

FORA ESCA REMEDIATION PROGRAM

Community Involvement and Outreach Program Plan 2012 Update

Former Fort Ord
Monterey County, California

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Prepared for:

FORT ORD REUSE AUTHORITY

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Community Involvement and Outreach Program Plan 2012 Update

FORA ESCA Remediation Program
Former Fort Ord
Monterey County, California

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

This document minimizes the use of acronyms and abbreviations. With the exception of the following commonly used acronyms and abbreviations, all other abbreviations and acronyms have been written out in this document. For a list of commonly used acronyms that appear in ESCA Remediation Program technical documents, please see Appendix G.

Army	United States Department of the Army
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIOP	Community Involvement and Outreach Program
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESCA	Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement
FORA	Fort Ord Reuse Authority
MEC	munitions and explosives of concern
MRA	Munitions Response Area
UXO	unexploded ordnance

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GLOSSARY

Administrative Order on Consent

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

Administrative Record

Superfund/Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act requires establishment of an Administrative Record, which forms the basis for the selection of a response action. The Administrative Record should include the final documents that are a part of the decision-making process.

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

The substantive Federal and State environmental cleanup standards and other requirements that a selected remedy will meet. These requirements may vary among sites and alternatives.

Areas Covered by Environmental Services

Parcels of land with known or suspected Munitions and Explosives of Concern contamination that are part of the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement. The Areas Covered by Environmental Services are comprised of approximately 3,340 total acres generally spread across the former Fort Ord Army base within and surrounding the former inland range area (historical impact area) of which approximately 3,279 acres are identified for completion of MEC remedial and corrective actions in accordance with the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement, the Administrative Order on Consent, and the Federal Facility Agreement. The remaining acreage is associated with the Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume, which does not require completion of munitions and explosives of concern remedial and corrective actions.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)

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

Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Team (BRAC Team)

A group composed of the Department of Defense, Base Realignment and Closure Environmental Coordinator, United States Environmental Protection Agency, and state remedial project managers that coordinates fast-track cleanup at Base Realignment and Closure installations, and are the primary forum for addressing issues that affect the execution of cleanup to facilitate reuse.

Characterization

Facility or site sampling, monitoring, and analysis to determine the extent and nature of a

contaminant release. Characterization is the first step in acquiring the necessary technical information to develop, screen, analyze, and select appropriate cleanup techniques.

Cleanup

Actions taken to deal with the release or threat of release of a hazardous substance that could affect human health and/or the environment. The term “cleanup” is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms remedial action, removal action, response action, or corrective action.

Closure Plan

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

Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act of 1992

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

Community Involvement and Outreach Program (CIOP)

Fort Ord Reuse Authority’s community engagement program for the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement Remediation Program activities.

Community Involvement and Outreach Program Plan

Document that describes the Fort Ord Reuse Authority’s planned involvement and outreach activities associated with the remediation activities on the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement parcels. The Community Involvement and Outreach Program plan also serves as an addendum to the United States Department of the Army’s Community Relations Plan that encompasses remediation activities at the former Fort Ord.

Community Involvement Workshop

Workshops held by the United States Department of the Army to inform the public on the status of their cleanup activities. During these meetings, progress of the Fort Ord Reuse Authority Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement Remediation Program, upcoming project milestones, announcement of major document review periods, and meetings to support such documents will be provided, as well as opportunities for the public to ask questions pertaining to the Fort Ord Reuse Authority Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement Remediation Program.

Community Redevelopment Plans

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

Community Relations Plan

The United States Department of the Army's plan for community relations activities at the former Fort Ord.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

A federal statute that establishes a comprehensive framework for identifying, investigating, and cleaning up releases of hazardous substances to the environment. It provides the statutory authority for cleanup of hazardous substances that could endanger public health, public welfare, or the environment. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act is commonly known as "Superfund."

Construction Support

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

Covenant Deferral Request

A letter along with a supporting information package known as a Covenant Deferral Request is assembled by the federal landholding agency, prior to transfer, to formally request deferral of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act covenant until all remediation has been accomplished. The Covenant Deferral Request is submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the State of California. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act requires that the information is: 1) of sufficient quality and quantity to support the request for deferral of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Covenant; and 2) that it provides a basis for the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the State to make their determination that the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Covenant can be deferred.

Deferral period

The period of time that the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act covenant warranting that all remedial action has been taken is deferred through the Early Transfer Authority.

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

An agency of California Environmental Protection Agency and one of three agencies working

in partnership with the Army and Fort Ord Reuse Authority to oversee the cleanup of Fort Ord.

Discarded Military Munitions

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

Early Transfers

The transfer by deed of federal property by the Department of Defense to a nonfederal entity before all remedial actions on the property have been taken. Section 120 (h)(3)(C) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act allows Federal agencies to transfer property before all necessary cleanup actions have been taken. This provision, known as Early Transfer Authority, authorizes the deferral of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act covenant when the findings required by the statute can be made and the response action assurances required by the statute are given. The governor of the state where the property is located must concur with the deferral request for property not listed on the National Priorities List. For National Priorities List property, the deferral must be provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency with the concurrence of the governor. Upon approval to defer the covenant, Department of Defense may proceed with the early transfer.

Economic Development Conveyance

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

Environmental Baseline Survey

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

Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA)

An agreement formalized in March of 2007 between the United States Department of the Army and Fort Ord Reuse Authority. The Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement governs the remediation of military munitions by the Fort Ord Reuse Authority on parcels of land at the former Fort Ord.

Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement Remediation Program Team (ESCA Remediation Program Team)

ARCADIS U.S., Inc. (formerly LFR Inc.), Weston Solutions, Inc., and Westcliffe Engineers, Inc.

Exclusion Zone

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

Feasibility Study

A step in the Superfund/Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act environmental restoration process. The objectives of the feasibility study are to identify alternatives for remediation and to select and describe a remedial action that satisfies the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements for mitigating confirmed environmental contamination. Successful completion of the feasibility study should form the basis for selecting a remedy and lead to unimpeded development of a remedial design for implementation of the selected remedial actions.

Federal Facility Agreement

A legal agreement between the Department of Defense, the State, and United States Environmental Protection Agency concerning the cleanup of sites on the National Priority List. This agreement is intended to establish roles, responsibilities, and schedules as well as to improve communications among all parties. The Federal Facility Agreement includes the statutory elements for an Interagency agreement required by Section 120 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer

The document that supports the Covenant Deferral Request and documents the United States Department of the Army's determination that property is environmentally suitable for transfer by deed before the cleanup has been completed. The Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer describes the condition of the property and its intended use. The Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer also identifies any applicable restrictions on future use and provides for a warranty to be given after the cleanup is complete as well as a statement of the notice, covenant, and access requirements under Superfund/Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

Finding of Suitability to Lease

The document that memorializes the determination that property can be leased, even while cleanup is under way. The Finding of Suitability to Lease also identifies any applicable restrictions that must accompany the lease and provides a statement of notice and access requirements under Superfund/Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and other lease restrictions, as appropriate.

Finding of Suitability to Transfer

The document that memorializes the determination that property is environmentally suitable for transfer by deed for an intended use. The Finding of Suitability to Transfer also identifies any applicable restrictions on future use and provides a statement of the notice, covenant, and access requirements under Superfund/Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA)

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

Hazardous Waste

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

Informal Community Workshop

Workshops held by the Fort Ord Reuse Authority to provide the public opportunities to learn about and ask questions regarding the Fort Ord Reuse Authority's clean up. During these meetings, progress of the Fort Ord Reuse Authority Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement Remediation Program, upcoming project milestones, announcement of major document review periods, and meetings to support such documents will be provided, as well as opportunities for the public to ask questions pertaining to the Fort Ord Reuse Authority Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement Remediation Program.

Information Repositories

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

Installation Restoration Program

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

Land Reuse Plan

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

Local Redevelopment Authority

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

Long-Term Management

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

Military Munitions

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

Military Munitions Response Program

Department of Defense-established program that manages the environmental, health, and safety issues presented by munitions and explosives of concern.

Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC)

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

Munitions Debris

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

Munitions Response Area (MRA)

Any area on a defense site that is known or suspected to contain unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituents. Examples include former ranges and munitions burial areas. A munitions response area is comprised of one or more munitions response sites.

Munitions Response Site

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

National Contingency Plan

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

National Priorities List

The National Priorities List is the list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States and its territories. The National Priorities List is intended primarily to guide the United States Environmental Protection Agency in determining which sites warrant further investigation.

No Further Action

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

Ordnance and Explosives

An obsolete term meaning munitions and explosives of concern (see definition for munitions and explosives of concern above).

Preliminary Assessment

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

Proposed Plan

A plan that identifies the preferred alternative for a site cleanup, and is made available to the public for comment.

Record of Decision

A Record of Decision is the document used to record the remedial action decision under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. The Record of Decision will be maintained in the project Administrative Record and project file.

Regional Water Quality Control Board

An agency of California Environmental Protection Agency and one of three agencies working in partnership with the Army and For Ord Reuse Authority to oversee the cleanup of Fort Ord.

Remedial Action

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

Remedial Design

Superfund/Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act phase during which construction parameters and equipment specifications for a selected cleanup technology are defined on the basis of the unique characteristics of the site.

Remedial Investigation

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

Remedial Project Manager

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

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

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

Site Inspection

A Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process for acquiring the necessary data for confirming the existence of environmental contamination at identified potential sites and for assessing the associated potential risks to human health, human welfare, and the environment. The data collected at each site must be sufficient to support the decision to either continue with a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, or to remove the site from further investigation.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act on October 17, 1986. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act reflected the United States Environmental Protection Agency's experience in administering the complex Superfund program during its first six years and made several important changes and additions to the program.

Technical Review Committee

A group of technical experts that is responsible for reviewing technical reports and data for a site. A Technical Review Committee is established at installations for the purpose of reviewing and commenting on actions and proposed actions concerning releases or threatened releases at the installation. The Technical Review Committee consists of at least one representative from the installation, a representative of the United States Environmental

Protection Agency, appropriate state and local authorities, and a public representative of the involved community.

Technical Specifications and Requirement Statement

Document prepared by the United States Department of the Army identifying the general specifications to be conducted by the Fort Ord Reuse Authority under the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement Remediation Program. This includes providing environmental services for the identification, characterization, and removal of munitions, addressing environmental scheduling and regulatory issues, and assuming liability and responsibility for regulatory closure of the applicable portions of the former Fort Ord, identified as Areas Covered by Environmental Services.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

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

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

One of three agencies working in partnership with the United States Department of the Army and the Fort Ord Reuse Authority to oversee the cleanup of Fort Ord.

Unexploded Ordnance Technicians

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

The community will have the opportunity to provide official comments on specific program documents as required under EPA's Superfund guidance. FORA will coordinate with

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

FORA is responsible for the investigation and remediation of military munitions (often referred to as UXO or MEC) suspected to exist on approximately 3,279 acres within nine Munitions Response Areas (MRAs) at the former Fort Ord (Figure 1).

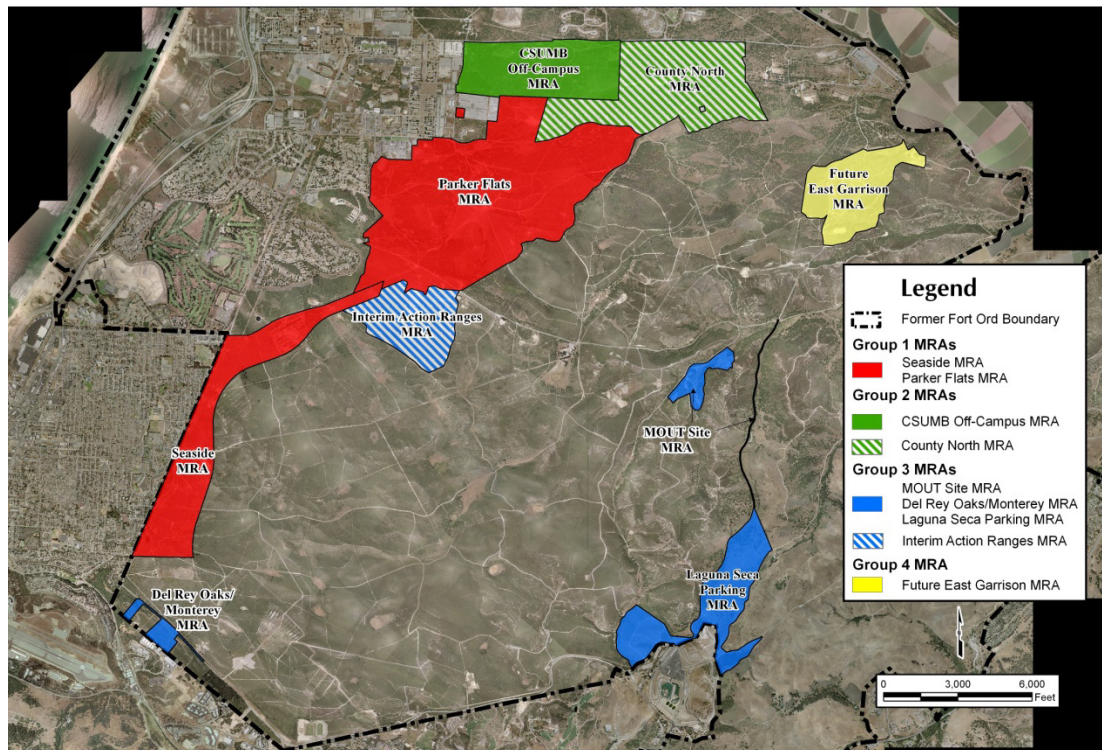


Figure 1. The nine MRAs at the former Fort Ord are separated into four groups. These groupings define similar pathways to achieve regulatory closure.

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

The implementation for community involvement activities for the ESCA Remediation Program is the responsibility of FORA. This CIOP plan describes FORA's community engagement program for the ESCA activities. The CIOP plan is also an addendum to the Army's former Fort Ord Community Relations Plan. The Army's Community Relations Plan was updated in 2006 and serves as the overarching plan for community involvement for the former Fort Ord. The Community Relations Plan is available to the public and can be downloaded from: www.fortordcleanup.com. FORA will work with the Army to coordinate fieldwork, document schedules, and community involvement activities in support of the environmental cleanup program at the former Fort Ord.

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

Document Organization

This document is organized as follows:

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

Points of Contact

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

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

Messages may be left after hours on voice mail or by sending email to esca@fora.org.

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

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1.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND OUTREACH PROGRAM PLAN OVERVIEW

1.1 Community Involvement and Outreach Program Plan Goals and Objectives

FORA's community involvement vision highlights community responsiveness. The CIOP will evolve with the progress of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program. This document defines the CIOP and the process FORA will use to engage stakeholders.

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

The following are CIOP goals:

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

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

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

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

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



Figure 2. ACCORD Principles

1.2 FORA Community Involvement Principles and Strategy: ACCORD

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

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

1. **Acknowledgement** of diverse views and voices, remaining sensitive to public concerns.
 - Adapting to community concerns, information needs, and communication methods of the community by assessing and adjusting the CIOP.
 - Integrating community issues with the evolution of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.
 - Gauging and responding through communication and education.
2. **Communication** with the community and stakeholders to address community issues.
 - Schedule ESCA Informal Community Workshops updating community members on the progress of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program and answering community members' questions.
 - Coordinate and participate in Army Community Involvement Workshops and Technical Review Committee meetings updating FORA ESCA Remediation Program activities.
 - Provide opportunities for public comment on major project documents such as Feasibility Studies and Proposed Plans.
 - Work with DTSC, EPA, and the local community to develop information fact sheets to benefit community awareness, understanding, and education.
 - Send fact sheets, newsletters, and relevant documents to electronic/postal lists.
 - Post material concerning the munitions remedial activities on the FORA ESCA parcels to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website at www.fora-esca-rp.com.
 - Inform the public about meetings, events, document review, and public access via Facebook and Twitter.
 - Use of local media outlets and organizations to inform the public about upcoming events, documents for review, and other community-related events and activities.
 - Speak to local community groups, businesses, schools, recreational clubs, and other civic organizations about the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.
 - Coordinate with the Army to provide periodic site tours and open house events highlighting the FORA ESCA munitions remedial efforts.

Section 1 – Community Involvement and Outreach Program
Plan Overview

3. **Comprehensive** outreach to educate the public on detailed remediation efforts and information about opportunities for public input.
 - Develop and distribute newsletters and fact sheets to community organizations, individuals, local schools, and local governmental and civic groups.
 - Work with community members to identify ways to engage the public and expand the stakeholder base for the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.
 - Distribute materials to local media such as meeting and public comment notices, availability of documents for review and comment, and articles and interviews on the munitions remedial process.
 - Provide the community an opportunity to learn more about the ESCA Remediation Program at FORA's Community Information Center.
4. **Opportunity** for the community to participate, be heard, and review and comment on documents developed and produced during the course of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.
 - Publicize document availability for public review and the location of the Information Repositories. The availability of documents will be announced prior to the start of the required review period to allow sufficient time for review and comment.
 - Conduct public sessions where documents can be discussed and questions can be answered.
 - Address comments and concerns from the public and regulatory agencies at FORA ESCA Remediation Program Informal Community Workshops, Army Community Involvement Workshops, Army Technical Review Committee meetings, and other public meetings and events.
 - Explain technically complex documents such as feasibility studies, data, or other important issues in public meetings.
5. **Responsive** to personal communication, inquiries, and comments about concerns and issues relating to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.
 - Accessible to the public through a dedicated phone line for the public to receive program updates and leave questions.
 - A website to provide FORA ESCA Remediation Program fact sheets, meeting minutes, and informational updates that can be downloaded at www.fora-esca-rp.com.
 - Provide written responses to written comments made by the public and regulators.
 - Coordinate with the Army, local governments, and regulatory agencies in their corresponding public meetings and other community activities.

- Available to speak to local community groups and business, civic, and governmental organizations about the FORA ESCA munitions remedial progress.
 - Respond to all inquiries for information on specifics of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.
6. **Dedicated** to implementing a comprehensive, collaborative, and responsive CIOP.
- Regularly report to stakeholders and political leadership about the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.
 - Frequently review program goals and ACCORD principles.
 - Be open to ways to expand the outreach and engagement process within the ESCA contract limits.

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

1.3 Challenges in Designing a Responsive CIOP

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

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

At the conclusion of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program, FORA will be able to transfer lands to various local and regional jurisdictions that can be safely developed according to the

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

FORA Base Reuse Plan. Throughout this process, FORA will update the community and interested parties on the progress of munitions remediation and land transfer. Most importantly, FORA will solicit feedback from the community and stakeholders on major regulatory documents and programmatic milestones, and will address questions regarding the remedial activities. The methods for communicating opportunities for involvement are provided in this document. In addition, the community and stakeholders are encouraged to talk with FORA and the ESCA Remediation Program Team about the community involvement process and suggest ways to improve.

Inevitably, during the remediation process, differences of opinions will emerge regarding cleanup approaches, prioritization, and other relevant issues. FORA and the ESCA Remediation Program Team will make every effort to communicate information and address stakeholder concerns and views. In addition, FORA and the ESCA Remediation Program Team must comply with all federal, state, and local environmental laws.

2.0 FORT ORD AND COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

2.1 Background

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

2.2 Installation History

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

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

2.3 Environmental Cleanup Programs and Authorities at Former Fort Ord

2.3.1 Environmental Cleanup Program Under the United States Army

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

The Federal Facility A formalized the Army's requirements for protecting human health and the environment by remediating contamination, including MEC, present at the former Fort

Section 2 – Fort Ord and Community Overview

Ord. In accordance with the Federal Facility Agreement, the EPA is the lead regulatory agency for the cleanup, and the DTSC and Regional Water Quality Control Board are supporting agencies.

In accordance with EPA policy regarding the cleanup of Superfund sites, a Technical Review Committee was established at the former Fort Ord in 1991. Per United States Department of Defense policy regarding the cleanup of federal facilities, the Technical Review Committee transitioned into a Restoration Advisory Board in December of 1994. The Technical Review Committee was reestablished in 1998 when it was determined that the Restoration Advisory Board was found to be ineffective and not satisfactorily fulfilling its function as a forum for community members, agencies, and local organizations to participate in the cleanup decision-making process. Numerous and extensive attempts were made to help the Restoration Advisory Board fulfill its important mission. These attempts proved unsuccessful and after consultation between the Army, EPA, DTSC, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Restoration Advisory Board was disbanded in May of 1999. Further information on the history of the Restoration Advisory Board can be found in the Army's Community Relations Plan (www.fortordcleanup.com). The Army maintains an extensive community outreach program to keep the public informed about cleanup activities at the former Fort Ord and provide opportunities for the public to participate in decisions before they are made.

For more detail on the Army's environmental cleanup program at the former Fort Ord, please visit their cleanup website at www.fortordcleanup.com.

2.3.2 Early Transfer of Property and Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement

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

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

On March 31, 2007, the Army and FORA entered into an ESCA thereby allowing the Army to transfer land to FORA as an Economic Development Conveyance. In accordance with the ESCA, FORA is responsible for addressing all response actions for the property except for those responsibilities retained by the Army. Lastly, the ESCA allowed the Army to provide dedicated funding for munitions remediation on these specific parcels of land.

2.3.3 FORA ESCA Remediation Program

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

2.4 Site Overview

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

The Areas Covered by Environmental Services are comprised of approximately 3,340 total acres of land that are generally spread across the former Fort Ord Army base within and surrounding the former inland range area (historical impact area) of which approximately 3,279 acres are identified for completion of MEC remedial and corrective actions. The remaining acreage is associated with the Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume, which does not require completion of MEC remedial and corrective actions. Nine areas with known or suspected MEC contamination have been identified within the boundaries of the Areas Covered by Environmental Services. These nine MRAs have been placed in four groups as follows:

- **Group 1**
 - Seaside MRA
 - Parker Flats MRA
- **Group 2**
 - California State University Monterey Bay Off-Campus MRA
 - County North MRA
- **Group 3**
 - Interim Action Ranges MRA
 - Military Operations in Urban Terrain Site MRA
 - Laguna Seca Parking MRA
 - Del Rey Oaks/Monterey MRA
- **Group 4**

- Future East Garrison MRA

The Interim Action Ranges MRA has been removed from the Group 3 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study report for further evaluation as agreed upon by FORA, the EPA, DTSC, and the Army. The Interim Action Ranges MRA will be presented in a separate Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study report.

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

2.5 Community Overview

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

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

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

2.5.1 On Base Residents and Surrounding Communities

The former Fort Ord is bordered by the cities of Marina, Sand City, Seaside, and Del Rey Oaks, with a collective population of 54,701¹. Bordering the former Fort Ord to the south and southeast are the following: Ryan Ranch Business Park, Laguna Seca Golf Ranch, Laguna Seca Recreation Area, and the residential areas of Laguna Seca Estates, Toro Park Estates, and Serra Village. Residential areas including Hidden Hills, Corral de Tierra, and San Benancio occupy canyons and ridges to the south of the former base.

Other cities in the area include Salinas (population 150,441), Monterey (population 27,810), and Pacific Grove (population 15,041). The total population of Monterey County is 415,057. According to the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, Monterey County will continue to experience population growth. Over the next thirty years, 115,305 additional

¹ September 2010 U.S. Census Bureau information

residents are expected in Monterey County, reflecting an annual average growth of 3,844 people. Additional demographic information for Monterey County and the adjacent communities of Seaside, Marina, Del Rey Oaks, Salinas, and Monterey such as race, education levels, income/poverty level, and ages are provided in the 2010 Census.

The community is composed of individuals representing a variety of economic and ethnic groups. Local communities include populations of Black or African Americans (3.7%), Hispanics (56.1%), White (32.4%), Asian (6.9%), American Indian and Alaska Native (2.7%), and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders (0.6%). Some of the organizations and groups that represent these populations include the following:

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

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

- Interim, Mid-Peninsula Housing;
- Shelter Outreach Plus;
- Veteran's Transition Center; and
- Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network.

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

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

- California State University Monterey Bay, which occupies approximately 583 buildings and has approximately 670 employees and approximately 4,000 students. California State University Monterey Bay student/staff and Department of Defense employee housing is located in the north-central section of the former base;
- Other educational institutions including Monterey College of Law, Golden Gate University, Monterey Peninsula Unified School District, and University of California have classrooms/offices and operate with approximately 1,240 faculty, staff, and students;
- Approximately 4,500 military personnel and their families occupy residences;

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- Several nonprofit activities including Shelter Plus, Goodwill Industries, Children’s Services International, and American Youth Hostel have offices and approximately 120 operators, employees, and clients;
- Several Army and Department of Defense offices with approximately 550 employees;
- Various housing entities including the Veterans Transition Center, FORA, Marina, and Interim Inc. provide approximately 580 affordable units;
- Two commercially operated residential complexes (Sun Bay Apartments and Bay View Trailer Park) occupied by approximately 1,000 residents;
- The Seaside Highlands development of 380 homes (completed in 2005);
- The City of Marina is in the process of redeveloping several areas that have already been transferred: (1) the 247-acre Marina Heights Development is a construction project of more than 1,242 housing units; (2) the 405-acre Dunes project offers 1,237 homes in addition to retail and office space; and (3) the 190-acre Cypress Knolls project is a planned senior community;
- Monterey County is developing the East Garrison Area, which will provide residential housing, commercial space, and community infrastructure;
- In April 2012, 14,651 acres of the former Fort Ord were designated as The Fort Ord National Monument. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management has received approximately 7,200 acres to date (the Army will transfer the remaining acres upon completion of remedial activities), located in the eastern half of the former Fort Ord; the Bureau of Land Management maintains the land and makes it available to the public for hiking, biking, horseback riding, and light recreation; and
- The Monterey Peninsula Unified School District holds more than 100 acres and operates four schools with an enrollment of more than 1,000 students in the vicinity of the former Fort Ord. Seaside Middle School and Marshall Elementary, operated by the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District, Chartwell School, and Cypress Charter School are all located on the former Fort Ord. Other schools, such as Manzanita Elementary School, Monterey Bay Christian School, Toro Park School, Martin Luther King Middle School, York School, and Seaside High School are located just outside the border of the former Fort Ord.

2.5.2 Elected Officials and Public Agencies

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

2.5.3 Natural Resource Trustees

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

Trustees often have information and technical expertise about the biological effects of hazardous substances as well as the location of sensitive species and habitats that can assist in the characterization of the nature and extent of site-related contamination and impacts. Coordination at the investigation and planning stages provides the Trustees early access to information they need to assess injury to natural resources. This assists Trustees in making early decisions about whether restoration is needed in light of the response actions and should generally result in more efficient settlement negotiations and an opportunity to address all liabilities at the site simultaneously.

2.5.4 Environmental and Special Interest Groups

Environmental interest groups and environmental justice stakeholders in the area include, but may not be limited to, the Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network, Fort Ord Community Advisory Group, the Sierra Club, Native Plant Society, and Nature Conservancy. Special interest groups in the area include, but may not be limited to, the Fort Ord Users Group, Fort Ord Recreation Trails Friends, Keep Fort Ord Wild, Veterans Wild Fort Ord, Monterey Off Road Cycling Association, Veterans Cemetery Citizens Advisory Committee, League of Women Voters, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Marina in Motion, League of United Latin American Citizens, the Fort Ord Alumni Association, the Monterey Bay Toxics Project, and others. Details on a few of the local groups are presented below.

Fort Ord Users Group

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

Fort Ord Community Advisory Group

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

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

More information about the Fort Ord Community Advisory Group is available on their website (www.fortordcag.org) or by emailing focag@fortordcag.org.

Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network

The Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network was formed in 1995 as an outgrowth of community concerns over the cleanup and reuse efforts of the former Fort Ord Army Base. For more information on the efforts of the Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network regarding community health and economic concerns, contact the organization’s Executive Director LeVonne Stone via phone: (831) 582-0803 or email: ejjustice@mbay.net. Information on Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network’s past events and future work is located on their website: www.foejn.org.

Fort Ord Recreation Trails Friends

Fort Ord Recreation Trails Friends evolved out of the trail access work by the Fort Ord Users Working Group. Fort Ord Recreation Trails Friends has a more specific focus of maintaining and improving the former Fort Ord trail network. The group includes bicyclists, competitive runners, joggers, hikers, dog owners, nature enthusiasts, and local youth camp users.

For more information on Fort Ord Recreation Trails Friends and their activities, visit their website at: www.fortfriends.net or contact Henrietta Stern at henri.stern@ymail.com.

Marina in Motion

“Marina in Motion is organized exclusively for civic and educational purposes. Specifically, its mission is to support and conduct non-partisan educational and informational activities that increase public awareness and support for smart growth, re-development, and revitalization of the City of Marina, promotes civic responsibility and regional cooperation.”

More information about Marina in Motion is available on their website (marinainmotion.org).

Monterey Off Road Cycling Association

Monterey Off Road Cycling Association’s mission is to be an organized voice for responsible mountain biking in Monterey County. Monterey Off Road Cycling Association advocates for mountain bike trail access, maintaining trail areas, and sharing good will with other trail users. They are involved in mountain bike advocacy at all levels of the community. Monterey Off Road Cycling Association’s long-range goals include, creating a safe off-road cycling environment, encouraging more people to ride on legal trails, and expanding the many areas of interest such as group rides, racing events, and trail maintenance among others.

Monterey Off Road Cycling Association participates in the Fort Ord Users Working Group. More information on their organization is available on their website (www.morcamtb.org).

Veterans Cemetery Citizens Advisory Committee

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

2.6 Key Community Issues and Interests

The Army's 2006 Community Relations Plan provides extensive documentation of community issues and interests through surveys and interviews with residents and key community leaders in the former Fort Ord area and other areas immediately adjacent to the site. Additional surveys were conducted in 2007 and results are presented in the Army's Draft Final Analysis of the 2007 Community Survey. Results of surveys conducted in 2009 and revisions to the Community Relations Plan as a result of the 2007 and 2009 surveys are provided in the Final Analysis of the 2009 Community Survey and 2009-2010 Community Outreach Program. The results of community surveys conducted in 2011 are presented in Draft Analysis of the 2011 Community Survey and 2011-2012 Community Outreach Program. Concerns and interests documented in the Community Relations Plan include the following:

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

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

- concern if the cost of the project exceeds funding;

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

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

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

3.0 IMPLEMENTING THE CIOP

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

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

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

3.1 CIOP Methods

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

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

The six ACCORD principles outlined in Section 1 will be implemented through communication, participation, and outreach activities and opportunities as described in this section. By organizing the CIOP in this way, the public will be able to quickly and easily identify ways to become informed about or involved in the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.

Section 3 – Implementing the CIOP

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

3.2 Communication

Whenever possible, FORA will work with Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network, the Fort Ord Community Advisory Group, League of United Latin American Citizens, the Fort Ord Users Group, FORT Friends, Marina in Motion, the Monterey Off Road Cycling Association, the Veterans Cemetery Citizens Advisory Committee, and other local organizations to help inform the community regarding FORA ESCA Remediation Program activities and progress. Additionally, FORA will meet with local organizations to discuss outstanding issues as appropriate.

3.2.1 Mailing List

The FORA ESCA Remediation Program will maintain a mailing list of interested parties. FORA also maintains an email list for the ESCA Remediation Program. Members of this list receive project updates, electronic notification of meetings and events, among other information. To be added to either or both mailing lists, contact FORA at esca@fora.org or (831) 883-3506.

3.2.2 Newsletters

According to Army surveys, newsletters are the most favored method to receive updates on environmental cleanup activities at the former Fort Ord. Therefore, FORA will periodically publish newsletters throughout the year.

Newsletter information will include updates on project status, the achievement of major project milestones, notification of documents for public comment, public meetings, safety and access, and other ESCA Remediation Program-related topics.

Newsletters will be included in the Army's monthly information packet mailing to interested parties in the adjacent communities of Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Seaside, Marina, Spreckles, Sand City, and the Highway 68 corridor of unincorporated Monterey County. To be put on this mailing list, contact the Army's Community Involvement office at (831) -393-1284. Additionally, FORA will work with representatives of California State University Monterey Bay to ensure they are kept apprised of all ESCA-related cleanup activities. Special emphasis will be placed on coordinating with the university when fieldwork will impact access routes, California State University Monterey Bay cross country trails, and other campus-sponsored activities. FORA will also participate in California State University Monterey Bay outreach activities as appropriate.

The newsletters will be posted to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website (www.fora-esca-rp/newsletters.html). Additional interested parties can ask to be put on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program mailing list to receive the newsletters.

3.2.3 Fact Sheets

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

Email notification will be used to distribute fact sheets to local residents, community leaders, minority community organizations, and those who have requested to be on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program email list. Fact sheets will also be included in the Army's monthly information packet mailings.

Fact sheets will be posted on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website (www.fora-esca-rp.com) and made available at community involvement events.

3.2.4 Project Announcements

Project announcements may be required for specific project milestones and comment periods. Email notifications will be used for project announcements and notices to areas identified as most likely to be affected by cleanup activities. Other distribution methods may include door-to-door distribution of information in affected communities and inclusion in the Army's monthly information packet mailings.

Announcements and notices will be posted on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website (www.fora-esca-rp.com) and the Army's Fort Ord Cleanup website (www.fortordcleanup.com).

3.2.5 Public Notices

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

Public notices will be included in the Army's monthly information packet mailing, electronically sent to community members on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program email list, and published in the *Monterey County Herald* and other newspapers, as appropriate, and posted on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website (www.fora-esca-rp.com) and the Army's Fort Ord Cleanup website (www.fortordcleanup.com).

Newspaper notices and related documents required by CERCLA and/or National Contingency Plan will be maintained in the Information Repositories and provided by the ESCA Remediation Program to the Army for inclusion in the Administrative Record.

3.2.6 Remediation Updates

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

updates are provided to community members at community involvement events, on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program Hotline (831-883-3506), and on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website (www.fora-esca-rp.com).

3.2.7 FORA ESCA Remediation Program Website

The FORA ESCA Remediation Program has a dedicated website (www.fora-esca-rp.com) which provides pertinent project details including:

- background information;
- descriptions of current project activities;
- documents available for public comment;
- maps of MRAs, access corridors, and current work areas;
- newsletters;
- notices regarding meetings and site access updates;
- monthly updates as project activities require;
- Informal Community Workshop presentations; and
- documents and references for further cleanup and environmental information through EPA, DTSC, Army, and related agency websites.

The FORA ESCA Remediation Program website is referenced whenever ESCA Remediation Program communications are sent out, enabling community members to search the website for detailed project information. The website includes a section with FORA contact information, so community members may send questions and concerns to FORA via an email at esca@fora.org.

3.2.8 Social Media

The FORA ESCA Remediation Program uses social media sites as another effective way of communicating with community members and stakeholders. Through Facebook and Twitter, FORA circulates up-to-date project information, meeting announcements, information regarding local events, and photographs of ESCA Remediation Program activities. This information can be found on Facebook and Twitter at FORA ESCA Remediation Program.

The FORA ESCA Remediation Facebook page can be accessed by going to: www.facebook.com/foraescarp and clicking on ‘Like’. The FORA ESCA Remediation Program Twitter feed can be followed by signing up at https://twitter.com/FORA_ESCA_RP.

3.2.9 Media Coverage, Updates, and Advertisements

Regular briefings or tours will be provided to interested local media in coordination with the Army. In addition, updates will be provided to interested media representatives periodically, upon request, or as events occur. Local and national media will be provided press releases

and cleanup facility and area access to assist in their coverage. FORA will provide information to local, regional, and national newspapers as well as other publications as appropriate. *El Sol* is part of the Californian newspaper network and is also the local Spanish language newspaper that is used when Spanish language notices are published.

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

Other media activities include:

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

3.2.10 Dedicated Phone Line

To make information access about the FORA ESCA Remediation Program as easy as possible, a dedicated phone line (831-883-3506) has been established. Callers will be able to get project updates and leave questions or comments for follow-up. Messages will be updated weekly with information about current project activities. A Spanish translation may be obtained by calling 831-883-3672, extension 109.

3.2.11 Administrative Record

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

The public may review the documents contained in the Administrative Record at the BRAC Office, Building 4463 Gigling Road, Ord Military Community (former Fort Ord). A copier is available at the Administrative Record location. EPA Directive No. 9833.3A1 and the Freedom of Information Act set the cost of copies at 20 cents per copy. The record is available weekdays 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. The Administrative

Record coordinator can be contacted by phone at (831) 393-9693, by fax at (831) 393-9188, or via email at adminrecord@fortordcleanup.com.

3.2.12 Information Repositories

Information Repositories are subsets of the Administrative Record and provide the public additional access to cleanup information. The Information Repositories contain cleanup documents and other information relative to the environmental cleanup at the former Fort Ord, which are available for public review. Currently there are two Information Repositories containing documents and other information pertaining to the ongoing cleanup at the former Fort Ord; the Seaside Branch Library and the California State University Monterey Bay Library. A limited number of documents are available at the Seaside Branch Library. Please ask at the front desk for the location of the Fort Ord Information Repository. The Circulation Desk at the California State University Monterey Bay Library has a variety of documents available in electronic format for viewing on library computers. For further information, please contact the libraries at the numbers below. The Army maintains the Information Repositories located at:

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

California State University Monterey Bay Tanimura & Antle Family Memorial Library
Divarty Street, California State University Monterey Bay Campus (please park in lot #508)
Seaside, California 93955
Telephone: (831) 582-3733
Hours: <http://library.csumb.edu>

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

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

Assistance in using the Information Repositories is available from the Administrative Record coordinator by calling (831) 393-9693. Please note that the Seaside and California State University Monterey Bay library staff is not responsible for the Fort Ord Information Repositories or their contents.

3.3 Participation

3.3.1 ESCA Informal Community Workshops

FORA has initiated ESCA Informal Community Workshops as a way to provide the local community with updates on relevant ESCA Remediation Program documents and related fieldwork. These meetings are designed so the community can actively engage in discussions regarding ESCA Remediation Program activities. FORA and the ESCA Remediation Program Team will provide information, encourage discussion, answer questions, and be on hand to discuss issues of importance to the local community. FORA anticipates holding two to three such ESCA Informal Community Workshops per year. FORA will announce these workshops via newsletters, FORA ESCA Remediation Program website (www.fora-esca-rp.com), Facebook, Twitter, dedicated email lists, and announcements in the Army's monthly mailings. Please note that these ESCA workshops are not intended to be a substitute for any formal public comment meetings for Proposed Plans required under CERCLA, which are described in Section 3.3.4.

3.3.2 Army Community Involvement Workshops

FORA will participate in the Army's Community Involvement Workshops. During these meetings, progress of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program, upcoming project milestones, announcements of major document review periods, and meetings to support such documents will be provided. Community members will also have the opportunity to ask questions pertaining to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program during these meetings. All questions and answers will be recorded during the Army Community Involvement Workshops. If a question requires further research, this will be noted and the answer will be provided at the Army's cleanup website, www.FortOrdCleanup.com.

3.3.3 Technical Review Committee

FORA will participate in Technical Review Committee meetings. The Technical Review Committee meets regularly to discuss proposed cleanup activities and subjects of interest to the members.

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

Through the Technical Review Committee forum, members exchange information concerning the remediation of environmental contamination on the former Fort Ord. Concerns, questions, and subsequent responses recorded during the Army Community Involvement Workshops are listed and explained during Technical Review Committee

meetings. Any questions pertinent to local agencies unable to attend the Army Community Involvement Workshops can be responded to at that time.

3.3.4 Public Comment Periods and Public Meetings

Concurrent with regulatory review, community members will have the opportunity to comment on draft and draft final versions of work plans and remedial investigation/feasibility study reports during designated review periods. Comments on ESCA documents are collected by FORA and responses to comments are included in the following version of the corresponding document. Comments and timely requests for extension of public comment periods for work plans and remedial investigation/feasibility study reports may be submitted to FORA. Comments may be submitted to FORA in electronic format. All electronic comments representing the position of an organization must have a cover letter on organizational letterhead. Comments must be received by close of business on the designated comment period deadline to be considered and filed in the Administrative Record. Comments transmitted electronically must be followed up with a hard copy sent through the United States Postal Service. FORA will still accept comments after the deadline, but cannot guarantee that they will be incorporated in the document or Administrative Record.

Additionally, the public will have the opportunity to review and comment on Proposed Plans. As required by CERCLA and National Contingency Plan, a 30-day period for the submission of written comments on Proposed Plans will be provided. Public comment periods are designed so members of the community have an opportunity to provide their opinions on the remediation process. Public meetings will be held to address Proposed Plans during which written and oral comments are accepted. Under CERCLA, all comments submitted during the comment period for Proposed Plans are considered and a Responsiveness Summary is appended to the Record of Decision. More detailed information on the regulatory process appears in Appendix A of this document. The availability of Proposed Plans for public comment and associated public meetings will be advertised in a major local newspaper and announcements mailed to those community members on the Army community relations mailing lists. All proposed plans will reference an Army representative for comment submission.

Proposed Plans concerning the ESCA MRAs and other documents pertaining to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program will be available in the Administrative Record and Information Repositories and on both the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website (www.fora-esca-rp.com) and the Army's Fort Ord Cleanup website (www.fortordcleanup.com), and will be summarized in an ESCA Remediation Program newsletter distributed by mail and posted to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website (www.fora-esca-rp.com). The availability of Proposed Plans for public comment and associated public meetings will be mailed to community members on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program email list. In addition, public meetings are conducted to introduce Proposed Plans in accordance with regulatory requirements. A transcript of public meetings will be available in the Information Repositories and Administrative Record, on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website, and on the Army Fort Ord Cleanup website (www.fortordcleanup.com).

3.3.5 Response to Questions and Concerns

Responses to questions and concerns relating to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program recorded during Army Community Involvement Workshops are published in the Post-Workshop Summary Notes on the Fort Ord Cleanup website (www.fortordcleanup.com) prior to the next Army Community Involvement Workshop.

Community members' oral and written comments and concerns presented to FORA are responded to via email or through the United States Postal Service as appropriate. Comments are also considered in planning future CIOP activities and during the development of proposed remediation activities.

3.3.6 Tours

The results of Army community surveys conducted during 2007 (Army 2011), 2009 (Army 2011), and 2011 (Army 2012b) noted that bus tours were the preferred way for the community to learn about the cleanup-related activities at the former Fort Ord. FORA will participate in the Army's public and media tours of cleanup activities and facilities and will answer questions or concerns directly related to the progress and current status of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program. Community members are encouraged to ask staff and regulatory representatives questions regarding munitions remedial activities.

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

3.3.7 Orientations for Organizations, Agencies, and Groups

Interested groups, organizations, and agencies can request overviews of the FORA ESCA remediation process. The availability of these presentations is noted during the year via announcements in cleanup newsletters, during the Army semiannual community tours, and on the FORA ESCA Remediation Program website (www.fora-esca-rp.com).

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

3.3.8 Community Involvement and Outreach Program Plan

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

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

3.3.9 Open House Events

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

3.3.10 Community Events

FORA and the ESCA Remediation Program Team regularly participate in local community events, such as the Sea Otter Classic and California State University Monterey Bay Earth Day. The public is encouraged to attend such events, meet the ESCA Remediation Program staff, and learn more about the ESCA Remediation Program.

Information on FORA's participation in community events can be found on Facebook at www.facebook.com/foraescarp and by calling the ESCA Hotline at (831) 883-3506. A list of community outreach activities can also be found on the ESCA Remediation Program website at www.fora-esca-rp.com.

3.4 Outreach

3.4.1 Community Group Involvement

Many local community groups have an interest in the FORA ESCA Remediation Program activities. Some of these groups, such as Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network, Fort Ord Community Advisory Group, Marina in Motion, and Highway 68 Coalition, have specific environmental interests. Other groups, such as California State University Monterey Bay student organizations, local recreational groups including hikers, runners, cyclists, equestrians, and conservationists, have an interest in how the FORA remediation efforts will affect their activities.

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

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

3.4.2 Individual Follow-Up

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

3.4.3 Local Schools

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

3.4.4 Churches and Neighborhood Associations

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

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

3.4.5 Civic Organizations

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

3.4.6 Local Government

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

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

3.4.7 FORA ESCA Access Corridors

FORA, in concert with the Fort Ord Users Group, has developed a series of access routes (Appendix E, Access Corridors map) enabling recreational users to access trails on Bureau of Land Management properties.

Maps indicating access corridors and current work areas are available on the ESCA Remediation Program website: www.fora-esca-rp.com. Access Corridor maps are also posted on kiosks at the following locations:

1. Eucalyptus Road and Parker Flats Cut-Off Road;
2. 8th Avenue and Gigling Road;
3. Inter-Garrison Road (Sargent Macdonald Trail);
4. Inter-Garrison Road (Jerry Smith Corridor);
5. Watkins Gate Road (Jerry Smith Corridor);
6. Parker Flats Cut-Off and Parker Flats Road;
7. Barloy Canyon Road (2 kiosks); and
8. Gigling Road and Watkins Gate Road.

For questions about specific trails please call the ESCA Hotline at (831) 883-3506 or visit the website: www.fora-esca-rp.com for current maps and field updates.

3.4.8 MEC Safety Education Program

An MEC safety education program is offered to local schools by the Army on an annual basis. The Fort Ord BRAC Community Relations Office announces and coordinates a MEC safety program semi-annually with local schools. The objective is to provide school age children with the ability to utilize the 3Rs of MEC safety: Recognize, Report, and Retreat. Details of the school safety program are in the Fort Ord Munitions Response Site Security Program Annual Report 2011 (Army 2012a). Army munitions safety staff and community relations representatives conduct a visual aid program of examples of military munitions and discuss with students.

The Army offers MEC recognition and safety training to anyone conducting ground-disturbing activities (e.g., digging holes, excavating trenches, repairing underground utilities, etc.) at the former Fort Ord. The Army or the Army's representative conducts the training session. FORA developed a system to offer this type of training for work conducted on the ESCA parcels. This training includes a lecture on what types of MEC might be found and the procedure to follow if something is found.

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

3.4.9 FORA and Army Community Involvement Coordination

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

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

- Community Involvement Workshops;
- Technical Review Committee meetings; and
- open houses and bus tours.

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

- regular Army mailings;
- Fort Ord Cleanup website (www.fortordcleanup.com) postings; and
- electronic mailings.

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

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

3.5 Points of Contact

Mr. Stan Cook and Ms. Laura Vidaurri are the FORA ESCA Remediation Program points of contact. Contact information during working hours are as follows:

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

Messages may be left after hours on voice mail or by sending email to esca@fora.org.

Section 3 – Implementing the CIOP

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

4.0 REFERENCES

- United States Department of the Army (Army). 2006. Final Community Relations Plan Update Number 3, Fort Ord, California, June 2006. June 23. (Fort Ord Administrative Record No. BW-2364L)
- . 2009. Draft Final Analysis of the 2007 Community Survey, Fort Ord, California. July 28. (Fort Ord Administrative Record No. BW-2472C);
- . 2011. Final Analysis of the 2009 Community Survey and 2009-2010 Community Outreach Program, Fort Ord, California. August 1. (Fort Ord Administrative Record No. BW-2550B)
- . 2012a. Fort Ord Munitions Response Site Security Program Annual Report 2011. June 1. (Fort Ord Administrative Record No. OE-0422L)
- . 2012b. Draft Analysis of the 2011 Community Survey and 2011-2012 Community Outreach Program, Fort Ord, California. November 1. (Fort Ord Administrative Record No. BW-2633)

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APPENDIX A

Regulatory Framework

APPENDIX A: REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

In 2007, the Federal Facility Agreement between the Army and EPA was amended for remediation activities to be undertaken by the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA) per the terms of an Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA). FORA has entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with the EPA and DTSC to ensure compliance with all regulatory requirements under CERCLA and for the cleanup of munitions of parcels under the ESCA. Furthermore, the Army prepared a Technical Specifications and Requirements Statement to identify the general specifications to be conducted by FORA under the ESCA Remediation Program. This includes providing environmental services for the identification, characterization, and removal of munitions, addressing environmental scheduling and regulatory issues, and assuming liability and responsibility for regulatory closure of the applicable portions of the former Fort Ord, identified as Areas Covered by Environmental Services. These ESCA terms are tied to approximately 3,340 acres of former Fort Ord parcels of which approximately 3,279 acres are identified for completion of MEC remedial and corrective actions in accordance with the ESCA, the Administrative Order on Consent, and the Federal Facility Agreement. The remaining acreage is associated with the Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume, which does not require completion of MEC remedial and corrective actions.

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

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

Appendix A: Regulatory Framework

possible threats to the environment and the people nearby, and a feasibility study will be conducted to develop options for remediation of the parcels. After the remedial investigation and feasibility study are completed, the results will be documented in a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report. The information presented in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report will be used to develop and present a Proposed Plan.

The Proposed Plan describes the various remediation options under consideration and identifies the preferred alternative. The Proposed Plan will be presented to the public. A public meeting will be held to solicit input on the Proposed Plan and a public comment period will commence. After the public meeting and following the end of the public comment period, the Army, EPA, and DTSC will consider public comments and reach consensus on the remedy, which will be documented in a Record of Decision. The Record of Decision will describe the selected remedy for the site and will document the public comments received during the Proposed Plan comment period, the response to the comments, and the decision-making process. A notice will be placed in local newspapers to inform nearby communities of the decision.

Though FORA is performing munitions remediation on behalf of the Army under the ESCA, the Army is responsible for selection of the preferred alternative in a Proposed Plan and the final remedy in a Record of Decision. Therefore, FORA will work with the Army to develop and evaluate remediation options, and the Army will select and document the preferred alternative and the final remedy during the Proposed Plan and Record of Decision process.

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

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

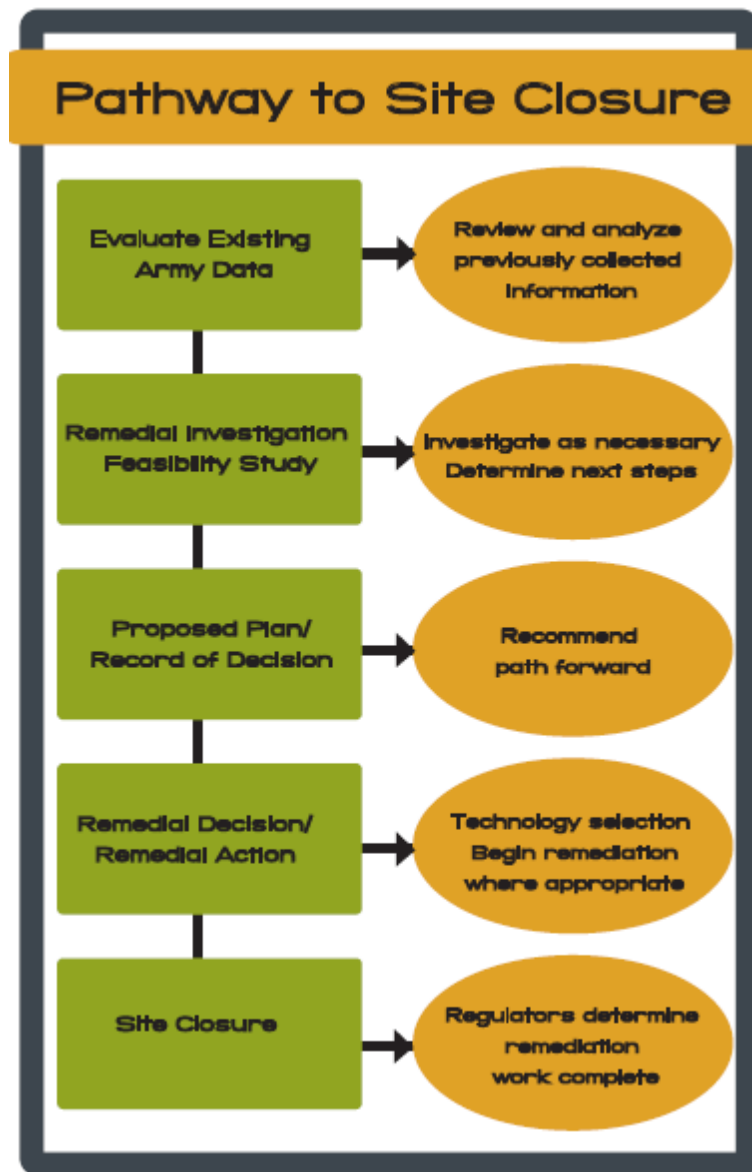


Figure A-1. The pathway to site closure followed by the ESCA Remediation Program for the ESCA parcels follows CERCLA (i.e., "Superfund") regulations.

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APPENDIX B

ESCA Remediation Program

APPENDIX B: ESCA REMEDIATION PROGRAM

The Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA) has entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to ensure compliance with all regulatory requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund, and for the remediation of Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) for the parcels under the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA). Furthermore, the United States Department of the Army (Army) prepared a Technical Specifications and Requirement Statement to identify the general specifications to be conducted by FORA under the ESCA Remediation Program. This includes environmental services to identify, characterize, and remove munitions, addressing environmental scheduling and regulatory issues, and assuming liability and responsibility for regulatory closure of the applicable Areas Covered by Environmental Services, otherwise referred to as the FORA ESCA parcels, on the former Fort Ord.

The FORA ESCA parcels are comprised of approximately 3,340 total acres of land that are generally spread across the former Fort Ord within and surrounding the former inland range area (historical impact area). Of the approximately 3,340 acres, approximately 3,279 acres have the potential presence of various MEC. The remaining acreage is associated with the Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume, which does not require completion of MEC remedial and corrective actions. Nine Munitions Response Areas have been identified within FORA ESCA parcels. These nine areas are described in Appendix E.

The Administrative Order on Consent identifies specific tasks required to complete closure of the FORA ESCA parcels. Tasks to be accomplished include, but are not limited to:

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

Appendix B: ESCA Remediation Program

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

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

FORA will coordinate closely with the Army, EPA, DTSC, local jurisdictions, and community members to help ensure the FORA ESCA Remediation Program complies with

all requirements of the Administrative Order on Consent, ESCA, and Technical Specifications and Requirements Statement.

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APPENDIX C

FORA ESCA Remediation Program Contacts

APPENDIX C: FORA ESCA REMEDIATION PROGRAM CONTACTS

FORA Main Office:
Fort Ord Reuse Authority
920 2nd Avenue, Suite A
Marina, California 93933
Phone: (831) 883-3672
Fax: (831) 883-3675
www.fora.org

FORA ESCA Remediation Program Website:
www.fora-esca-rp.com

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

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

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APPENDIX D

Community Involvement and Outreach Guidance Documents

APPENDIX D: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND OUTREACH GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

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

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

The Army's Community Relations Plan documents the community involvement activities associated with all remediation activities at the former Fort Ord. The Community Relations Plan is available online (www.fortordcleanup.com) and at the Administrative Record. The Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement Remediation Program Community Involvement and Outreach Program (CIOP) plan is an addendum to the Army's Community Relations Plan.

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

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

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

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

Documents referenced during preparation of this updated CIOP plan include the following:

- Final Analysis of the 2009 Community Survey and 2009-2010 Community Outreach Program (Army August 2011; Administrative Record Number BW-2550B);
- Draft Final Analysis of the 2007 Community Survey (Army July 2009; Administrative Record Number BW-2472C);
- Final Community Relations Plan Update Number 3, Fort Ord, California, June 2006 (Army June 2006; Administrative Record Number BW-2364L); and
- Fort Ord Munitions Response Site Security Program Annual Report 2011 (Army June 2012; Administrative Record Number OE-0422L).

APPENDIX E

Munitions Response Areas and Access Corridors

APPENDIX E: MUNITIONS RESPONSE AREAS AND ACCESS CORRIDORS

Below are site descriptions and maps of each Munitions Response Area (MRA). More detailed information on each MRA can be found in the “Final Summary of Existing Data Report, Former Fort Ord, Monterey County, California” (Fort Ord Administrative Record No. ESCA-0130). This report is located in the Administrative Record at the United States Department of the Army (Army) Base Realignment and Closure Office and can be obtained online at: <http://www.fortordcleanup.com>.

A series of access routes have been established by FORA enabling recreational users to access trails on Bureau of Land Management properties. The access corridors are discussed at the end of this appendix.

Group 1

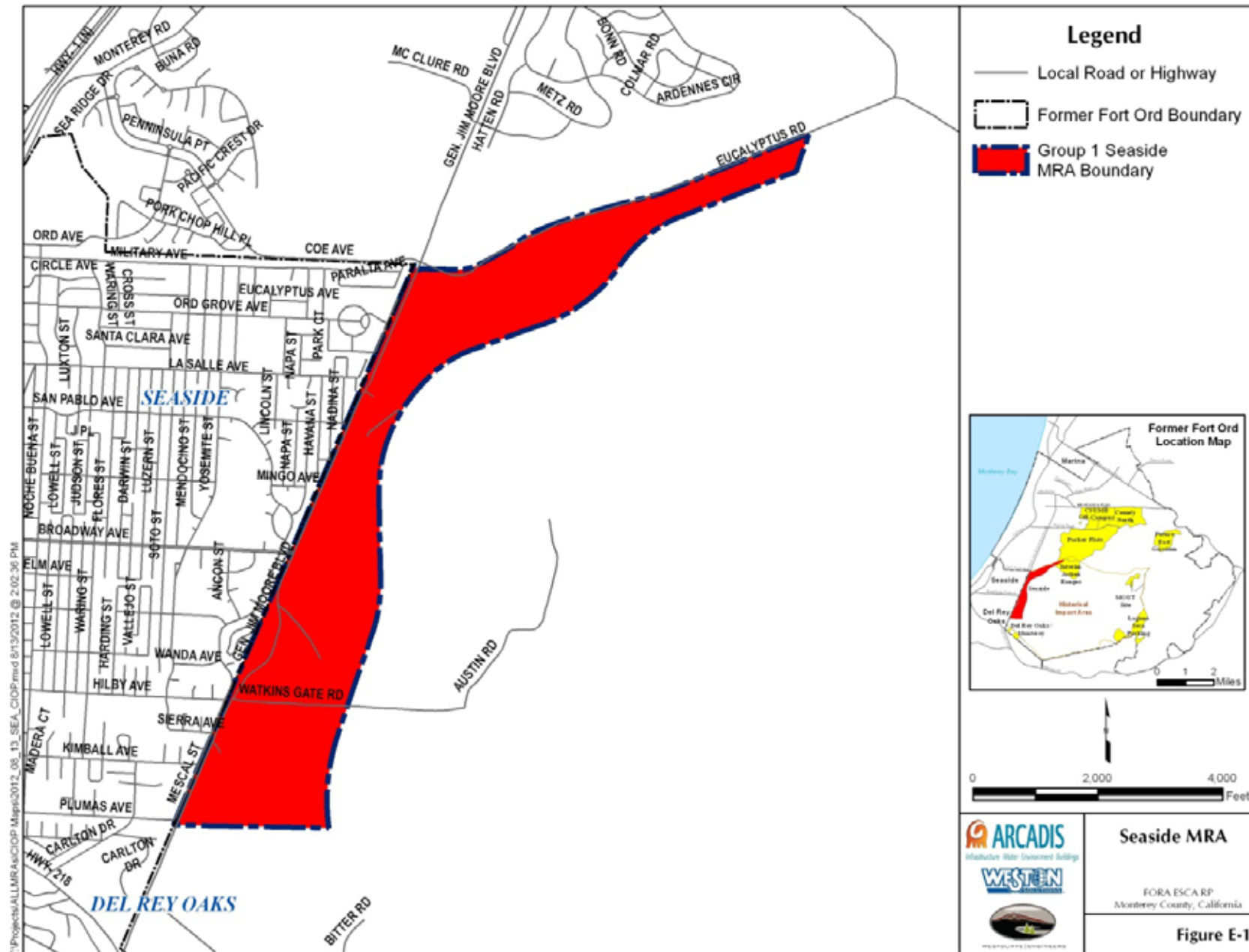
Seaside MRA (Figure E-1)

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

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

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

Appendix E: Munitions Response Areas



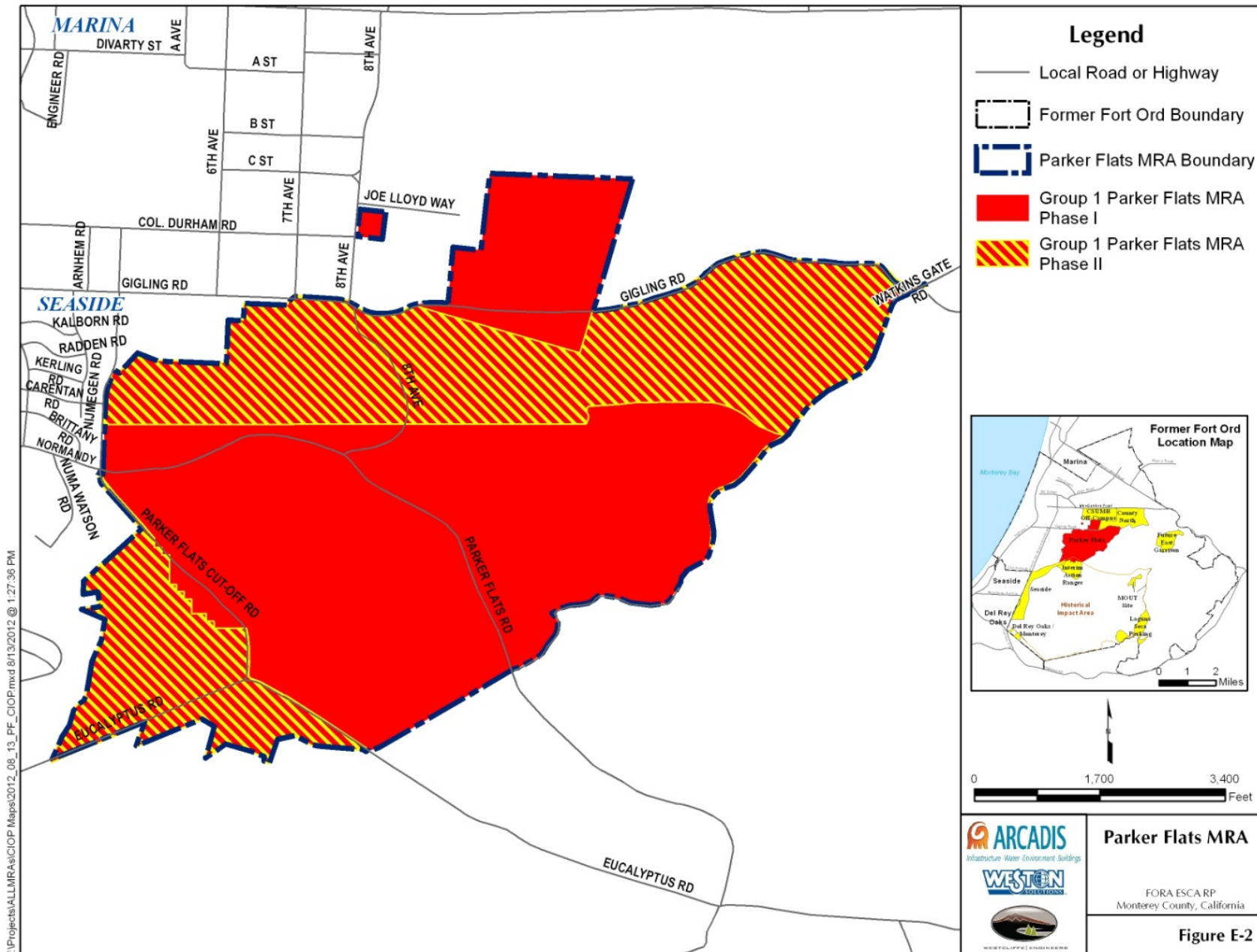
Parker Flats MRA (Figure E-2)

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

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

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

Appendix E: Munitions Response Areas



Group 2

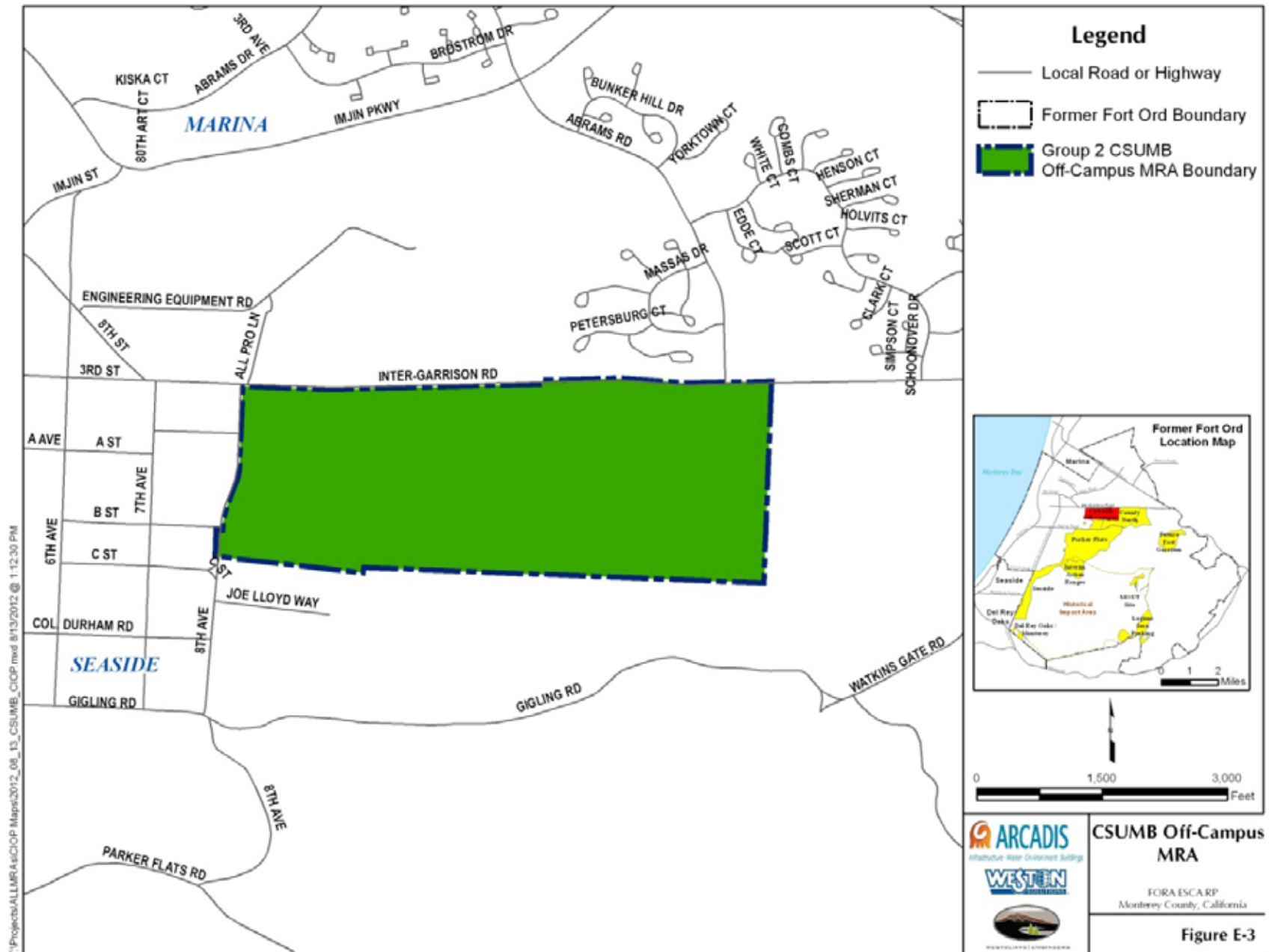
California State University Monterey Bay Off-Campus MRA (Figure E-3)

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

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

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

Appendix E: Munitions Response Areas



County North MRA (Figure E-4)

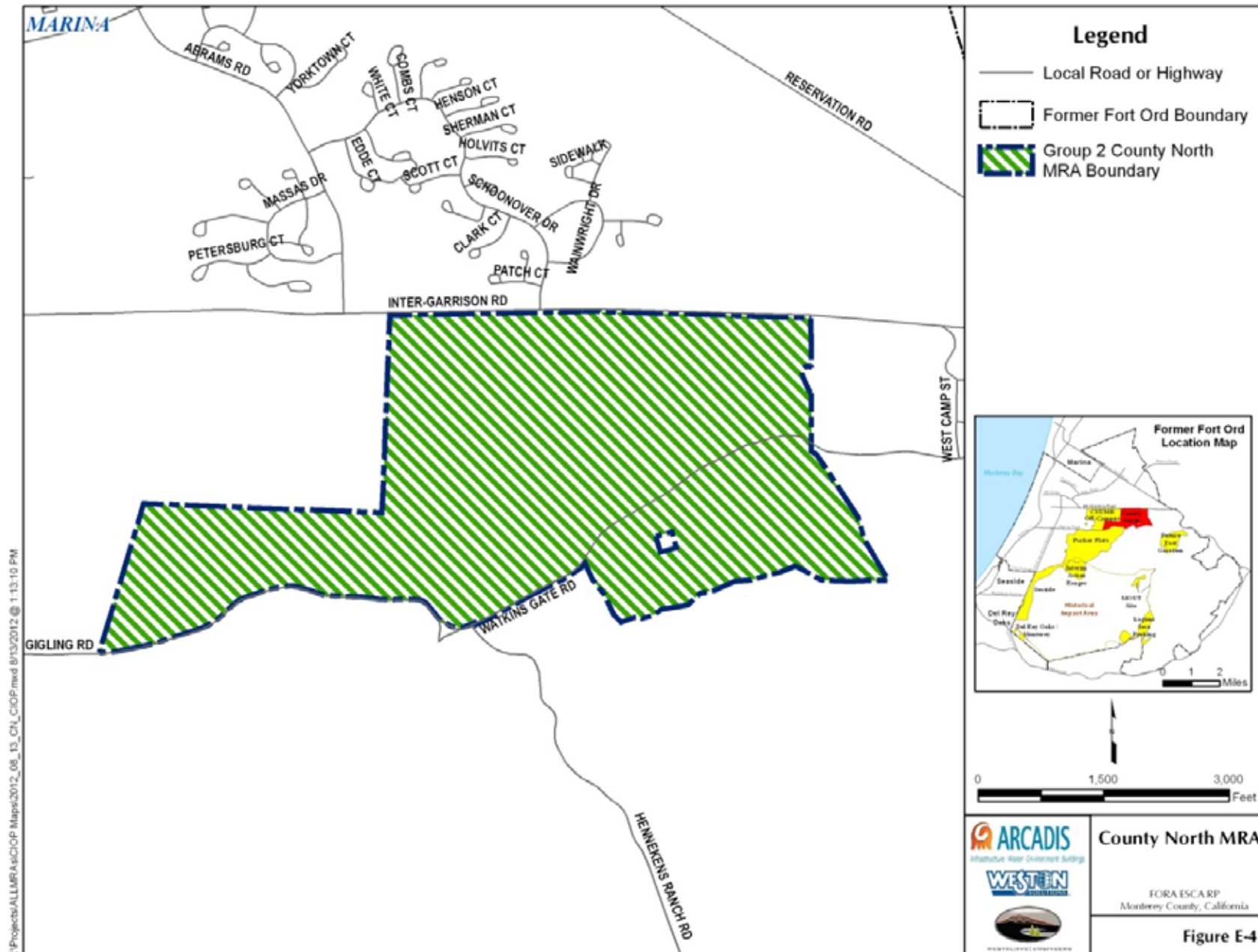
The County North MRA encompasses approximately 506 acres and is located in the north-central portion of the former Fort Ord, bordered by Inter-Garrison Road to the north, the California State University Monterey Bay Off-Campus MRA to the west, Gigling Road and the Parker Flats MRA to the southwest, and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

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

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

In August 2009, a Track 1 Plug-In Approval Memorandum (“the Approval Memorandum”) was submitted for the County North MRA by the Army for public review and comment and agency concurrence. The Track 1 Plug-In process was described in the Army’s “Record of Decision, No Further Action Related to Munitions and Explosives of Concern - Track 1 Sites, No Further Remedial Action with Monitoring for Ecological Risks from Chemical Contamination at Site 3 (MRS-22),” dated March 10, 2005 (Fort Ord Administrative Record No. OE-0526). A notice announcing agency concurrence of the Approval Memorandum was published on March 16, 2010. With agency concurrence of the Approval Memorandum along with the Certificate of Completion provided by the agencies, the Superfund process that governs the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA) Remediation Program, as described in Appendix A of this document, was completed for the County North MRA.

Appendix E: Munitions Response Areas



Group 3

Interim Action Ranges MRA (Figure E-5)

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

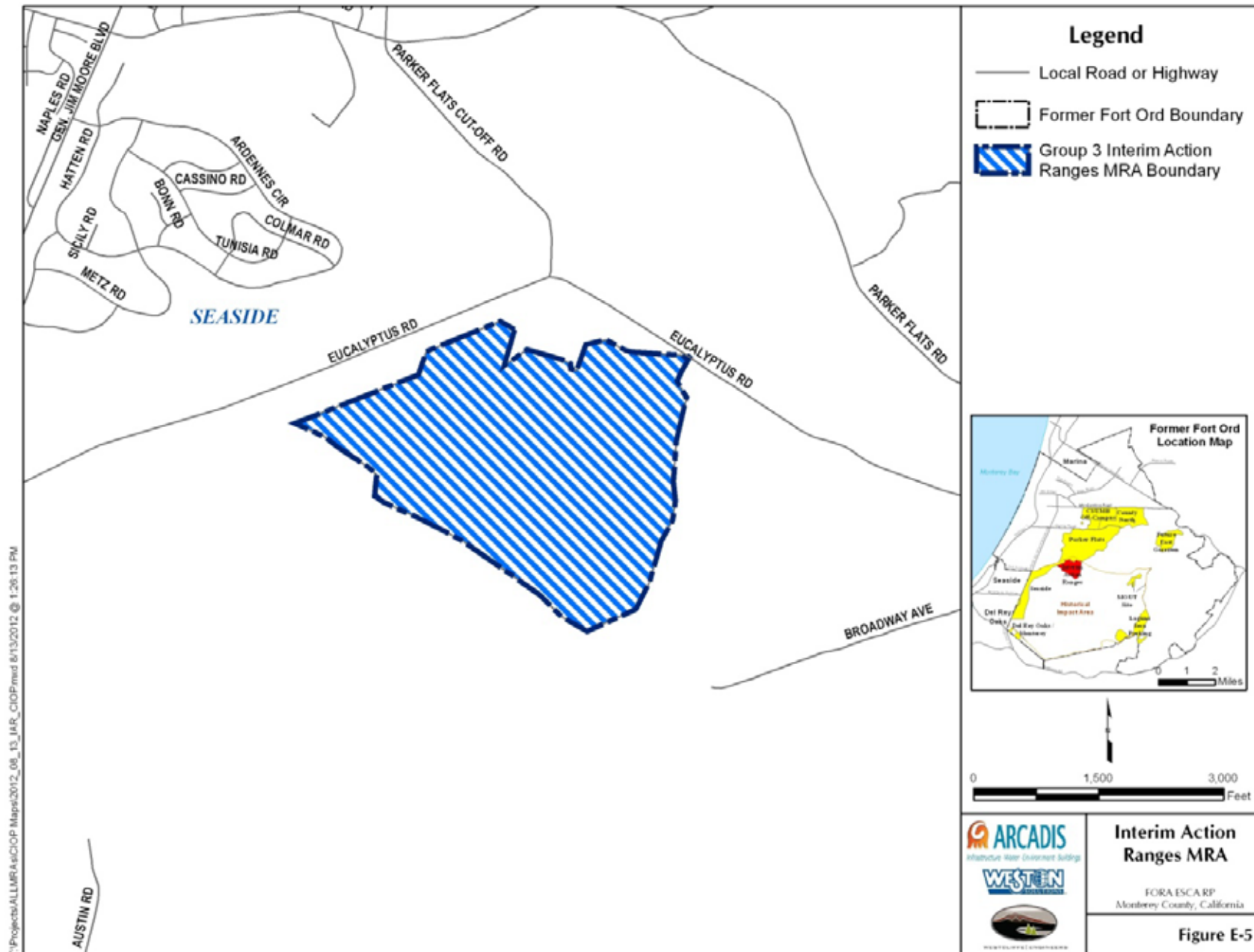
Access into the Interim Action Ranges MRA is along Eucalyptus Road to the north, which is currently a closed roadway for vehicle traffic. Access to Eucalyptus Road is restricted by barriers (at the General Jim Moore Boulevard/Eucalyptus Road and Parker Flats Road/Eucalyptus Road intersections) and barricades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

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

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

In December 2010, the Interim Action Ranges MRA was determined to need further evaluation resulting in the completion of the Army’s interim remedial action as agreed upon by FORA, EPA, DTSC, and the Army. Therefore, the Interim Action Ranges MRA was removed from the closure pathway identified for Group 3 and will proceed separately through the Superfund process that governs the ESCA Remediation Program, as described in Appendix A of this document.

Appendix E: Munitions Response Areas



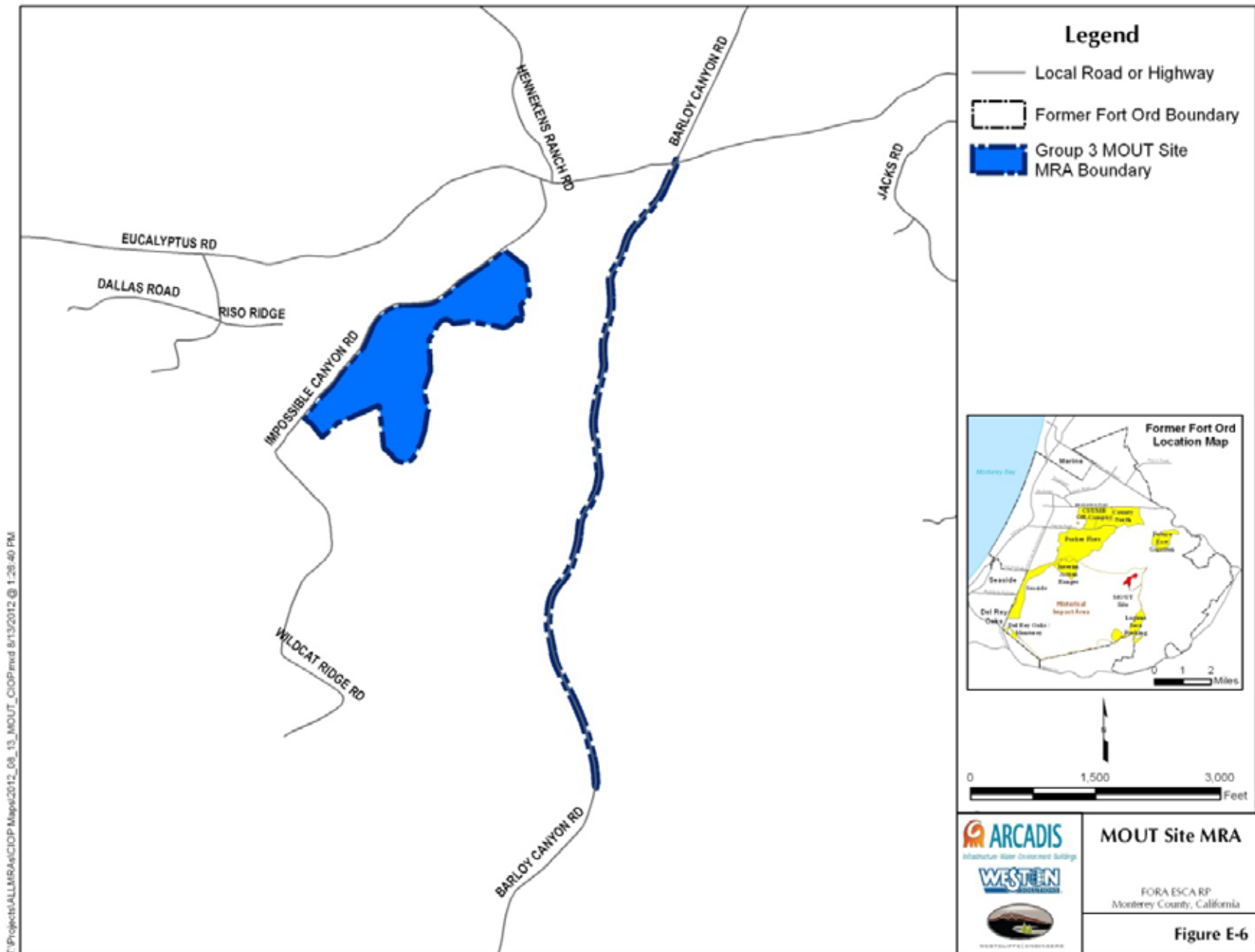
Military Operations in Urban Terrain Site MRA (Figure E-6)

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

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

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

Appendix E: Munitions Response Areas



Laguna Seca Parking MRA (Figure E-7)

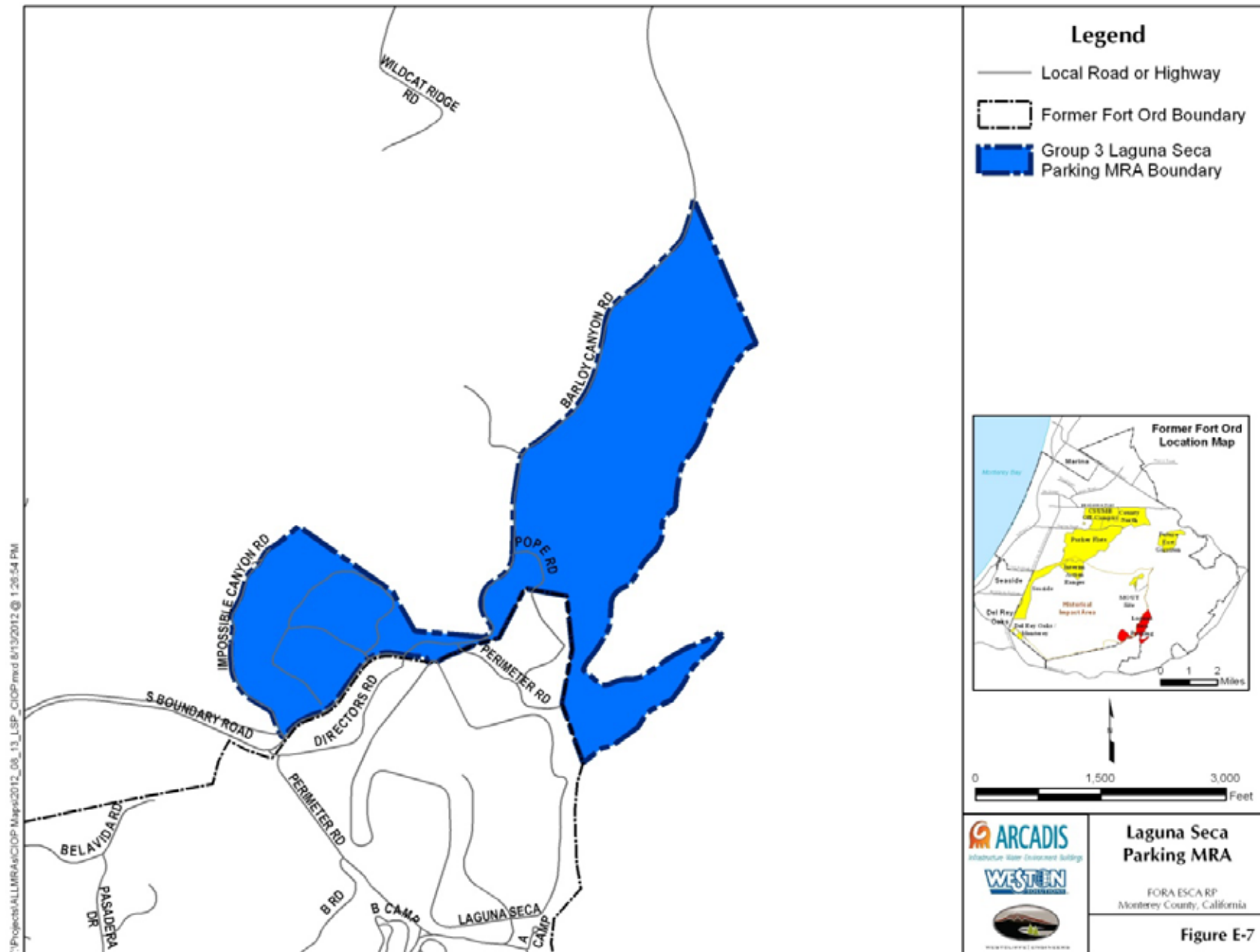
The Laguna Seca Parking MRA is located in the southeastern portion of the former Fort Ord adjacent to the Laguna Seca Raceway. The MRA encompasses approximately 276 acres. The MRA is bordered by Barloy Canyon Road and the historical impact area to the west, South Boundary Road and Laguna Seca Raceway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

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

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

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

Appendix E: Munitions Response Areas



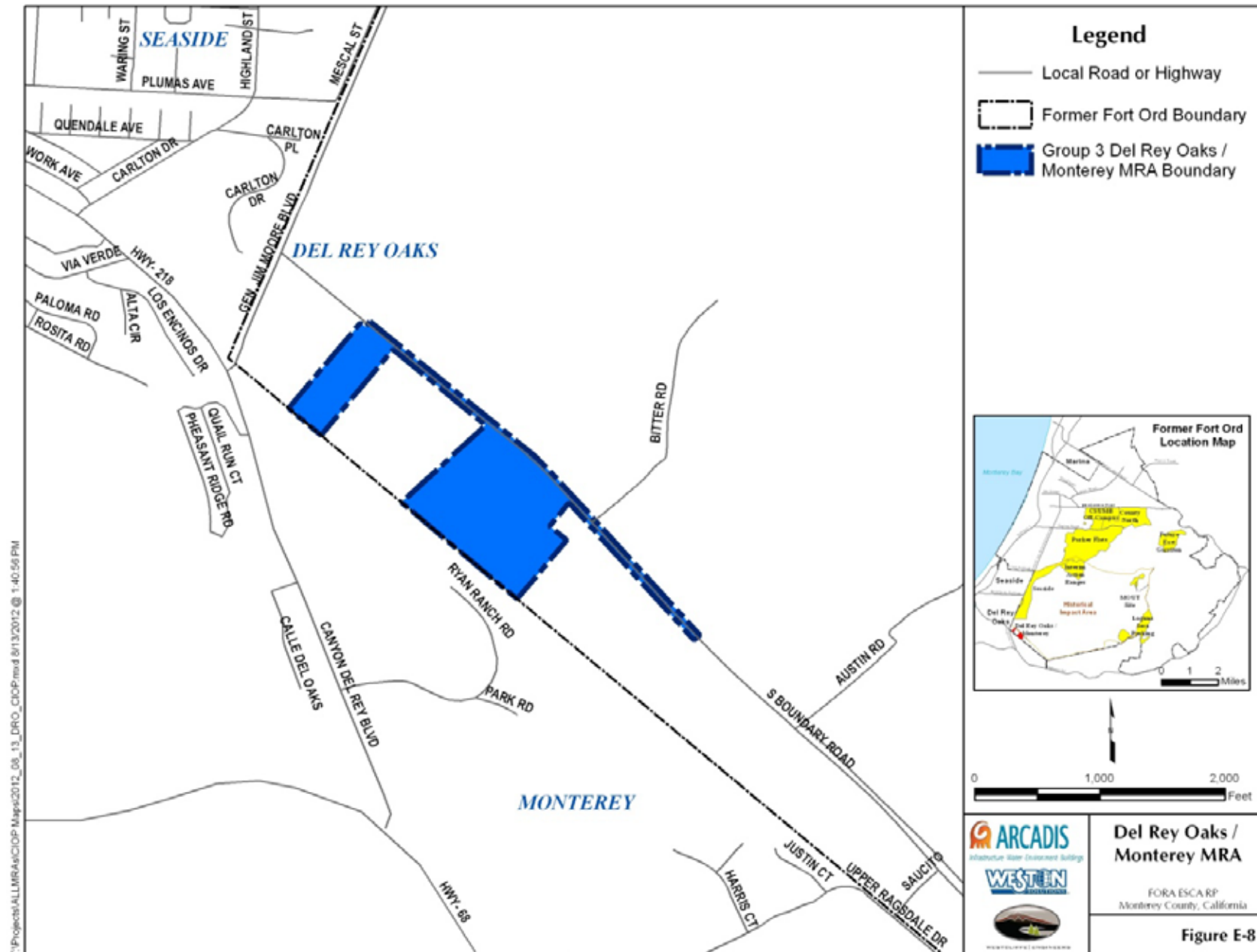
Del Rey Oaks/Monterey MRA (Figure E-8)

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

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

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

Appendix E: Munitions Response Areas



Group 4

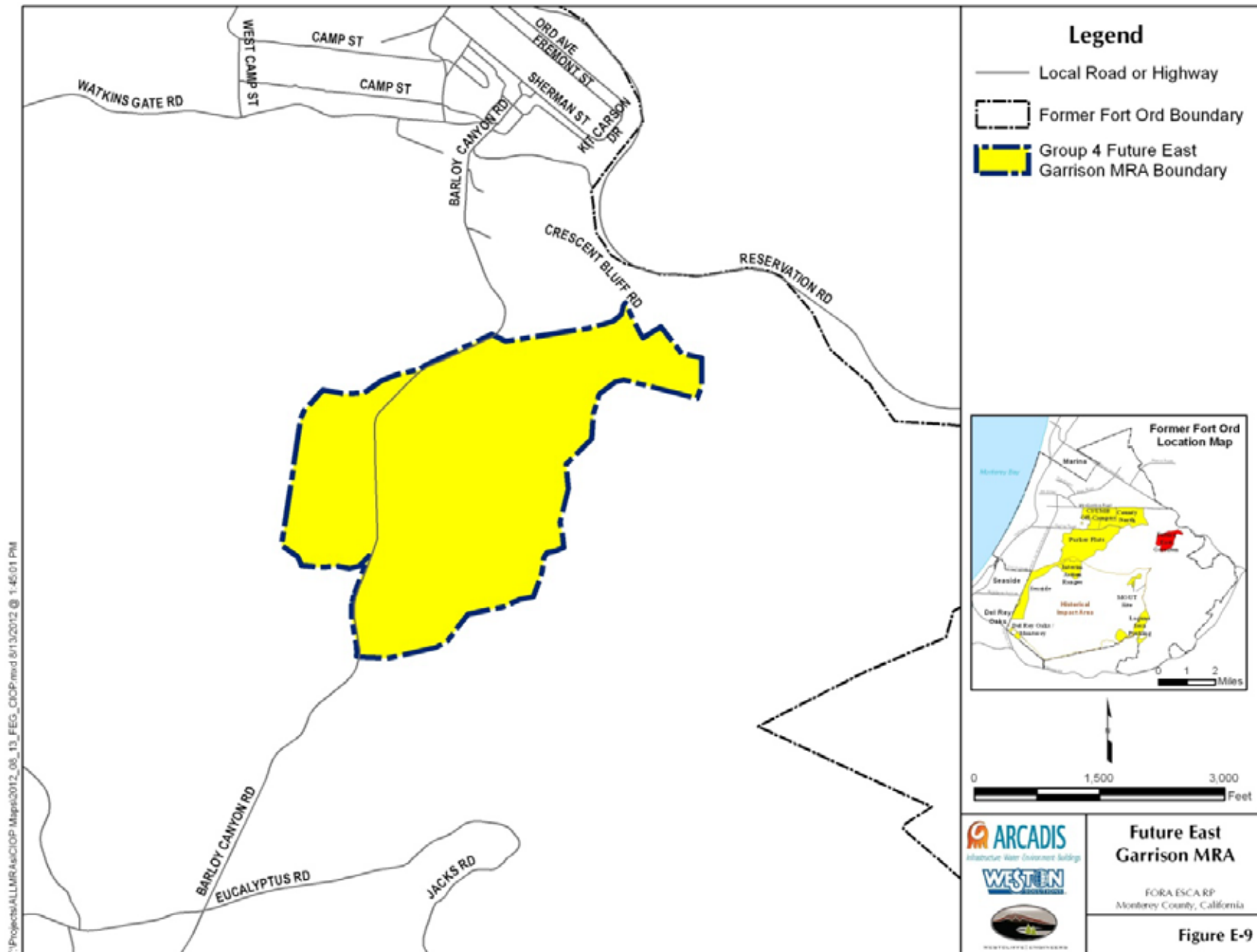
Future East Garrison MRA (Figure E-9)

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

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

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

Appendix E: Munitions Response Areas



Access Corridors

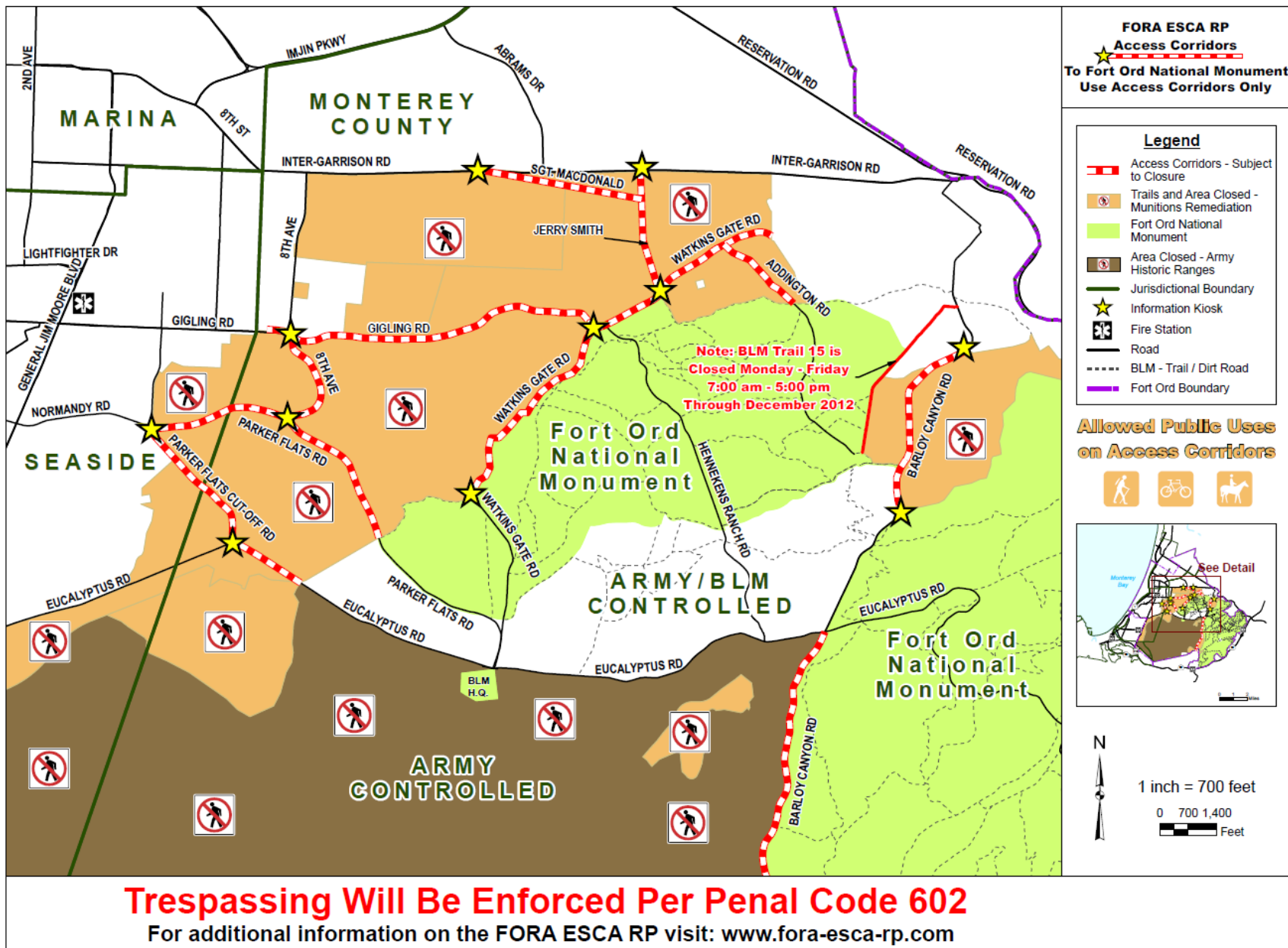
FORA has implemented the access corridor system as the primary method to control site access. Access corridors pass through the ESCA parcels and are used by various agencies, contractors, authorized groups, and the public to access other portions of the former Fort Ord. The access corridors generally consist of paved roadways or similarly developed corridors that provide access to portions of the former Fort Ord that are open for public use. These access corridors are depicted on the figure on the following page.

During field operations nonessential personnel and the public will be restricted from using access corridors whenever an access corridor crosses through an established work zone. In order to help the public identify which access corridors have the potential to be closed for field operations:

- Work areas are identified in the field with appropriate signage;
- Maps of current work areas are posted on the FORA ESCA website (<http://www.fora-esca-rp.com/fieldwork.html>);
- Work area updates are described on the FORA ESCA hotline at (831) 883-3506.

The access corridor system will change throughout the course of the project as land is remediated for munitions and explosives of concern and regulatory closure is received.

Appendix E: Access Corridors



APPENDIX F

Regulatory and Additional Contacts

APPENDIX F: REGULATORY AND ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

United States Department of the Army

Fort Ord Base Realignment and Closure Office
P.O. Box 5008
Monterey, California 93944
www.FortOrdCleanup.com

BRAC Environmental Coordinator:
Ms. Gail Youngblood
Phone: (831) 242-7918
Fax: (831) 393-9188
Gail.J.Youngblood.civ@mail.mil

BRAC Community Relations:
Ms. Melissa Broadston
Phone: (831) 393-1284; Toll Free: 1-800-852-9699, press 4
Fax: (831) 393-9188
Melissa.M.Broadston.ctr@mail.mil

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105
www.epa.gov

Remedial Project Manager:
Ms. Judy Huang
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Fax: (415) 947-3520
huang.judy@epa.gov

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

Appendix F: Regulatory and Additional Contacts**California EPA – Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)**

California Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Toxic Substances Control
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826
www.dtsc.ca.gov

State Munitions Response Coordinator:
Mr. Roman Racca
Phone: (916) 255-6407
Fax: (916) 255-3734
rracca@dtsc.ca.gov

Remedial Project Manager:
Mr. Ed Walker
Phone: (916) 255-4988
Fax: (916) 255-3734
ewalker@dtsc.ca.gov

Public Participation Specialist:
Ms. Tammy Pickens
Phone: (916) 255-3594
Fax: (916) 255-3654
tpickens@dtsc.ca.gov

California EPA – Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)

California Environmental Protection Agency
Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, California 93401
www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast

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

Community Contacts

Fort Ord Community Advisory Group

<http://www.fortordcag.org/>

Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network

www.foejn.org

Ms. LeVonne Stone

Phone: (831) 582-0803 or (831) 277-5241

ejjustice@mbay.net

Fort Ord Recreation Trails Friends (FORT Friends)

www.fortfriends.net

Ms. Henrietta Stern

Phone: (831) 373-1907

henri.stern@ymail.com

Fort Ord Users Group

Ms. Laura Vidaurri

Phone: (831) 883-FORA (883-3672)

laura@fora.org

Marina in Motion

<http://www.marinainmotion.org>

Monterey Off Road Cycling Association (MORCA)

<http://www.morcamb.org>

Veterans Cemetery Citizens Advisory Committee

Mr. Richard Garza

Office of Military Affairs, County of Monterey

Phone: (831) 647-7610

garzar@co.monterey.ca.us

Mr. Jack Stuart

Chair of the Veterans Cemetery Citizens Advisory Committee

JdsJACK2@aol.com

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APPENDIX G

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following list provides commonly used acronyms that appear in technical documents produced by the ESCA Remediation Program. This list is not exhaustive and each technical document has its own specific acronym list. This list is intended to provide a general understanding of terms commonly used by the ESCA Remediation Program.

AAR	After-Action Report
ACES	Areas Covered by Environmental Services
AOC	Administrative Order on Consent
AR	Army Regulation
ARAR	applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement
Army	United States Department of the Army
ARTEP	Army Training and Evaluation Program
ASR	Archives Search Report
ASV	all-surface vehicle
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
BADT	best available (and appropriate) detection technology
bgs	below ground surface
BO	biological opinion
BRA	Basewide Range Assessment
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAG	Community Advisory Group
CBR	chemical, biological, and radiological
CDR	Covenant Deferral Request
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIOP	Community Involvement and Outreach Program
Cm	centimeter
COC	chemical of concern
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
CSUMB	California State University Monterey Bay
CTS	California tiger salamander
DMM	discarded military munitions
DOD	United States Department of Defense
DQO	data quality objective
DRO	Del Rey Oaks
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EDC	Economic Development Conveyance
EM	electromagnetic
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

Appendix G: Acronyms and Abbreviations

ESCA	Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement
ESCA RP	Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement Remediation Program
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FORA	Fort Ord Reuse Authority
FOSET	Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer
FS	Feasibility Study
ft	feet
FVF	Field Variance Form
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSV	Geophysical System Verification
GTP	geophysical test plot
HA	historical area
HE	high explosive
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
HTW	hazardous and toxic waste
IC	Institutional Control
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
ISO	industry standard object
IVS	Instrument Verification Strip
km	kilometers
lbs	pounds
LE	low explosive
LUC	Land Use Control
MC	munitions constituents
MD	munitions debris
MEC	munitions and explosives of concern
mm	millimeter
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOUT	Military Operations in Urban Terrain
MPPEH	material potentially presenting an explosive hazard
MR	Munitions Response
MRA	Munitions Response Area
MRS	Munitions Response Site
msl	mean sea level
mV	millivolt
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NCR	Non-Compliance Report

NPL	National Priorities List
NRMA	natural resources management area
ODDS	Ordnance Detection and Discrimination Study
OE	ordnance and explosives
PA/SI	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection
Pd	Probability of Detection
PDA	personal digital assistant
PES	potential explosion site
QA	quality assurance
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
QASP	Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan
QC	quality control
RA	Risk Assessment
RAO	remedial action objective
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	Remediation Project Manager
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAA	small arms ammunition
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCA	special case area
SEDR	Summary of Existing Data Report
SS/GS	SiteStats/GridStats
SOP	standard operating procedure
SUXOS	Senior Unexploded Ordnance Supervisor
TCRA	Time-Critical Removal Action
TIP	Technical Information Paper
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAESCH	United States Army Engineering Support Center, Huntsville
U.S.C.	United States Code
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UXO	unexploded ordnance
UXOQCS	Unexploded Ordnance Quality Control Specialist
WWII	World War II

APPENDIX H

Distribution List

<u>Print</u>	<u>CD</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City and State</u>	<u>Zip</u>
1	1	Stan Cook	Fort Ord Reuse Authority	920 2 nd Avenue, Suite A	Marina, CA	93933
1	1	Michael Houlemard	Fort Ord Reuse Authority	920 2 nd Avenue, Suite A	Marina, CA	93933
1	1	Judy Huang	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	75 Hawthorne Street, Mail SFD-8-3	San Francisco, CA	94105
1	1	Tom Hall	TechLaw, Inc.	7 Shore Point Road	North Little Rock, AR	72116
1	1	Viola Cooper	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	75 Hawthorne Street, Mail SFD-8-3	San Francisco, CA	94105
1	1	Ed Walker	California Department of Toxic Substances Control	8800 California Center Drive	Sacramento, CA	95826
1	1	Patrice Whisenant Bowen	California Department of Toxic Substances Control	8800 California Center Drive	Sacramento, CA	95826
2	2	Gail Youngblood	Department of the Army	BRAC, Bldg. #4463 Gigling Road	Seaside, CA	93955
1	1	Lindsay Alexander	Fort Ord Administrative Record	BRAC, Bldg. #4463 Gigling Road	Seaside, CA	93955
1	1	Mike Weaver	Fort Ord Community Advisory Group	52 Corral de Tierra Road	Salinas, CA	93908
1	1	Richard Bailey	Fort Ord Community Advisory Group	440 Ramona Avenue, Apt 16	Monterey, CA	93940
0	1	Dan Amadeo	Marina in Motion	P.O. Box 1641	Marina, CA	93933
1	1	LeVonne Stone	Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network	P.O. Box 361	Marina, CA	93933
1	1	Linda Millerick	Save Our Air Resources (SOAR)	751 Monterey - Salinas Highway	Salinas, CA	93908
1	1	Nick Nichols	Monterey County, Resources Management Agency Office of Housing & Redevelopment	168 West Alisal Street, Third Floor	Salinas, CA	93901
0	1	Project File	ARCADIS, Attention: Jennifer Johnson	2000 Powell Street, 7 th Floor	Emeryville, CA	94608
1	1	Project Library	ARCADIS / Weston Project Office	100 12 th Street, Bldg. 2903	Marina, CA	93933

Approved:



Christopher G. Spill, P.G.
ESCA Technical Project Manager
ARCADIS U.S., Inc.