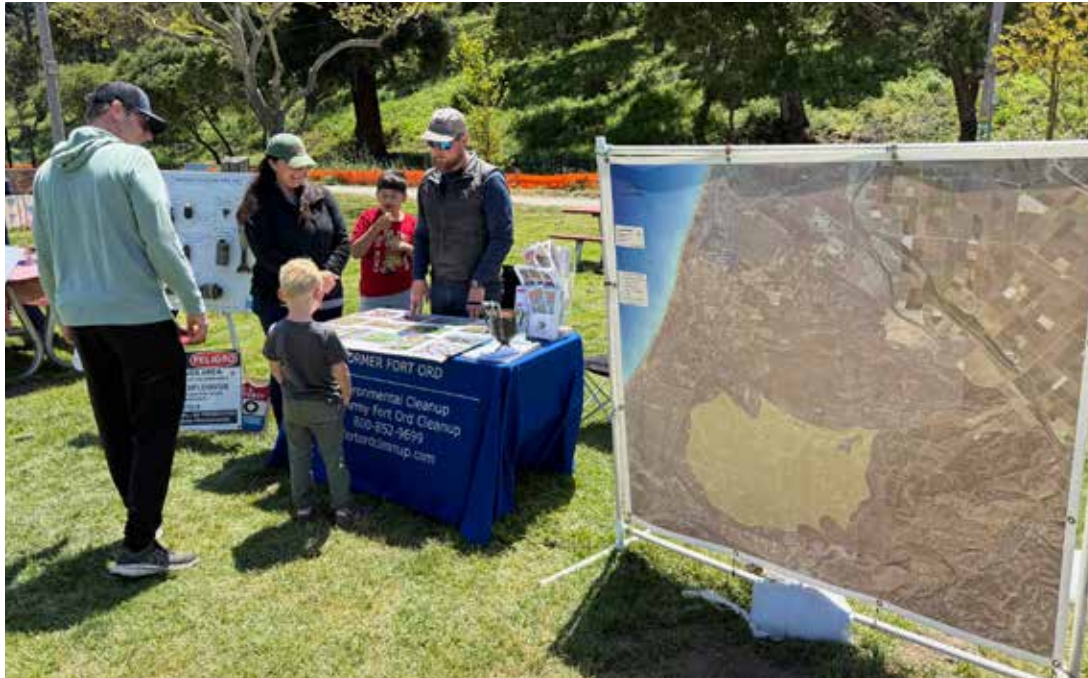


Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup Annual Report

Fort Ord BRAC Office

December 2025



2025 Del Rey Oaks Earth Day Celebration



2025 Community Involvement Workshop

The Fort Ord Cleanup Program

Fort Ord closed on September 30, 1994. It was one of the largest U.S. military bases ever closed. The closure left behind an area of land the size of San Francisco. It was also an opportunity to clean the land for civilian uses that the community envisioned.

The Army is responsible for environmental cleanup of the former Fort Ord. The goals of the environmental cleanup program are to:

1. Protect human health and the environment;
2. Promote preservation, enhancement and restoration of habitat and;
3. Transfer property for land uses determined by the community reuse plan.



2025 Guided Nature Walk

The Army manages and funds the Fort Ord cleanup program with the oversight of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region. Each year this annual report summarizes the key cleanup elements and accomplishments.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

In 2025, the Army has continued its cleanup actions at the former Fort Ord. Here are some of the highlights of the Fort Ord Cleanup Program:

- Began munitions cleanup in Unit 17 inside the fenced Impact Area Munitions Response Area
- Completed fuel breaks/containment lines in preparation for a prescribed burn of Unit A in the Northern portion of the Fort Ord National Monument in 2025
- Treated 12.619 billion gallons of groundwater at Operable Unit 2 Groundwater Treatment Plant and Sites 2/12 (October 1995 – December 2024)
- Transferred 70 acres of economic development land to the City of Seaside
- Community Involvement Mobile Workshop and Open House on July 26th included a return of the bus tour route to the Operable Unit 2 Landfill and Groundwater Treatment Plant

The Army will continue to conduct cleanup actions: groundwater cleanup, sampling, monitoring, munitions cleanup, and habitat management. Thank you all for your continued interest in the U.S. Army Fort Ord cleanup program!

PARA OBTENER UNA COPIA EN ESPAÑOL, CONTACTE: 831-393-1284
FOR A COPY OF THIS NEWSLETTER IN SPANISH, CALL: 831-393-1284

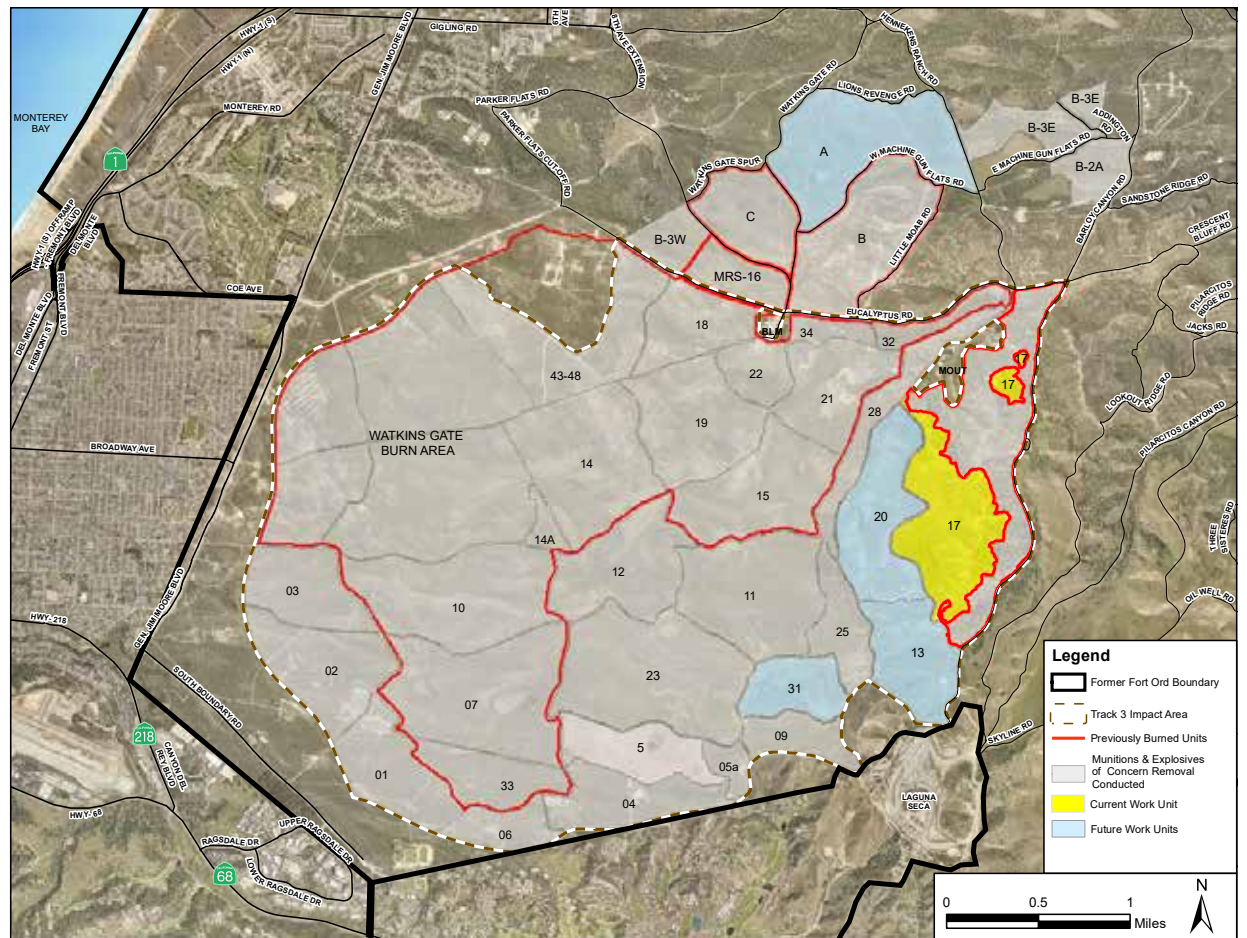
Munitions Cleanup

From 1917 until base closure in 1994, military units trained on the lands of the former Fort Ord. Types of military munitions used at Fort Ord included artillery projectiles, rockets, hand grenades, practice land mines, pyrotechnics, bombs, and demolition materials. After base closure, the Army identified areas where munitions could still remain, and began conducting investigations and removal of munitions from these areas. The results of these actions were then evaluated, and today, much of the former Fort Ord lands has been released for reuse as selected by the local community.

Since 2008, the Army has been working to clean up a large 6,500-acre area at the former Fort Ord called the Impact Area Munitions Response Area, also known as Impact Area. The selected remedy is surface removal of munitions and explosives of concern. Subsurface removal is conducted in selected areas to address specific risk or reuse needs. The designated future use of this area is habitat reserve. The munitions cleanup in the Impact Area is expected to take another 8 to 10 years of work.

In 2025, the Army began the process of munitions cleanup in Unit 17 in the eastern portion of the Impact Area. Due to difficult terrain, the Army is not required to conduct a prescribed burn in this unit. The vegetation will be cut to expose the ground surface to conduct the cleanup.

The cleanup site north of the Impact Area is called "Bureau of Land Management Area



Munitions cleanup status

B" (BLM Area B). Munitions cleanup in Unit A still needs to be conducted. The cleanup process includes a prescribed burn (see page 3). The cleanup action will support the safe use of the Fort Ord National Monument for

visitors, workers, and wildlife for years to come. For the latest information on cleanup and trail accessibility, go to FortOrdCleanup.com, select the Cleanup Programs tab, then select "BLM Area B."

Trespassers Cited and Fined — the Fenced Impact Area Munitions Response Area

On March 18, 2025, two individuals were found trespassing in the restricted Impact Area Munitions Response Area. The federal police cited them for trespassing. On August 14, 2025, three individuals with a dog were found trespassing in the restricted Impact Area and cited by the federal police.

Over the recent years, the Army's surveillance efforts have detected a number of trespassing incidents and evidence of trespassing into the restricted Impact Area. Trespassing is not only dangerous – but expensive. Citations can result in fines of hundreds of dollars and appearance in the federal court, closest of which is in San Jose, CA.

The Impact Area Munitions Response Area contains dangerous military munitions and explosives left over from soldier training that



took place before the base was closed. The Army's munitions cleanup is not yet complete. People who come in contact with these items risk serious injury or death. The Impact Area Munitions Response Area is surrounded by barbed wire fencing and posted with DANGER and No Trespassing signs. Please pay attention to the signs, obey them, and do not go in the area.

If you see a trespasser in a posted warning or danger area on the former Fort Ord, please call the Presidio of Monterey Police Department at (831) 242-7851 or 911. Your call is confidential and you might be saving someone's life.

Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA) Update

BACKGROUND: In March 2007 the Army and the Fort Ord Reuse Authority entered into an agreement (Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement or ESCA for short) resulting in the transfer of approximately 3,000 acres of Economic Development Conveyance properties and the responsibility of completing the munitions cleanup on those properties.

CURRENT STATUS: The remedial actions are complete on all of these properties. The evaluations resulted in final remedies that consist of Land Use Controls. After completing the remedial actions, these properties were transferred

to the intended recipients. The City of Seaside was designated the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement successor and as of June 2020 entered into a period of long-term Land Use Control management funded by the U.S. Army.

WHAT ARE LAND USE CONTROLS?

Land use controls required in these properties include munitions safety measures that apply to ground-disturbance activities which could result in munitions discoveries. Those activities must be planned and coordinated in advance so that appropriate munitions safety support is provided in every case. Munitions recognition and safety training is required for

people who conduct ground-disturbing or intrusive activities. You can take this 15-minute class for free at FortOrdSafety.com. The City of Seaside (as the successor) coordinates and manages the Land Use Control implementation actions with local jurisdictions and property owners. Additional land use restrictions apply to specific properties. Those restrictions are outlined in the deeds and described in the Land Use Control Implementation Plan/Operation and Maintenance Plan. If you have any questions, please call the City of Seaside ESCA Program at 831-899-6773.

Army Prepares for a Prescribed Burn in the Northern Portion of the Fort Ord National Monument

As part of the munitions cleanup program, prescribed burning is used to remove vegetation to expose the ground surface, so workers can safely locate and remove explosive ordnance. Prescribed burning is also required to encourage successful recovery of the rare, threatened, and endangered fire-dependent species. Prescribed burns also help reduce wildfire risks. The burn season is from July to December, although suitable weather conditions typically occur in the fall months.

In 2025, the Army worked to prepare for a prescribed burn in Unit A in the northern portion of the Fort Ord National Monument. The Army takes extensive precautions to ensure the prescribed burn is conducted under appropriate conditions and is contained. Those precautions include preparing a network of multiple containment lines around the unit that is to be burned.

The prescribed burn will be conducted when conditions provide for safe operations and good smoke behavior, in order to minimize impacts to local communities. Suitable weather conditions include clear skies, moderate to warm temperatures, and light winds. The federal government shutdown affected key resources necessary to conduct the prescribed burn in October. The shutdown ended on November 12, 2025 and the Army team is monitoring conditions to identify a potential burn window in 2025. If a prescribed burn does not occur in 2025, the Army will plan for a prescribed burn during the 2026 burn season.

The goals of the Army's prescribed burning are:

- To complete burn operations with no injuries
- To hold the burn within the established containment lines
- To minimize smoke impacts
- To clear vegetation to facilitate safe munitions cleanup operations
- To minimize damage to and to promote conservation of rare, threatened and endangered species

In May 2025, Army announced the intention to prepare for a prescribed burn during the 2025 burn season with community notifications and a

community information meeting in Marina, CA. In June 2025, newspaper advertisements and a press release announced the Direct Notification Program, under which registered individuals are notified in advance when a prescribed burn is considered imminent and when a prescribed burn has started. Preparation of the network of burn containment lines (fuel breaks) started in June and were completed in October. Water tanks were also placed at designated locations. For public safety, trails and roads in the vicinity of mechanical vegetation cutting activities were temporarily closed. The Army posted periodic updates on planned trail and road closures online

and at information kiosks located at popular recreational access points. The Army appreciates everyone – recreational users, property managers, and utility workers – for cooperating with those closures so that the work and temporary closures could end as quickly as possible.

Approximately 240 acres of vegetation has been cut as part of the burn containment line preparation. Depending on the locations, the fuel breaks can be as wide as 150 feet adjacent to existing roads. The vegetation cutting not only supports the planned prescribed burn operation but also will continue to offer protection against wildfires.



(Above) Previous prescribed burn. (Below) Fuel breaks near Unit A and Watkins Gate Road.



Remember the 3Rs of Munitions Safety

At the former Fort Ord, because of its history as a military base, it is possible that a military munition can be encountered. Should you suspect that you might have encountered a munition, never approach, touch, move, or disturb it. Even old munitions can detonate, causing severe injuries or death. If visiting the former Fort Ord, learn and follow the 3Rs of Explosives Safety.

1. **Recognize** – when you may have encountered a munition and that munitions are dangerous.
2. **Retreat** – do not approach, touch, move or disturb it, but carefully leave the area.
3. **Report** – call 911 and advise the police of what you saw and where you saw it.

The Army regularly provides munitions safety presentations to local schools, provides munitions recognition and safety

training to workers conducting ground intrusive activities on the former Fort Ord, and maintains a site security program, working with neighboring municipalities and law enforcement agencies. A free munitions awareness safety training is available online at FortOrdSafety.com.



Mind the Signs

Visitors who comply with posted restrictions and remain on designated trails are safe from munitions hazards.

Groundwater Cleanup

When rain falls on the ground, much of the water (especially if the soil is sandy like the soil in the Monterey Bay area) sinks into the earth. The water keeps going down through the soil until it reaches a layer of clay or rock that it can't pass through. Scientists call this layer an aquitard. When the water can't go any deeper, it starts to build up in the soil above the aquitard.

Scientists call water that is stored underground, groundwater, and the area in the ground where this water is found is called an aquifer. Water in an aquifer can move through the soil, just like how water flows in a river, but much more slowly.

In the northern part of the former Fort Ord, there are four main aquifers that are important to the Fort Ord groundwater cleanup program. These aquifers are separated by aquitards.

The shallowest aquifer is called the A-Aquifer. It is between 60 and 100 feet deep and is not used for public drinking water. The soil in this aquifer is mostly made up of sand from old sand dunes.

The Upper 180-Foot Aquifer is deeper and was used for public water in the past, but not anymore. It has soil made up mostly of sand and some gravel.

Even deeper are the Lower 180-Foot Aquifer and the 400-Foot Aquifer. These have soil made up of gravel, sand, and some clay, and they are an important source of water for the former Fort Ord area.

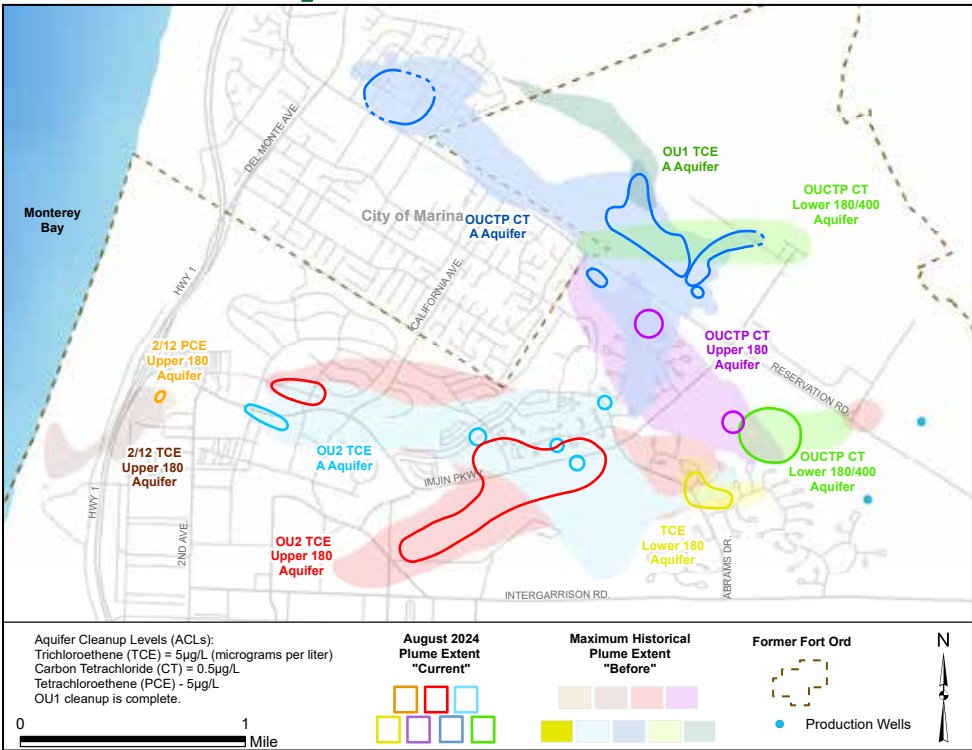
These aquifers are named based on

how deep they are under the ground in the Salinas Valley, which is to the east.

When Fort Ord was an active Army base, it was like a small city. It had facilities like car maintenance shops, fire stations, and a landfill. Because of these activities, four areas at the former Fort Ord were found to have groundwater contamination. But since the cleanup started, the contamination in the groundwater has been reduced significantly.

Operable Unit 1 — Cleanup of this groundwater contamination area was completed in 2014. In 2019, it was officially closed with approval from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region.

Operable Unit 2 — A landfill located south of where Imjin Parkway and Abrams Road meet was one of the places that caused groundwater contamination. The Army stopped accepting waste (trash) in the landfill in 1987. A special cover was placed over the landfill to keep rainwater from soaking through the waste materials and carrying contamination down to the groundwater. A landfill gas extraction and treatment system was also installed to remove methane gas and contaminants from inside the landfill. In 1995, the Army started pumping contaminated groundwater from the A-Aquifer and the Upper 180-Foot Aquifer and began cleaning



Map of historical plume extent vs. current plume extent

it with granular activated carbon, similar to the water filter systems used in homes. Since then, the extent of the groundwater contamination (called a “plume”) has become much smaller. In 2018, a new groundwater treatment plant began operating to speed up the cleanup.

Sites 2/12 — Where “The Dunes on Monterey Bay” shopping center is now (south of Imjin Parkway and east of Highway 1) used to be the location of an Army maintenance facility. Improperly disposed solvents and petroleum products caused groundwater and soil contamination.

Contaminated soil was removed in the 1990s. In 1999, groundwater cleanup began by pumping and using granular activated carbon to remove the contaminants. To shorten the cleanup time, the Army also operates an additional treatment of contaminants in soil gas above the groundwater.

Only a small amount of groundwater contamination remains at this site.

Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume (OUCTP) — Groundwater north of Imjin Parkway and Abrams Road, and along Reservation Road, was contaminated by improperly disposed solvents. Carbon

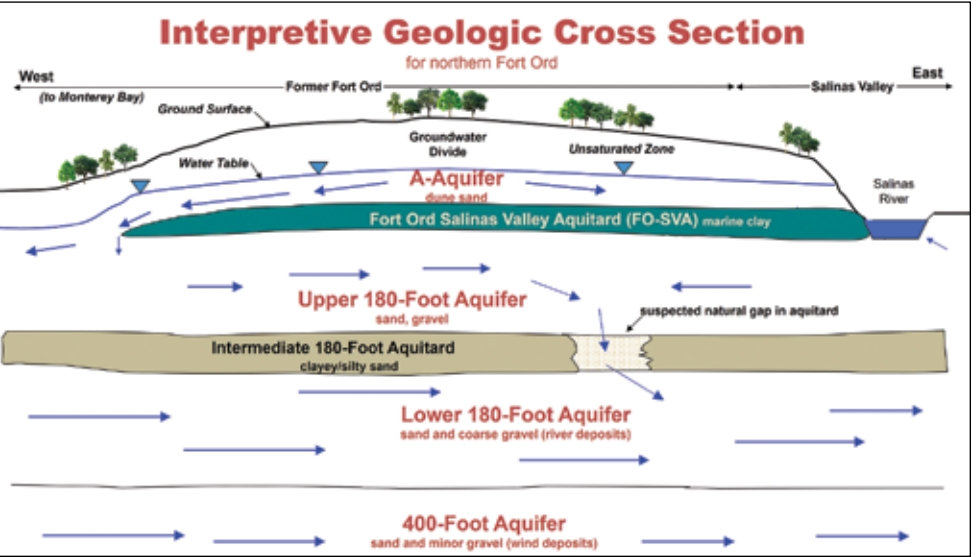
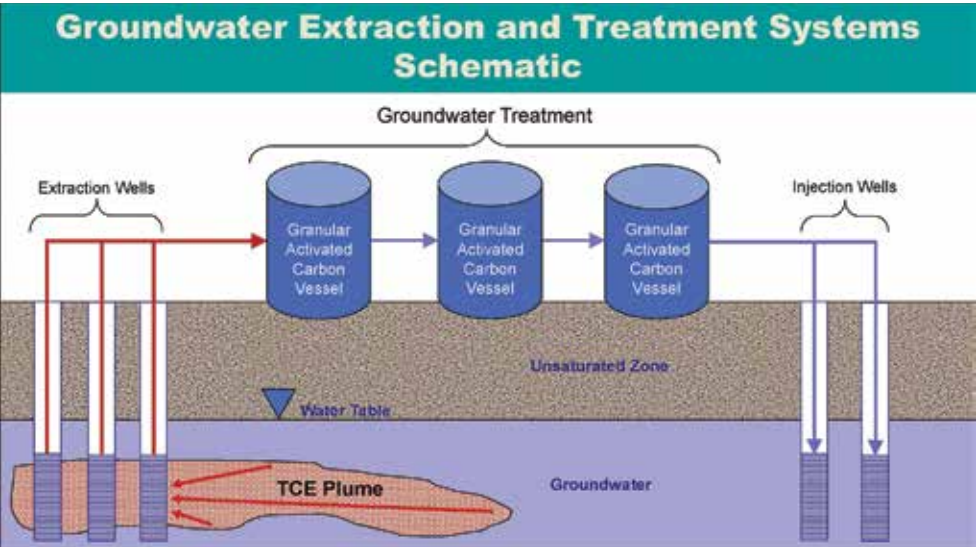
tetrachloride is the main contaminant in this area. Cleanup started in 2009 for the A-Aquifer and in 2011 for the Upper and Lower 180-Foot Aquifers.

To clean up the groundwater, different methods are being used:

- In the A-Aquifer, a method called enhanced in-situ bioremediation helps tiny natural organisms break down the pollution underground.
- In the Upper 180-Foot Aquifer, the water is pumped and cleaned using granular activated carbon.
- In the Lower 180-Foot Aquifer, the contamination is being watched carefully through a process called monitored natural attenuation.

In some areas, like Operable Unit 2, Sites 2/12, and part of the Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume (in the Upper 180-Foot Aquifer), water is pumped out of the ground using special extraction wells, cleaned with granular activated carbon, and then put back into the ground using special injection wells.

Groundwater cleanup will continue until concentrations are below Aquifer Cleanup Levels designated by the Records of Decision. The Records of Decision describe the cleanup methods and cleanup levels selected by the Army and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.



Cleanup Results as of December 31, 2024		
	Operable Unit 2 / Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume*	Sites 2/12
Treatment Started	October 1995	April 1999
Gallons Treated	10.251 billion	2.368 billion
Pounds of contaminants removed	1,000	499
Gallons of contaminants removed	78	39
Aquifers Treated	A-Aquifer and Upper 180-Foot Aquifer	Upper 180-Foot Aquifer

*The Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume remedy for the Upper 180-Foot Aquifer is connected to the Operable Unit 2 groundwater treatment plant.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of human-made chemicals that were originally developed in the late 1930s and do not occur naturally in the environment. By the 1950s, PFAS had become included in many consumer and industrial products, notably in stain and water-repellant materials such as carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) were historically the most widely used throughout the United States.

At Army installations, such as the former Fort Ord, the primary mechanism for releases of PFAS is through the historical use of aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF), a product applied during firefighting and firefighting-related training associated with fuel- or petroleum-based fires after 1972. Other known sources of environmental releases of PFAS include landfills and wastewater treatment plants that have inadvertently accepted PFAS-containing materials.

On April 10, 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS, establishing legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). The EPA set limits on how much of these chemicals can be in drinking water, measured in parts per trillion (ppt), which is like a drop of water in 20 Olympic-size swimming pools. For PFOA and PFOS, the limit is 4 ppt each. For three other PFAS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA (also known as GenX), the limit is 10 ppt each. The EPA set a special "hazard index" MCL of 1.0 when more than one PFAS is found in water. For more information, please visit the EPA's website at www.epa.gov.

The Army follows Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process for the investigation and cleanup of PFAS releases resulting from Army activities. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region provide oversight. To proactively investigate potential PFAS releases, in 2022, the Army completed a site-wide Preliminary Assessment of historical Fort Ord activities that had the potential to cause PFAS contamination in soil and groundwater at the former Fort Ord. The results were summarized in a Preliminary Assessment Narrative Report available at FortOrdCleanup.com. Based on the results of the Preliminary Assessment, the Army conducted a Site Inspection for PFAS in 2023, which included soil and groundwater sampling to confirm whether or not a release of PFAS occurred at specific sites recommended for additional investigation in the Preliminary Assessment Narrative Report. The Site Inspection recommended 5 of 7 sites for more in-depth investigation. The results are summarized in the Site Inspection Narrative Report, also available at FortOrdCleanup.com. The Army is currently working with regulatory agencies to plan for the Remedial Investigation Phase. At any point during this process, the Army could identify additional sites that require investigation.

Your Drinking Water is Safe

The Marina Coast Water District (MCWD) supplies drinking water to the City of Marina and former Fort Ord, including portions of the City of Seaside and the County of Monterey. MCWD regularly tests drinking water quality and results are reported in an annual Consumer Confidence Report found at:

https://www.mcwd.org/gsa_ccr.html

Check with your local water provider for more information regarding water quality.

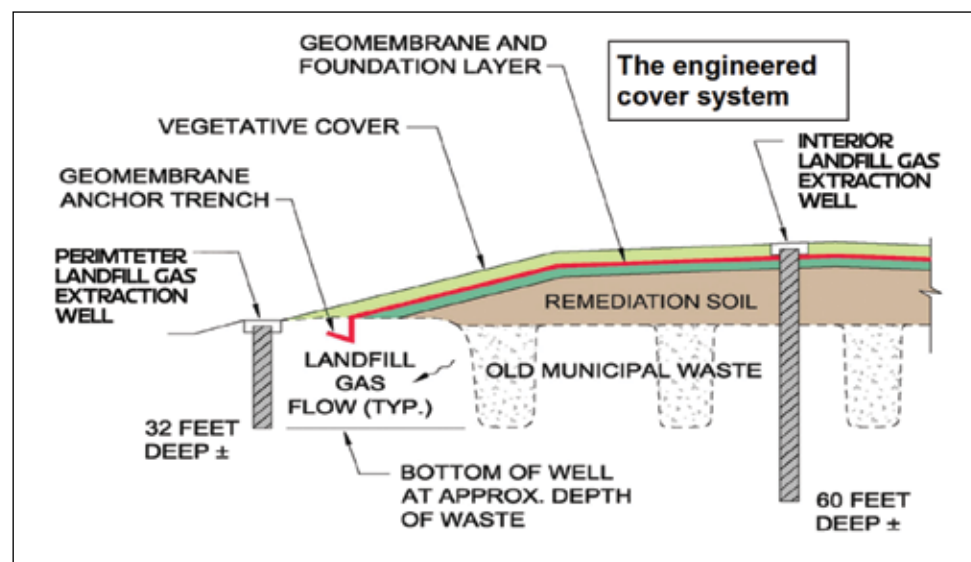
Landfill

The Army operated a landfill during the years Fort Ord served as a training base. The landfill provided waste disposal for Fort Ord's housing, offices, and support facilities, such as machine shops and motor pools. The Army stopped accepting waste from the base operations and housing into the landfill in 1987. Like many landfills from this era, Fort Ord's landfill was later found to be leaching hazardous chemicals into the groundwater beneath it. The Operable Unit 2 treatment facility (see previous article) cleans the groundwater. The landfill is now covered with a special cover to keep rainwater from soaking through the waste materials and carrying contamination down to the groundwater beneath the landfill.

As with most landfills, decay of organic waste produces gases (primarily methane and carbon dioxide). Over time, as wastes continue to decay, less methane is produced and eventually declines to near zero. While methane gas has practically no toxic effects, at levels of 5% to 15% in air, methane can be ignited and could endanger landfill

workers and nearby residents. A landfill gas extraction and treatment system prevents methane from reaching high concentrations and traveling away from the landfill. The system consists of a series of landfill gas extraction points within the landfill, and a thermal treatment unit, that destroys methane and other gases collected from under the landfill cover.

There is a maintenance program to make sure treatment systems are operating correctly and that the landfill cover system remains intact. The cover is inspected regularly by Fort Ord cleanup workers and Monterey County officials. Repairs are made to any damage to the landfill cover system caused by erosion and burrowing animals. Reducing rodent populations helps maintain the integrity of the landfill cover. To help with this task, owl boxes and raptor perches have been installed at the landfill to attract raptors and encourage the natural removal of gophers, ground squirrels, and other rodents. This has proven very effective for rodent control.



Cross Section of Landfill (without vertical expansion)

Soil Cleanup

The Army is required to clean up soil contamination that could harm the health of human beings, as well as plants and animals. Explosive compounds, metals, and hydrocarbons may be present in areas where munitions and munitions related training occurred. Several cleanup areas were identified in 2009 in the Site 39 Record of Decision Amendment and their cleanup have since been completed. Site 39 encompasses the historical

Impact Area.

As the munitions cleanup moves forward in the Impact Area Munitions Response Area, those units are evaluated for the potential of soil contamination. Three additional soil remediation areas have been identified. Soil remediation will resume after evaluating the remaining munitions cleanup units and identifying remaining soil cleanup requirements.

Habitat Management

The former Fort Ord's nearly 28,000 acres encompass some of the most unique and diverse natural lands on California's central coast. From the windswept sand dunes along Monterey Bay to the shaded creek near Highway 68, this landscape is home to a rich mix of habitats. The most widespread is central maritime chaparral, a rare plant community found almost nowhere else. Many of its plants grow only in the Monterey Bay area, and several species are protected under state and federal laws. These

lands also provide a refuge for threatened and endangered wildlife.

To safeguard these resources, the Army works with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other partners to ensure that native plants, animals, and their habitats persist after its environmental cleanup activities. The Army is legally required to restore habitat reserve areas disturbed by soil cleanup activities. By 2023, the Army completed restoration prescriptions at 18 of 19 sites, and the current emphasis is on long-term monitoring

and stewardship. This work includes removing invasive species such as jubata grass, iceplant, French broom, and acacia, as well as Monterey pine and Monterey cypress. Left unchecked, these trees can shade out and outcompete maritime chaparral species through a process of succession. In addition, resin acids from pine needles can suppress germination of native annual plants, including the federally endangered and state-threatened Monterey gilia and the federally threatened Monterey spineflower.

Special Species Spotlight – Monterey Manzanita

One of the signature plants of Fort Ord's rare maritime chaparral is the Monterey (or Toro) manzanita (*Arctostaphylos montereyensis*). This evergreen shrub is easy to spot with its smooth maroon bark, bright green leaves that feel rough to the touch, and its impressive size—it can grow more than 10 feet tall and form dense, nearly impenetrable thickets. In late winter and early spring, it produces clusters of small, urn-shaped flowers in shades of white to pink, which attract native bees and other pollinators. By summer, the flowers mature into reddish fruits that feed birds and mammals.

The former Fort Ord supports the largest population of Monterey manzanita, though it can also be found in Toro Park and in small patches on the Monterey Peninsula. Because of its limited range and shrinking habitat, the California Native Plant Society lists it



(Left) A white-pink blossoms of Monterey manzanita (*Arctostaphylos montereyensis*). (Right) A mature Monterey manzanita shrub (*Arctostaphylos montereyensis*).

as rare and moderately threatened. Major threats include habitat loss from development, invasive plants, and the long-term effects of fire suppression.

Unlike some manzanitas that resprout after fire, Monterey manzanita is an “obligate

seeder.” It depends entirely on seeds lying dormant in the soil, which germinate only when fire or another disturbance clears space and sunlight. Heat from fire may even help trigger germination. Without occasional fire, populations decline as old shrubs die, new seedlings fail to establish, and taller trees take over through succession. But too much fire can also be harmful, wiping out seedlings before they mature.

To help keep this balance, the Army actively manages Monterey manzanita habitat at Fort Ord through prescribed burns, invasive species removal, and habitat restoration. Where fire isn't possible, large manzanita plants are preserved during environmental cleanup work so they can continue producing seeds for future generations. These efforts help ensure that Monterey manzanita remains a defining feature of Fort Ord's unique maritime chaparral.

Community Outreach

In February 2025, the online Community Involvement Workshop was created. This special webpage shares the latest updates about the Fort Ord cleanup and includes pre-recorded video presentations made by the Fort Ord Cleanup technical staff. This page can be found at <https://FortOrdCleanup.com> and will be available through the launch of the next online workshop in February 2026.

On May 10th we welcomed our local community members on a Guided Nature Walk in the Impact Area. Fort Ord Cleanup staff led the walk in two groups. Community members were able to see the progress of the cleanup and habitat restoration behind the fenced-off area, and interact with the staff while at the site.

On July 26th, we hosted our in-person Community Involvement Mobile Workshop and Open House. At the Open House, community members got to hear the latest information about the cleanup from our technical team. The event featured a bus tour to the overlook point inside the restricted Impact Area, and the return of the bus tour route to the Operable Unit 2 Landfill and Groundwater Treatment Plant. Participants received on-site briefings and got their questions answered directly from the technical staff.

In addition, the Army attended various local community events with an information table. Events include various local Earth Day Celebrations and the Monterey County Fair.

If you would like to receive updates on the Fort Ord Cleanup, including future events such as these, sign-up at <http://FortOrdCleanup.com/Contact>.



(Clockwise from left) 2025 Guided Nature Walk Safety Briefing, 2025 Monterey County Fair, Seaside Earth Day Celebration, and 2025 California Wildlife Day.



2026 Key Events

February

Online Community Involvement Workshop

Focus: Groundwater and soil cleanup, landfill operation and maintenance, and Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA)

May

Guided Nature Walk Inside the Impact Area (Registration will be required.)

July

Community Involvement Mobile Workshop and Open House

Focus: Munitions response, habitat management, and ESCA

Bus tours of the former Fort Ord will be available.

Please note these events may be canceled or postponed due to unforeseen circumstances.

✂

Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup Community Survey 2025

1. When and how did you become aware of the environmental cleanup of the former Fort Ord?
2. Is the information you currently receive about the Fort Ord cleanup:

☐ about right

☐ too much

☐ too little

☐ other (please describe)
3. What type of Fort Ord cleanup activities/information interests you?

☐ groundwater

☐ soil

☐ military munitions

☐ vegetation burning

☐ property transfer

☐ Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement

☐ other (please describe)
4. Are you aware of the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement land use control program?

☐ Yes

☐ No
5. Is there a person, group, or organization you think would be interested in learning more about the Army Fort Ord cleanup process?
6. Is there anything else about the cleanup you would like to share with us?
7. Do you live in the Monterey Bay – Salinas Valley area?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, how long:

☐ 0-5 years

☐ 6-12 years

☐ 13-20 years

☐ 21 or more years

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME AND INTEREST

Please return the completed survey by mail no later than December 31, 2025, to:

Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup Community Survey 2025

Fort Ord BRAC Office, P.O. Box 5008, Monterey, CA 93944-5008

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

Save a stamp/paper and take the survey online

at www.FortOrdCleanup.com — Go to the news section. Or scan the QR code.

Para obtener una copia en Español contacte (831) 393-1284.

For English



Para Español



✂

Fort Ord Agency Contacts

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. The Fort Ord cleanup is being conducted under the Superfund or “CERCLA” cleanup process. CERCLA is an acronym for the federal law entitled the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, also known as Superfund. It encompasses cleanup of soil and groundwater that contain hazardous substances such as metals, pesticides, and other chemical contaminants common to landfills, firing ranges, and other military sites. At Fort Ord, the Superfund cleanup is supervised by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region. Each agency assigns a representative to the Base Cleanup Team. Contacts for each of the participating agencies in Fort Ord’s cleanup are listed below.

U.S. Department of the Army Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Fort Ord Field Office

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Amber Sellinger
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California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control

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Tammy Pickens
Public Participation Specialist
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Special Note: For questions related to the long-term implementation of land use controls in **Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement** sites, please contact:

Melissa Broadston
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Fort Ord
Annual Report
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