and understanding. There are three ways you can complete the survey:

In addition to the survey, we invite you to participate in an interview with a representative of the Army, United States Environmental Protection Agency, or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control about your interests and concerns surrounding the cleanup. If you would like to discuss your interests and concerns with a representative, please contact our office and schedule an interview for a time and a location convenient for you. Please complete and return survey by July 1, 2009.

We hope you will take the time to participate in this important effort by completing the survey or scheduling an interview. Please contact Melissa Broadston at (831) 393-1284, or e-mail at: melissa.broadston@us.army.mil for more information.

Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup Survey

Fort Ord Base Realignment and Closure Community Relations Office

Room 101, P.O. Box 5008, Monterey, CA 93944-5008

(To expand on your responses, use additional paper)

- When did you become aware of the environmental cleanup of the former Fort Ord?
- How did you first learn about the environmental cleanup of the former Fort Ord?

<input type="checkbox"/> television news	<input type="checkbox"/> newspapers news
<input type="checkbox"/> newspaper notices	<input type="checkbox"/> neighbors/friends
<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Ord newsletter	<input type="checkbox"/> other (describe):
- Is the information you currently receive about the Fort Ord cleanup:

<input type="checkbox"/> about right	<input type="checkbox"/> too much
<input type="checkbox"/> too little	<input type="checkbox"/> comments
- What type of Fort Ord cleanup activities/information interests you?

<input type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> soil
<input type="checkbox"/> unexploded ordnance	
<input type="checkbox"/> suitability of property to transfer	
<input type="checkbox"/> vegetation burning	<input type="checkbox"/> other (describe):
- How would you like to receive information about the Fort Ord cleanup?

<input type="checkbox"/> newsletter (mail)	
<input type="checkbox"/> fact sheets/document summaries (mail)	
<input type="checkbox"/> public meetings	<input type="checkbox"/> events/tours
<input type="checkbox"/> web site	<input type="checkbox"/> email notices
<input type="checkbox"/> other (describe):	
- How would you like to communicate your interests or concerns about the cleanup to the Army?

<input type="checkbox"/> Public meetings	
<input type="checkbox"/> written comments (mail)	
<input type="checkbox"/> email	
<input type="checkbox"/> telephone (800 number)	
<input type="checkbox"/> small group meetings	
<input type="checkbox"/> clubs/associations	
<input type="checkbox"/> other (describe):	
- What time and place would be most convenient for you to attend public meetings about Fort Ord cleanup subjects?
- In what language(s) would you like to receive cleanup information?
- What newspaper do you read the most?
- What library do you use the most?
- Have you visited the cleanup information repository located at: (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> CSUMB Library
<input type="checkbox"/> Monterey County Library, Seaside
<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Ord Administrative Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Building 4463, Ord Military Community
- What are your interests or concerns about the cleanup process?
- How would you like the Army to address your interests or concerns?
- Is there a person, group, or organization you think would be interested in talking to the Army about the Fort Ord cleanup process?
- Is there anything else about the cleanup you would like to share with us?
- Do you live in the Monterey Bay area?

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, how long?	
<input type="checkbox"/> 0-5 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 6-12 years
<input type="checkbox"/> 13-20 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 21 or more years

Please place my name on the mailing list to receive further information about the Fort Ord environmental cleanup.

(Choose one) I do / do not authorize the release of my name and address at the request of persons public or private.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number/e-mail : _____/_____

Return the completed survey by mail to:
 Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup Survey
 Fort Ord Base Realignment and Closure
 Attn: Community Relations Office, Room 101
 P.O. Box 5008, Monterey, CA 93944-5008

Be sure to affix the appropriate postage. Call (831) 393-1284 for more information.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND INTEREST

Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup

Community Relations Office
P.O. Box 5008
Monterey, CA 93944

PRSR STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
Monterey, CA
Permit No. 49

2008 Annual Report

Inside This Issue

New State Park	1
Property Transferred	1
Work at MRS-16	2
2009 Prescribed Burn.....	3
Impact Area Cleanup.....	3
Parker Flats/Del Rey Oaks	4
Remaining Cleanup Areas.....	4
Groundwater Update	5
Environmental Protection	6
Cleanup Survey	7

Postal Customer

How Can You Contact Us?

The Army is responsible for conducting cleanup of the former Fort Ord, but it must do so in a manner that complies with federal and state laws and under the supervision of federal and state regulatory agencies. At Fort Ord, the cleanup is supervised by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Under an agreement between the agencies, each team assigns a representative to a Base Cleanup Team (BCT). This team makes day-to-day management decisions about the cleanup program. Contacts for each of the participating agencies in Fort Ord's cleanup are listed below.

US Army Fort Ord Base Realignment and Closure

P.O. Box 5008, Monterey, CA 93944-5008
Fax: (831) 393-9188
Web site: www.FortOrdCleanup.com

Gail Youngblood

BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Phone: (831) 242-7918
Email: Gail.Youngblood@us.army.mil

Melissa Broadston

Community Relations
Phone: (831) 393-1284
Toll Free: 1-800-852-9699, press 4
Email: Melissa.Broadston@us.army.mil

US Environmental Protection Agency

75 Hawthorne St., Mail Code SFD-8-3,
San Francisco, CA 94105
Fax: (415) 947-3518
Web site: www.epa.gov

Judy Huang

Remedial Project Manager (for issues of
military munitions related to FORA/ESCA)
Phone: (415) 972-3681
Email: huang.judy@epa.gov

Lewis Mitani

Remedial Project Manager (for issues of
military munitions related to US Army)
Phone: (415) 972-3032
Email: mitani.lewis@epa.gov

Martin Hausladen, Remedial Project Manager (for all other cleanup issues)

Phone: (415) 972-3007
Email: hausladen.martin@epamail.epa.gov

Viola Cooper

Community Involvement Coordinator (for
superfund technical assistance grant issues)
Phone: (415) 972-3243
Toll Free: 1-800-231-3075
Email: cooper.viola@epa.gov

California Environmental Protection Agency/Department of Toxic Substances Control

8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826
Fax: (916) 255-3734
Web site: www.dtsc.ca.gov

Roman Racca, Remedial Project Manager (for issues of military munitions)

Phone: (916) 255-6407
Email: Rracca@dtsc.ca.gov

Franklin Mark, Remedial Project Manager (for all other cleanup issues)

Phone: (916) 255-3584
Email: FMark@dtsc.ca.gov

Joyce Whiten, Public Participation Specialist

Phone: (916) 255-6684
Email: jwhiten@dtsc.ca.gov

Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast

895 Aerovista Place, Ste 101
San Luis Obispo, California 93401-7906
Fax: (805) 788-3533 Web Site: www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast

Grant Himebaugh, Remedial Project Manager

Phone: (805) 542-4636
Email: ghimebau@waterboards.ca.gov

Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA)

Stan Cook, ESCA Program Manager (for issues
related to the Environmental Services Cooperative
Agreement (ESCA) Military Munitions Cleanup)
100 12th Street, Building 2880
Marina, CA 93933

Phone: (831) 883-3672 Fax: (831) 883-3675
Email: ESCA@fora.org
Web site: www.FORA-ESCA-RP.com