

Final Community Relations Plan

Fort McClellan, Alabama

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADEM	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
ALDOT	Alabama Department of Transportation
ASR	Archives Search Report
BBGR	Baby Bains Gap Road Ranges
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CBR	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CWM	Chemical Warfare Material
DA	Department of the Army
DD	Decision Document
DoD	Department of Defense
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EP	Engineer Pamphlet
ESCA	Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement
FORSCOM	Forces Command
FS	Feasibility Study
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GSA	Government Services Administration
IMR	Iron Mountain Road
LTM	Long Term Management
LUC	Land Use Control
MATOC	Multiple Award Task Order Contract
MDA	McClellan Development Authority
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NTCRA	Non-Time Critical Removal Action
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PBC	Public Benefit Conveyances
PP	Proposed Plan

RA-C	Remedial Action Construction
RA-O	Remedial Action Operation
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RC	Response Complete
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy in Place
ROD	Record of Decision
SI	Site Inspection
TCRA	Time Critical Removal Action
TRADOC	Training and Doctrine Command
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAESCH	U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville
USAG	U.S. Army Garrison Command
WERS	Worldwide Environmental Remediation Services

CHAPTER 1 OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

1.1 Purpose for Developing the Community Relations Plan

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) has been prepared under the Worldwide Environmental Remediation Services (WERS) Multiple Award Task Order Contract (MATOC) Contract W912DY-09-D-0059, Task Order 0009. The purpose of the CRP is to outline the community involvement procedures that will be implemented by the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), the U.S. Army Transition Force, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Mobile District (herein referred to collectively as “the Army”) to ensure that the community is continuously informed about and provided opportunities to be involved in the environmental restoration process at the former Fort McClellan. Additionally, the CRP establishes measures to ensure timely and effective information exchange between the various federal, state, county, city agencies, educational and civic organizations, and the general public throughout the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) cleanup program.

The CRP was prepared using the requirements outlined in Engineering Pamphlet (EP) 200-3-1, *Public Participation Requirements for Defense Environmental Restoration Program* with modifications to the specified format to better address the Army’s local needs as well as site-specific factors. Additionally, this CRP has incorporated applicable information from the previous installation-wide CRP (J. McKinney Associates, 2000).

The Army, with support from its contractors, will oversee the implementation of the community involvement activities outlined in the plan.

1.2 Description of the Community Relations Plan

The CRP is comprised of the following chapters and appendices:

- Chapter 1 – Overview of the Community Relations Plan: This chapter states the purpose for developing the CRP, identifies the CRP contents, and identifies the sources used to develop the plan.
- Chapter 2 – Site Description and History: This section describes the basic historical, geographical and technical details to allow readers and users of the CRP to understand why the environmental cleanup actions are being executed.
- Chapter 3 – Community Background: This section provides a description of the community profile, identifies the history of community involvement activities, and addresses key community concerns.
- Chapter 4 – Public Involvement Program: This section outlines how the Army will implement the community involvement activities discussed, summarizes the issues identified during the community interviews, and provides details on how each identified issue will be addressed.
- Chapter 5 - References: This section lists all sources used to develop the CRP.

This CRP contains the following documents as appendices in the order shown:

- Appendix A Community Survey Questionnaire
- Appendix B Media List
- Appendix C Meeting Locations
- Appendix D Public Involvement Tools
- Appendix E Stakeholder List

CHAPTER 2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

This chapter summarizes background information on the operational history of the locations of the former Fort McClellan that are subject to this CRP, and provides additional information regarding the areas of concern and the environmental programs under which these areas of concern will be mitigated.

2.1 Site Description

The former Fort McClellan is an approximately 18,751-acre installation located northeast of the City of Anniston in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Cities of Jacksonville and Oxford are located to the north and south, respectively. Portions of the former installation boundaries are bordered to the west by State Highway 21 and to the east by the Choccolocco Corridor. The regional vicinity of the former Fort McClellan is identified in Figure 2-1.

2.2 Property History

2.2.1 Chronological History of Use

Although the Spanish-American War ended in August of 1898, a peace agreement had not been reached. Recognizing the possibility of renewed hostilities, the U.S. Army decided to maintain a force and Anniston, Alabama was selected as a prime site. Camp Shipp was established north of Anniston on Blue Mountain. As the size of the force increased, the boundaries of the camp expanded. The Choccolocco Mountains, which formed a bowl around the eastern edge, provided ideal terrain for artillery training for the Fourth Alabama Artillery.

In 1912, a congressman from Alabama's Fourth District spurred the War Department to utilize the Choccolocco Mountains as a site for artillery training. Twenty thousand National Guardsmen were brought to the valley for maneuvers in response to the congressman's urging. In 1917, the federal government decided to acquire land north of Anniston from local farmers for use as an artillery range.

With the outbreak of World War I, the property (Camp McClellan) was used to train troops for participation in World War I and served in that capacity until the Armistice. At the end of World War I, the Post was designated as a demobilization center until 1919 when Camp McClellan served as a training area for active Army units and other civilian elements. Camp McClellan was re-designated as Fort McClellan in 1929 and continued to serve as a training area.

In 1941, the Alabama Legislature leased approximately 4,488 acres of land to the Federal Government to provide an access corridor from the Main Post to Talladega National Forest. This corridor, the Choccolocco Corridor, provided access to additional woodlands for training and maneuvers during World War II. Between 1945 and 1946, Fort McClellan served as a personnel separation point. After a 3-month period of closure, the Post was activated as a Recruit Training Center until May 1947 when it ceased operation and was placed in an inactive status until 1951.

The U.S. Army reactivated Fort McClellan in January 1951 to operate the Chemical Corps School and as a replacement center for the Chemical Corps. The Chemical Corps School offered advanced training in all phases of chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) warfare to students from all branches of the military service until the school was deactivated in 1973. The Army Combat Development Command Chemical/Biological Radiological Agency moved to Fort McClellan in 1962 and performed its mission until it was also deactivated in 1973.

The mission of the installation was changed in 1966 and Fort McClellan was renamed the U.S. Army School/Training Center and Fort McClellan. The 3rd Army Non-Commissioned Officers Academy was also stationed at Fort McClellan from 1967 to 1972. Activities conducted at Fort McClellan during this time period included support activities, academic training, and practical training. Support activities included housing, providing sustenance, and moving individuals during training. Academic training

included classroom, laboratory, and field instruction. Practical training encompassed weapons, artillery and explosives, vehicle operation and maintenance, and physical and tactical training activities.

The installation was closed under the BRAC on September 30, 1999. Prior to closing, Fort McClellan was a U.S. Army Garrison Command (USAG) under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Training Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and Forces Command (FORSCOM). The installation housed three major organizations, including the U.S. Army Military Police School, the U.S. Army Chemical School, and the Training Center (under the direction of the Training Brigade) in addition to other support units and tenants. Additionally, Fort McClellan was a multi-service training center housing the U.S. Navy Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Defense and Disaster Preparedness School, the U.S. Air Force Civil Engineer Disaster Preparedness School, training of U.S. Marine military police and nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) specialist, and also served as a training facility for U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard units.

2.2.2 BRAC Property Transfers and Environmental Cleanup Responsibilities

At closure, Fort McClellan consisted of approximately 40,996 acres, 18,751 comprising the Main Post and 22,245 acres on Pelham Range which is located approximately four miles northwest of the Main Post. The U.S. Army National Guard Bureau (NGB) accepted accountability of approximately 286 acres on Main Post and Pelham Range in its entirety in February 2005. The NGB is currently conducting environmental cleanup activities on the Main Post and Pelham Range through their organizational channels.

Following closure, the Army began to fast track their environmental cleanup program to make property available for transfer. Over 90% of the Main Post acres were transferred to two main recipients, the McClellan Development Authority (MDA) (formerly the Anniston-Calhoun County Fort McClellan Development Joint Powers Authority) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The remaining Main Post acres were transferred to a variety of recipients, primarily as Public Benefit Conveyances (PBC). The largest most notable PBC was the transfer of 710 acres to the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT) primarily for use as an Eastern Bypass. These major property transfers are shown on Figure 2-2 and described in the following sections.

2.2.2.1 McClellan Development Authority

In total, the Army transferred approximately 9,731 acres of property to the MDA from December 2000 through November 2012. Approximately 4,693 of those acres transferred in September 2003 under Early Transfer Authority, a section of the environmental law, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), that allows transfer of property before it is completely cleaned up. The purpose of the early transfer was to expedite economic reuse of the property by allowing cleanup and redevelopment to occur simultaneously rather than requiring the Army to hold the property until all cleanups were completed. The majority of the property involved in the early transfer is located in the Alpha and Bravo Areas which are identified in Figure 2-3.

Cleanups are currently being accomplished by the MDA under an Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA). Under the ESCA, the MDA agreed to conduct the cleanups and perform long-term monitoring, and the Army agreed to pay for it. Additionally, the MDA entered into a Cleanup Agreement with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM). Under the Cleanup Agreement, the MDA agreed to perform cleanup activities under ADEM oversight.

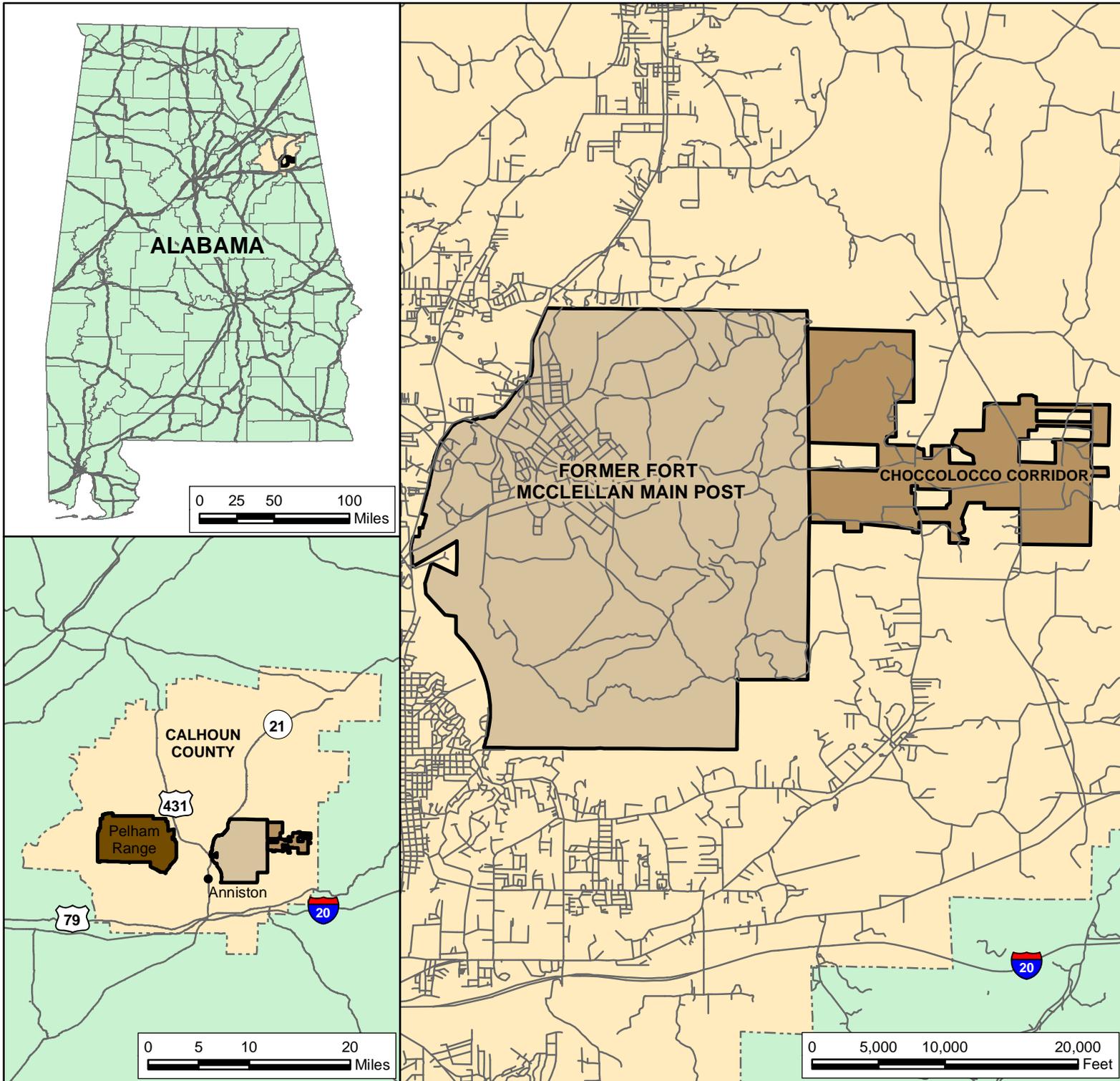
2.2.2.2 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Alabama Forestry Commission

In May 2003, the Army transferred approximately 7,758 acres of land to the Department of Interior for management by the FWS as a National Wildlife Refuge. The majority of the property involved in the transfer is located in the Charlie Area, which is identified in Figure 2-3. The Charlie Area also includes portions of the Choocolocco Corridor that was leased by the Army from the State of Alabama from 1941 until 1998. The Choocolocco Corridor is managed by the Alabama Forestry Commission. The Army

remains responsible for cleanup activities on the property. ADEM provides regulatory oversight of the environmental restoration activities under authority delegated from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Figure 2-1

Site Location Map Former Fort McClellan Calhoun County, Alabama



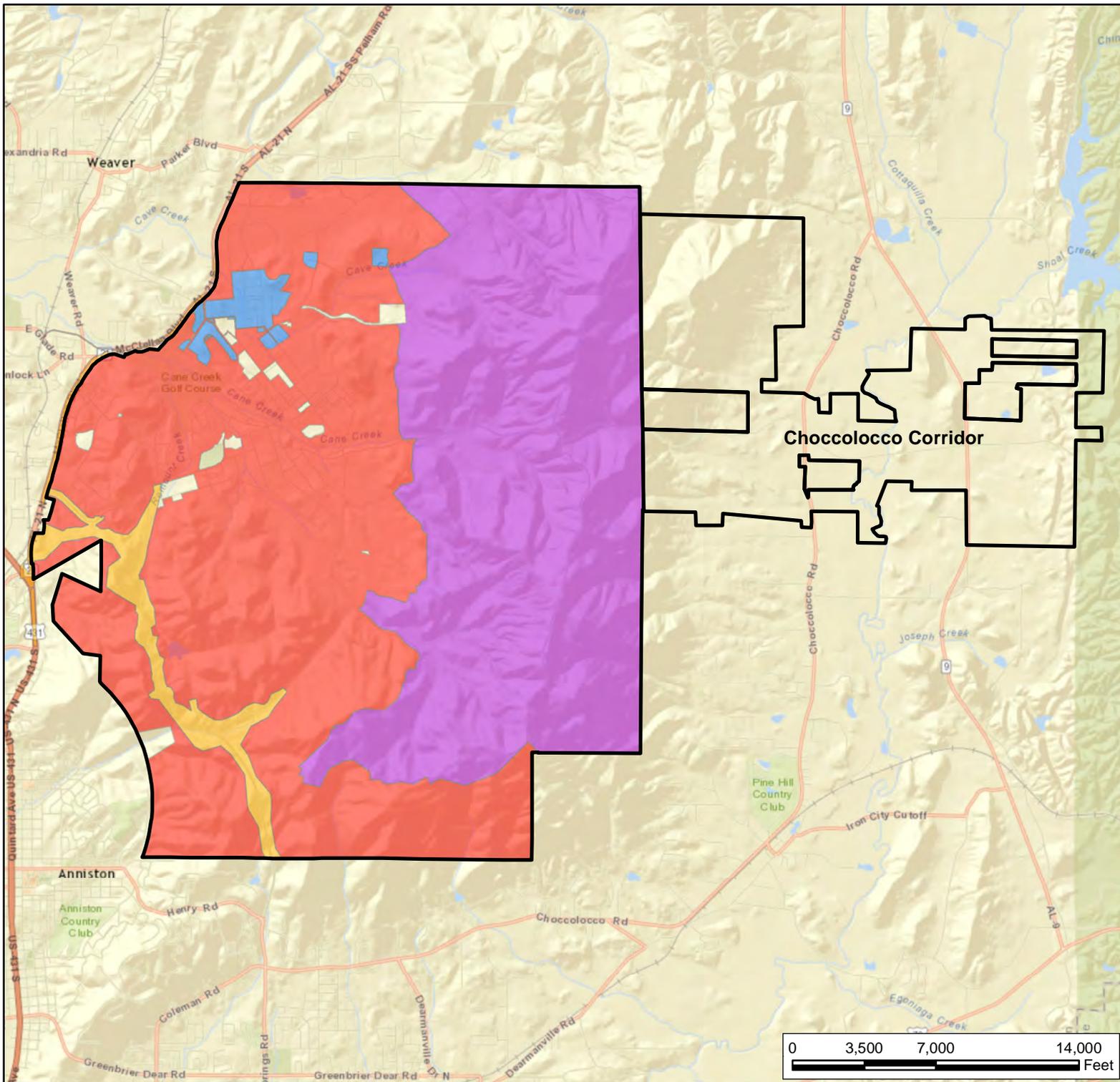
Legend

- Road
- Main Post
- Choccolocco Corridor
- - - County Boundary



Figure 2-2

Property Transfers Former Fort McClellan Calhoun County, Alabama



Legend

- Former Fort McClellan Boundary
- Property Transferred to the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT)
- Property Transferred to the McClellan Development Authority (MDA)
- Property Transferred to the U.S. Army National Guard Bureau (NGB)
- Property Transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

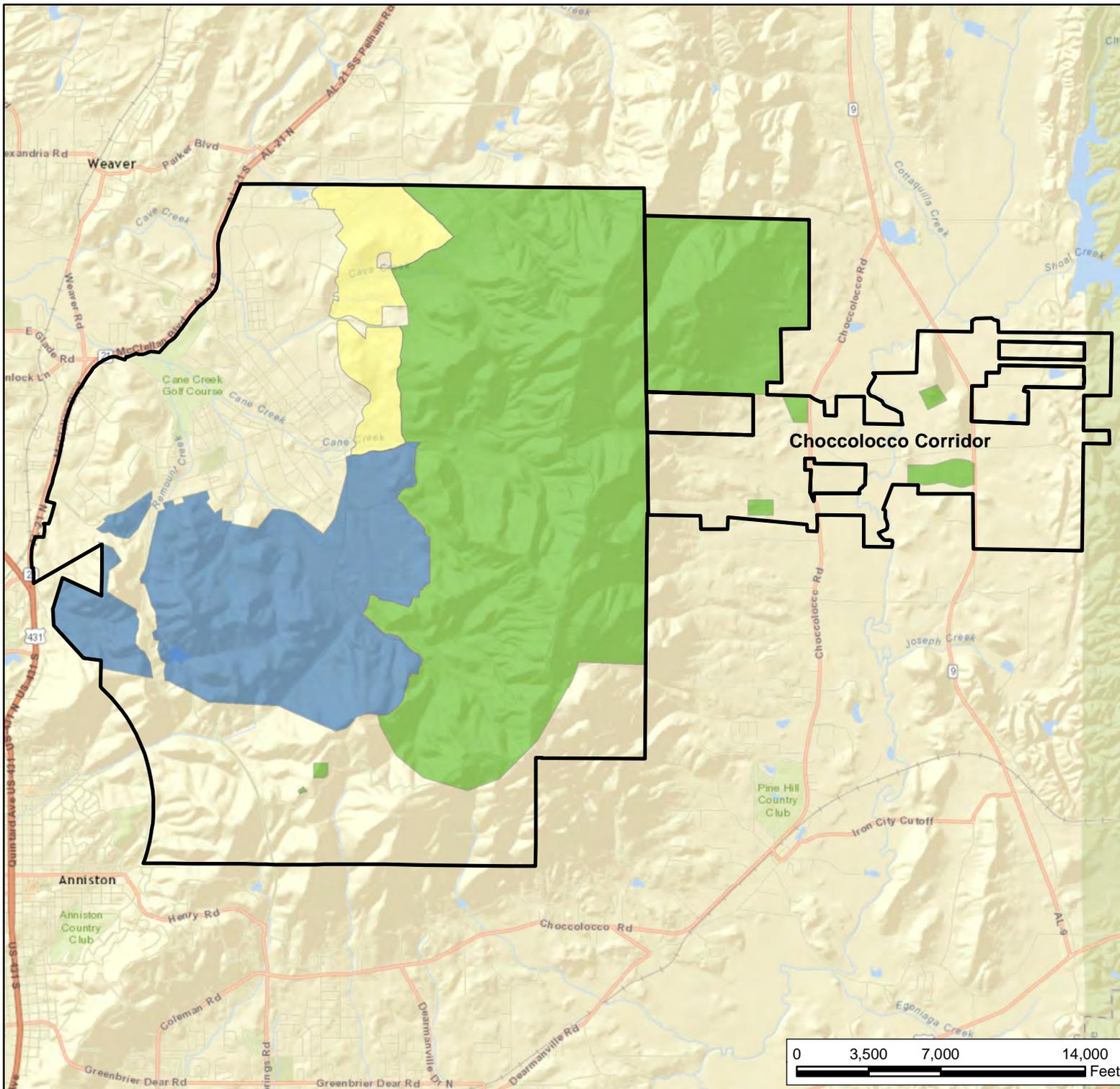
Note: The Army's lease for the Choccolocco Corridor expired in 1998 and this area is currently being managed by the Alabama Forestry Commission.



Figure 2-3

Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie Areas

Former Fort McClellan
Calhoun County, Alabama



Legend

- Alpha Area
- Bravo Area
- Charlie Area
- Former Fort McClellan Boundary



2.3 Environmental Restoration Requirements

2.3.1 CERCLA Process Overview

CERCLA is a federal law designed to clean up sites contaminated with hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants (including unexploded ordnance). The Army conducts environmental restoration activities at Fort McClellan in accordance with CERCLA and other applicable Federal, State, and local requirements. The objectives of CERCLA are to: identify, investigate and cleanup hazardous wastes sites that may pose a threat to human health or the environment; include the public in the decision-making process; and attain environmental restoration objectives. The CERCLA process is summarized below and graphically depicted in Figure 2-4.

2.3.1.1 Investigation

The first phase of the process consists of a Preliminary Assessment (PA) at a site, which consists of document reviews, visual site inspections, and interviews, to determine whether or not a chemical release has occurred at a site, and if further investigation is warranted. If the PA suggests that contamination may be present, a Site Inspection (SI) is conducted to collect and analyze environmental samples to determine if additional study is required and if response actions may be needed. At this point, it may be determined that the site poses no risk and requires no further action.

If the SI indicates the site requires additional investigation, a Remedial Investigation (RI) will be conducted. The RI involves collection of more comprehensive data at the site to assess the nature and extent of contamination and the potential risks posed by the contamination. The results of the RI are used in developing remediation goals and alternatives for cleanup in the feasibility study (FS). The results of the RI/FS are documented in a Record of Decision (ROD) or equivalent Decision Document (DD), including the selected cleanup strategy for the site. Sites determined to require no further action at any phase of the investigation process are considered to have reached Response Complete (RC).

If during the inspection process it is determined that a removal action is warranted, either a Non-Time Critical Removal Action (NTCRA) or Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA) may be conducted. Because of the increased time available to conduct a NTCRA that type of removal action is preceded by an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA). Both types of removal actions will be conducted under an approved Action Memorandum.

2.3.1.2 Cleanup

The cleanup phase begins with the Remedial Design (RD) of the selected remedy. Remedial Action Construction (RA-C) is the implementation of the cleanup, and may include Remedial Action Operation (RA-O) or operation of the remedy until the cleanup objectives required by the ROD for that site have been met. Some sites may require a review of the remedial action at least every five years after the remedial action is initiated. These reviews are performed to ensure that the remedy is functioning as designed and that any necessary operation and maintenance activities are taking place.

2.3.2 History of Investigations/Studies and Response Actions Conducted by the Army

The following sections briefly summarize the investigations/studies and response actions that have been conducted by the Army as part of the BRAC process. Full details of the scopes, findings, and recommendations are provided in the Fort McClellan Administrative Record (see Section 4.1).

2.3.2.1 Environmental Baseline Survey and Archives Search

In October 1992, Public Law 102-426, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA), amended Section 120(h) of the CERCLA and established new procedures with respect to contamination assessment and cleanup at federal facility closures (e.g., BRAC sites). As part of this revised regulation, BRAC sites were responsible for conducting Environmental Baseline Surveys (EBS) in lieu of conducting PAs. The purpose of the EBS was to allow the federal facilities to expeditiously identify real property offering the greatest opportunity for immediate reuse and redevelopment. As such, the scope of the EBS was more extensive than a traditional PA and the EBS investigation addressed issues not covered in a CERCLA PA such as asbestos, lead-based paint, and radiological hazards.

In 1998 the Army completed an EBS to identify parcels on Fort McClellan that may have impacted the environment. In 2001, to supplement the EBS, the Army completed an additional PA-equivalent investigation that focused on the installation's munitions training areas. The findings from this investigation were documented in an Archives Search Report (ASR). The information from the EBS and ASR was used as the basis for identifying sites at Fort McClellan that may pose a threat to human health, safety, and the environment.

2.3.2.2 Site Investigations

Site Investigations were conducted at potential hazardous waste sites identified in the EBS and ASR from 1998 through 2013. The site investigations were conducted to determine whether chemical constituents were present at the sites, and, if present, whether the concentrations presented an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. The site investigations revealed two predominant types of contamination: metals in soil caused by small-arms ammunition from historical use of ranges for weapons firing, and chlorinated volatile organic compounds in groundwater believed to be from decontamination solutions used during chemical warfare material training activities.

2.3.2.3 Remedial Investigations, Feasibility Studies, and Engineering Evaluations/Cost Analyses

Sites where contamination was found to be present were investigated further in RI/FSs or EE/CAs to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and to develop and evaluate remedial alternatives.

From April 2000 to July 2008 the Army completed EE/CAs to determine the nature and extent of Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) at the Eastern Bypass, M2 Parcel, M1.01 and M3 Miscellaneous Property, and the (Eastern Bypass) Iron Mountain Road Addition. EE/CAs were also conducted at the Alpha and Bravo Areas. However, the Alpha and Bravo Area EE/CAs were handed off to the MDA for completion under early transfer authority prior to completion of the Action Memoranda. The Army is currently conducting a RI/FS to determine the nature and extent of MEC contamination in the Charlie Area (see Figure 2-3).

The Army completed an EE/CA for Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) in June 2002. Thirty three sites were assessed and no chemical agents were detected. However, empty/inert CWM-related items were recovered from previous burn pits; the Army disposed of these recovered items via incineration.

From April 2008 through January 2014, the Army completed a RI/FS to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the following four former small arms ranges: Former 81mm Mortar Range, Bains Gap Road Ranges, Ranges Near Training Area T-24A, and the Choccolocco Corridor Ranges.

RIs were also completed for the Iron Mountain Road (IMR) Ranges and Baby Bains Gap Road (BBGR) Ranges in May 2009 and September 2012 respectively. The majority of both range complexes are located on property that transferred to the MDA in September 2003 under Early Transfer Authority. Once the RIs were complete, the MDA accepted responsibility under the ESCA for all future environmental cleanup activities associated with these properties. However, a 4-acre portion of the IMR Range complex is located on property that transferred to ALDOT, and a 58.8-acre portion of the BBGR Range complex is located on property that transferred to FWS. Response actions associated with those portions of the ranges that transferred to ALDOT and FWS were performed by the Army and are summarized in Section 2.3.2.4.

2.3.2.4 Response Actions

The Army is currently performing cleanup activities to remove soil and sediment contaminated with metals from small arms ammunition at the Former 81mm Mortar Range, Bains Gap Road Ranges, Ranges Near Training Area T-24A, and Choccolocco Corridor Ranges. The locations of the sites are shown on Figure 2-5. In addition, the Army is performing periodic monitoring of the groundwater at the Ranges Near Training Area T-24A to determine the effectiveness of natural processes that degrade and dissipate contaminants (benzene and carbon tetrachloride) in the groundwater.

The following provides a brief summary of the additional cleanup activities that were previously performed by the Army from 1999 through 2010. These locations are shown in Figure 2-6 and the long-term management activities currently being performed at these sites are discussed in Section 2.3.2.5 below.

Eastern Bypass OES1 and OES2

A MEC clearance to one-foot depth was performed on the 88.98 acre OES1 parcel from October 1999 to March 2001 in support of preliminary construction activities for design of the bypass. Based on the type and nature of the items that were found during the construction support activities and on the data gathered during the removal action on the adjacent M2 parcel, no further action was selected as the final remedy and documented in the action memorandum.

A MEC clearance to depth of detection was performed on the 242.63 acre OES2 parcel from April 2001 to August 2005. Thirty grids within OES2 were not cleared to depth. However, a minimum of four feet of fill was deposited on the grids during construction of the Eastern Bypass and a Land Use Control (LUC) that prohibits excavation activities was implemented.

M2 Parcel

The M2 Parcel was identified by the local reuse authority as a priority site for investigation, cleanup, and transfer. A MEC clearance to depth of detection was performed on the 22.48 acre parcel from May 2000 to September 2000.

M1.01 Parcel and M3 Miscellaneous Property

A MEC clearance to one-foot depth was performed on the 96.31 acre area from February 2002 to July 2002. In addition, a clearance to depth was performed on six grids (approximately 2.4 acres) within the parcel from December 2004 through January 2005 to demonstrate that the one-foot clearance was the appropriate remedy. No further clearance was recommended. However, ADEM requires construction support in the area.

GSA Warehouse Area

A site investigation of the GSA Warehouse Area, completed in 2002, revealed low levels of contaminants in groundwater and soil contamination caused by lead-based paint. In September 2003, the Army implemented remedial actions at the GSA Warehouse Area in the form of LUCs to limit the use of the 36.95-acre parcel to industrial use only and to prohibit access to or use of groundwater at the site.

Bravo Area: Y Area

The Y Area is approximately 60 acres located within the Y-Junction of the Eastern Bypass. A MEC clearance to depth of detection was performed in the area from April 2003 to November 2003 to minimize interference with development of nearby residential property and construction of the Eastern Bypass. In addition, ADEM requires construction support in the area.

Charlie Area: FWS Land Transfer Area Roads, Firebreaks and High Use Areas at Range 20, Range 21, and Range 24

A MEC clearance to depth of detection was performed on approximately 128.9 acres between November 2003 and December 2004. The roads and firebreaks were identified by FWS as high priority areas required for fire suppression and management of the area, and the high use areas were identified as locations for possible construction of facilities. Interim LUCs currently prohibit public access to these areas pending completion of the Charlie Area RI/FS and ROD.

Bravo Area: Water Tank Construction Sites A, B, and C

The Water Tank Construction Sites were identified by Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board as locations for future construction of water tanks to store potable water for the potable water distribution system. Site A comprises 7.15 acres, Site B is 5.82 acres, and Site C is 6.11 acres. A MEC clearance to depth of detection was performed on the three sites from January 2004 to May 2004.

Bravo Area: Dog Kennel Area

The Army performed a MEC surface clearance on the 2 acre parcel in May 2004 to allow Homeland Security access to house dogs used in the canine training program. A LUC that prohibits intrusive activity on the property was implemented in September 2003.

Charlie Area: Bains Gap Road

A MEC clearance to depth of detection was performed on approximately 19 acres along portions of Bains Gap Road between January 2006 and April 2006 in support of efforts to reopen the road for public use.

Iron Mountain Road Addition

ALDOT, through a right of entry, retained contractors to perform a MEC clearance to depth of detection on the 10 acre parcel. The clearance was performed from February 2009 to May 2009 prior to construction of the road that currently provides an off ramp from the Eastern Bypass. The Army provided construction support from June 2009 to August 2009 during road construction activities.

Charlie Area: Eight Selected Sites [81mm Mortar Range (Area Alpha), Bains Gap Road Ranges (Area Bravo), Range 20 (Area Charlie), Range 24A (Area Delta), Priority Area 1 (Area Echo), Priority Area 1a (Area Foxtrot), Priority Area 3 (Area Golf), Priority Area 4 (Area Hotel)]

This removal action consisted of a MEC clearance to depth of detection on approximately 227.16 acres and a MEC surface clearance on 12.55 acres. The removal action was performed between March 2009 and April 2010 on sites that required future removal of lead contaminated soil. The 12.55 acre surface cleared portion is a sensitive area identified by FWS. Due to the residual risk of subsurface ordnance, final LUCs will be required for the area. Interim LUCs currently prohibit public access to these areas pending completion of the Charlie Area RI/FS and ROD.

Iron Mountain Road Ranges (Skeet Range, Range 12, and Range 13)

From October 2004 through February 2006 the Army conducted remedial activities at a 4-acre area of the Iron Mountain Road Ranges to remove soil contaminated with lead and other metals associated with small-arms ammunition. The area of lead contaminated soil at three of the ranges – Skeet Range, Range 12, and Range 13 – was located within the ALDOT Eastern Bypass Corridor. The remedial goal established for the project was the industrial cleanup level of 880 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) for lead in soil. No

excavation activities were required in the Eastern Bypass Corridor areas of the Skeet Range or Range 13 because soil lead concentrations were less than the 880 mg/kg cleanup level based on additional sampling and analysis performed during the removal action. A LUC that prohibits residential use of the 4-acre area was implemented in 2008, because lead levels exceed the level of 400 mg/kg that would allow for unrestricted use.

Baby Bains Gap Road Ranges (Range 20 and Range 26)

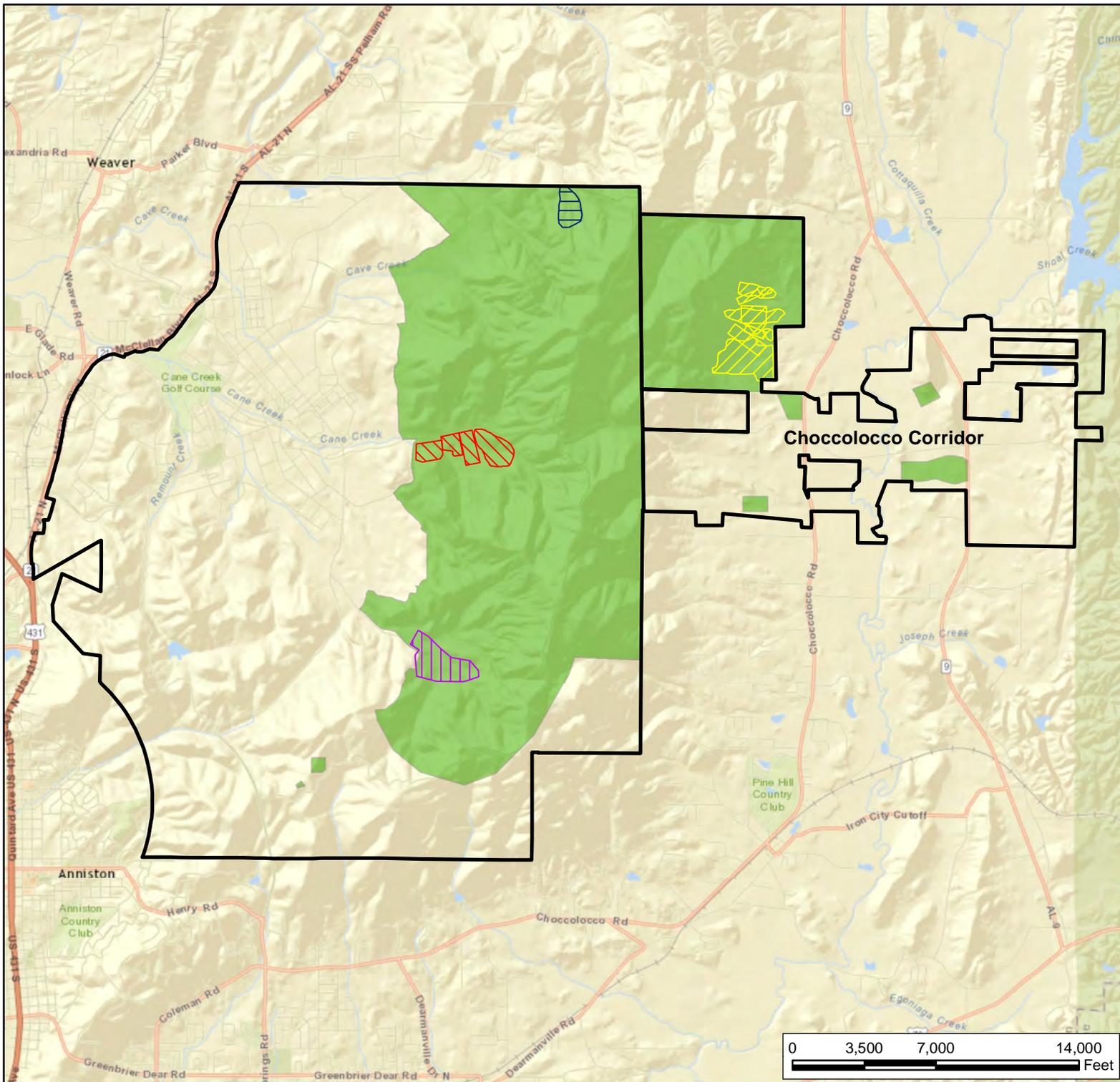
In 2010, the Army conducted a removal action on approximately 2.3 acres of the Baby Bains Gap Road Ranges that are located on FWS property (Range 20 and Range 26) to address surface and subsurface soils contaminated with lead and other metals associated with small arms ammunition. All lead contaminated soil was removed to levels below 500 mg/kg, which is protective of ecological receptors. However, residual soil lead levels exceed the level of 400 mg/kg that would allow for unrestricted use. Due to the residual risk associated with soil lead levels above 400 mg/kg, final LUCs will be required for the area. Interim LUCs currently prohibit public access to the area pending completion of the Charlie Area RI/FS and ROD.

2.3.2.5 Five-Year Reviews

CERCLA requires that remedial actions which result in any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at a site be subject to a five-year review to evaluate the implementation and performance of the remedy in order to determine if the remedy is or will be protective of human health, safety, and the environment. All sites where a munitions response action is implemented require a five year review. The completed response actions discussed in Section 2.3.2.4 and shown on Figure 2-6 undergo five-year reviews. The five-year review process consists of a review of relevant site documents, site inspection of the property, and a public meeting.

Figure 2-5

On-Going Soil
Removal Action Sites
Former Fort McClellan
Calhoun County, Alabama



Legend

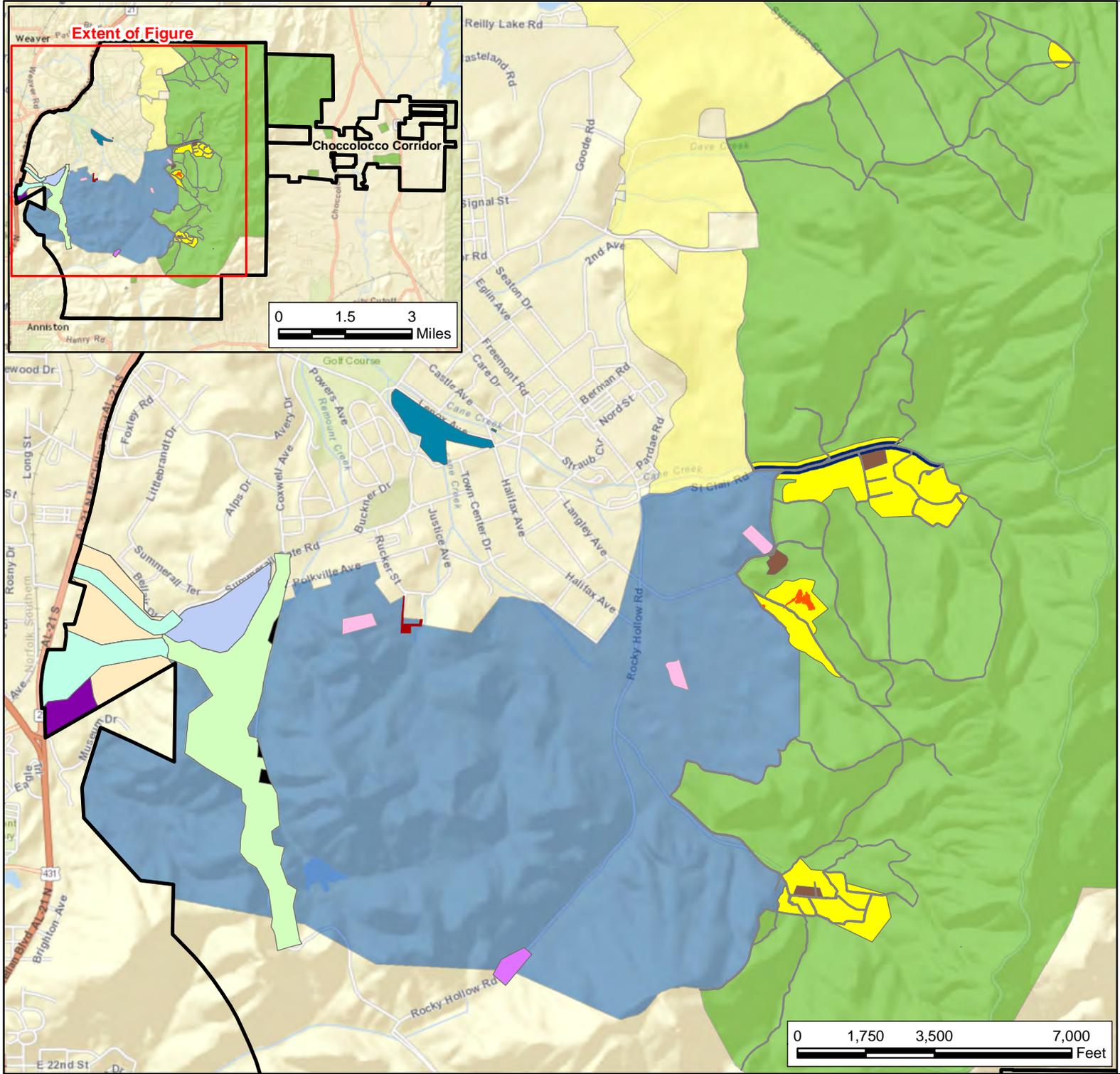
- Former 81mm Mortar Range
- Choccolocco Corridor Ranges
- Bains Gap Road Ranges
- Ranges Near Training Area T-24A
- Charlie Area
- Former Fort McClellan Boundary



Figure 2-6

Previous Response
Action/Current Five
Year Review Sites

Former Fort McClellan
Calhoun County, Alabama



- Legend**
- M2 Parcel
 - M1.01 Parcel and M3 Miscellaneous Property
 - Eastern Bypass OES1
 - Eastern Bypass OES2
 - Y Area
 - Iron Mountain Road Ranges (Skeet Range, Range 12, and Range 13)
 - Water Tank Construction Sites A, B, and C
 - Dog Kennel Area
 - GSA Warehouse Area
 - Iron Mountain Road Addition
 - Eight Selected Sites (Areas Alpha through Hotel)
 - Bains Gap Road
 - FWS Land Transfer High Use Areas at Range 20, Range 21, and Range 24
 - Baby Bains Gap Road Ranges (Range 20 and Range 26)
 - FWS Land Transfer Area Roads and Firebreaks
 - Alpha Area
 - Bravo Area
 - Charlie Area
 - Former Fort McClellan Boundary



CHAPTER 3 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 Community Profile

The former Fort McClellan is located in Calhoun County, Alabama. According to 2012 data, the population of Calhoun County is 117,296. The City of Anniston (population 22,749) adjoins the former installation boundaries on the South and West. The town of Weaver (population 3,068) is less than one mile northwest of the former installation and the town of Oxford (population 21,275) is situated immediately south of Anniston. The City of Jacksonville (population 12,430) is approximately four miles north-northeast of the former installation (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014). While the overall population of Calhoun County has remained relatively constant since Fort McClellan's closure, the population of Anniston has decreased 11%. This decrease has been offset by Jacksonville's population increasing 43% and Oxford's population nearly doubling.

The former Fort McClellan installation is a growing, mixed use community. Primarily through the McClellan Development Authority, the local community is promoting residential, commercial, industrial, retail, education, research, and technology development of the former installation's property and the surrounding area. Since its closure, the former Fort McClellan has become home to over 900 residents and a work place for more than 3,000 employees (MDA, 2014).

The only redevelopment associated with the portions of Charlie Area designated as a National Wildlife Refuge and the Choccolocco Corridor will include minor construction activities in support of forest management activities.

3.2 History of Public Outreach Effort

3.2.1 Summary of Previous Public Outreach Effort

In 1996, prior to the installation closure, over 600 letters were mailed to solicit interviewees who could provide information to support the development of the previous CRP. Because response to the solicitation letter was limited, telephone calls were made to identify additional interviewees. The goal was to talk with at least 25 people. The final total of direct interviewees was 26. In addition 28 people responded to questionnaires soliciting opinions about their environmental concerns and their interest in information about the environmental restoration on the installation.

During May through August, 1999, a survey was conducted to determine the local community perception of the on-going cleanup activities. One hundred and fifty-seven survey forms were mailed and nineteen were returned.

3.2.2 Summary of Current Public Outreach Effort

To facilitate preparation of this plan, community surveys were conducted so that interested community members were afforded the opportunity to provide input. Surveys were conducted in the form of a questionnaire intended to identify environmental topics of interest, as well as concerns within the community regarding the environmental restoration process. These surveys also provided the community the ability to provide suggestions on how the Army can continue to promote community involvement in a convenient and effective manner. A copy of the survey is included in Appendix A.

The survey was available online from May 31, 2013 through June 30, 2013. Surveys were also distributed at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Mountain Longleaf National Wildlife Refuge 10-Year Anniversary on Saturday, June 1, 2013, and at the Five Year Review Public Meeting on Thursday June 6, 2013. Notification of this on-line survey as well as its distribution during the anniversary and public meetings was advertised in the Anniston Star. In total, eight surveys were completed including two on-line and six during the live forum events.

3.3 Key Community Concerns

Approximately half of the survey participants were aware of the environmental restoration activities being carried out by the Army. Of the participants who were aware of the environmental restoration activities, only half had concerns about the effort. These concerns generally included:

- The restoration activities' abilities to adequately mitigate hazards/risks to human health and the environment;
- Duration and cost of the restoration activities; and
- Preservation of natural resources.

The other half of the survey participants expressed no concerns about the environmental restoration activities or their results.

3.4 Response to Community Concerns

Based on the community's responses to the survey, no concerns were identified that required direct responses prior to preparation of this CRP.

3.5 Summary of Communication Needs

Only three of the eight participants knew where to find information about the plans/reports that document the environmental restoration approaches and results. Three individuals have previously tried to find information about the on-going clean-up activities through the Anniston Star, a Town Meeting, and via on-line resources. Only the individual who researched information on-line claimed to have found what he/she was looking for.

The Army will address this issue by continuing to publish advertisements in the local newspaper and/or television station and continuation of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) and Public Meetings.

CHAPTER 4 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

The overall goal of this chapter of the CRP is to identify appropriate activities that can be performed to address the public's concerns, and establish a plan for conducting those activities. This plan will serve as a tool that the Army will use to mitigate the community members' concerns. The following sections list each concern obtained during the community interviews and identifies how each issue will be addressed.

4.1 Public Involvement Plan

This section of the CRP addresses how each issue that was identified during the community interviews will be addressed.

4.1.1 Effectiveness, Duration, and Cost of Restoration Activities

Addressing these concerns involves providing the public with information about the environmental restoration technologies, methodologies, schedule, cost, and overall results. To achieve this, the Army will continue to implement the following measures:

Restoration Advisory Board

In 1996, Fort McClellan established a RAB to enable affected communities and representatives of government agencies to meet and exchange information about Fort McClellan's environmental cleanup program. The RAB is the forum for discussion and information exchange about the installation's environmental restoration or cleanup program. It is not a decision-making body, but provides the community an opportunity to provide input to the cleanup process, thereby increasing an understanding of the cleanup program. The RAB is co-chaired by the U.S. Army Transition Force and a member of the RAB. The co-chairs' responsibilities are jointly held between the Department of Defense (DoD) and community and they serve as equal partners. The Installation's Commanding Officer selects the DoD co-chair, and the community members of the RAB select the community co-chair.

The RAB meets twice a year, typically in April and October. Meetings are open to the public and held at 5:00PM in the U.S. Army Transition Force Conference Room located at:

U.S. Army Transition Force
681 Castle Avenue
Building 200
Anniston, AL 36205
(256) 848-3539

Appendix C provides a map and local driving directions to the RAB meeting location.

Administrative Record

The Administrative Record is a file that contains all information used by the lead agency to make its site-management decisions on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. Types of information contained in the Administrative Record include studies/investigation results of each specific site, minutes of RAB meetings, and other correspondence related to environmental restoration activities. This file is available to the public online at www.mcclellan.army.mil/AdminRec.asp.

For members of the public without access to the internet, an Administrative Record Repository has been established to access these documents at:

McClellan Center Library
100A Gamecock Drive
Building 3181, Room 1153
Anniston, AL 36205
(265) 238-9352

Paper copies of the documents are also available during normal working hours at the U.S. Army Transition Force's office at the address provided above.

Public Meetings

Public Meetings are a forum open to the community and general public that is structured and formal in nature. The purpose of the meeting is to present information to the public and receive feedback from them. Public Meetings provide an opportunity to assess the level of community interest and a means to determine the need for and best method of providing on-going communication with a specified audience or the community at large. At a minimum, Public Meetings will be held for each Five Year Review and after proposing a remedy for a specific site to address any comments received during the public comment period; however, additional meetings may be held at the discretion of the Army. Meetings are held at:

Anniston Meeting Center
1615 Noble Street
Anniston, AL 36201
(256) 231-7675

During the Public Meetings, participants will be notified of the existence of the RAB so that they can follow up on any concerns through that tool as well. Appendix C provides a map and local driving directions to the Public Meeting location.

4.1.2 Preservation of Natural Resources

Environmental restoration activities will be conducted to reduce the chemical risk and munitions hazards associated with the intended reuse of the property while protecting/preserving natural and cultural resources to the greatest extent possible. During each phase of the environmental restoration process, methods to mitigate adverse impacts to natural and cultural resources are addressed. This will continue to be communicated to the public through implementation of the RAB Meetings, Public Meetings, and the Administrative Record.

4.1.3 Communication and Information Availability

While not identified as a concern, the survey results indicate that the public either is not aware of how to find available information, or has had difficulty finding this information. The following measures will be implemented to address this issue:

Mailing List

A mailing list (Appendix E) identifies persons and organizations potentially interested in the environmental restoration activities. This list includes the site owners, members of the RAB, local officials, and other potentially interested parties. Since this list is dynamic and names may be added throughout the cleanup process, interested individuals should so state in writing and submit their name, title, address, and phone number to the Army. This mailing list will be used to identify individuals/organizations interested in receiving the written information materials discussed below outlining the status of the cleanup process as well as applicable community notices.

Written Information Materials

Written information materials include public notices, newsletters, fact sheets, and flyers that are intended to help increase the level of awareness in the community and provide factual information on the process of the environmental restoration program. Examples of this type of information are included in Appendix D. In addition to providing information on the program's process, this tool will be used to communicate or highlight key aspects of the environmental restoration activities that are of specific concern to the public.

Media

Local media outlets remain a valuable tool for communicating information to the public. Currently, key information pertaining to environmental restoration activities are advertised in print through the Anniston Star and Jacksonville News, via television through Cable One Channel 2 Public Service Announcements and posting on the local Calendar of Events. A list of other potential media outlets is provided in Appendix B.

The plan incorporating the requirements to address the public's concerns, as outlined in Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.3, is summarized in Table 4-1 below.

4.2 Community Involvement Activity Schedule

Table 4-2 includes a timeframe summary of the community involvement activities that will be performed during each future phase of the environmental restoration activities.

Table 4-1: Plan to Address Public Issues/Concerns

Issue/Concern Identified During Community Interviews		Activity Proposed to Address the Issue	Activity Objective	How the Activity Objective Will Be Achieved	Estimated Achievement Date
1	Effectiveness, Duration, and Cost of Restoration Activities	Continue conducting RAB meetings	Provide a forum to discuss the technical aspects of the environmental restoration activities	RAB member and stakeholders participation in meetings; meetings available to the public; meeting results documented	Semiannually, April and October
		Continue to populate the Administrative Record	Provide an information repository where technical aspects of environmental restoration activities (including approaches, results, etc.) are documented	Documents pertaining to environmental restoration activities are made available to the public by inclusion in the Administrative Record	On-going as new information is available
		Continue conducting Public Meetings	Provide a forum to formally present information and receive feedback on environmental restoration activities	Meetings' dates/times will be advertised to the public; meeting discussions will be documented	On-going, as needed per CERCLA requirements and Army discretion
2	Preservation of Natural Resources	Continue conducting RAB & Public Meetings and populating the Administrative Record	See Item 1		

Table 4-1: Plan to Address Public Issues/Concerns (continued)

Issue/Concern Identified During Community Interviews	Activity Proposed to Address the Issue	Activity Objective	How the Activity Objective Will Be Achieved	Estimated Achievement Date
3 Communication and Information Availability	Use mailing list to distribute pertinent information	Provide a communication method to ensure stakeholders and interested parties receive information applicable to the environmental restoration process	Appendix E provides contact information for applicable stakeholders; updates will be made to this list as needed	Updates made as needed
	Document pertinent information in written materials that are provided to the public	Notify stakeholders/interested parties of a key phase of the environmental restoration process or address an identified community concern	Written information materials will be provided to stakeholders describing each new phase of the environmental restoration process or restoration processes/results that are associated with a concern expressed from the community	Table 4-2 provides a preliminary schedule for the environmental restoration program; additional notifications will be made as required
	Leverage local media to communicate pertinent information	Provide a communication method that reaches the community beyond those identified in the mailing list	As a supplement to the mailing list, key information will be communicated through local newspapers and television; this activity will specifically include notifications for RAB and Public Meetings, and public comment periods for critical environmental restoration program documents	Table 4-2 provides a preliminary schedule for the environmental restoration program; additional notifications will be made as required

Table 4-2: Anticipated Schedule of Public Involvement Activities

Site Name	CERCLA Phase	Public Involvement Activity Schedule					
		FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
<p><i>Five Year Review Sites</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Bypass OES1 and OES2 • M2 Parcel • M1.01 Parcel • M3 Miscellaneous Property • GSA Warehouse Area • Bravo Area: Y Area • Charlie Area: FWS Land Transfer Area Roads, Firebreaks and High Use Areas at Range 20, Range 21, and Range 24 • Bravo Area: Water Tank Construction Sites A, B, and C • Bravo Area: Dog Kennel Area • Charlie Area: Bains Gap Road • Iron Mountain Road Addition • Charlie Area: Eight Selected Sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 81mm Mortar Range (Area Alpha) ○ Bains Gap Road Ranges (Area Bravo) ○ Range 20 (Area Charlie) ○ Range 24A (Area Delta) ○ Priority Area 1 (Area Echo) ○ Priority Area 1a (Area Foxtrot) ○ Priority Area 3 (Area Golf) ○ Priority Area 4 (Area Hotel) • Iron Mountain Road Ranges (Skeet Range, Range 12, and Range 13) • Baby Bains Gap Road Ranges (Range 20 and Range 26) 	5-Year Review (LTM)			1, 2, 3, 4			

Table 4-2: Anticipated Schedule of Public Involvement Activities (continued)

Site Name	CERCLA Phase	Public Involvement Activity Schedule					
		FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
<i>Soil Removal Action Sites</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 81mm Range • Bains Gap Road Ranges • Training Area 24A Ranges • Choccolocco Corridor Ranges 	RD		1, 4				
	RA-C			1, 2, 3			
	RIP/RC					1, 2, 3, 4	
	5-Year Review (LTM)			1, 2, 3, 4			
Charlie Area	RI	1, 2, 3, 4					
	FS	1, 2, 3, 4					
	PP		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10				
	ROD/DD		1, 3, 4				
	RD			1, , 4			
	RA-C			1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3
	RIP/RC				1, 2, 3, 4		
	5-Year Review (LTM)			1, 2, 3, 4			
<u>Public Involvement Activities:</u>		<p>ROD/DD – Record of Decision/Decision Document FS – Feasibility Study LTM – Long Term Management PP – Proposed Plan RA-C – Remedial Action Construction RD – Remedial Design RI – Remedial Investigation RIP/RC – Remedy in Place/Response Complete</p>					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contact Property Owners 2. Publish News Release 3. Issue Newsletter/Fact Sheet/Flyer/etc. (as needed) 4. Update the Administrative Record 5. Publish Public Notice 6. Conduct Public Meeting (if needed) 7. Offer Public Comment Period (30 – 60 days) 8. Prepare Responsiveness Survey 9. Revise Proposed Plan (if required) 10. Conduct Second Comment Period (if needed) 							

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Appendix A

Community Survey

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COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

<p>1. Are you aware of what environmental restoration activities are being carried out or that have been conducted by the Army at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Area and adjacent State Forest Areas?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>2. Do you have concerns about those activities at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Area and adjacent State Forest Areas?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, what are your concerns?</p>
<p>3. Are you aware of what environmental restoration activities have been conducted by the Army in areas that have been turned over to other agencies (such as the AL Department of Transportation)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>4. Do you have concerns about those activities in the areas that the Army has turned over to other agencies?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, what are your concerns?</p>
<p>5. Do you know where to find information about the sites and the plans/reports that document the clean-up approaches and results?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>6. Have you previously tried to find out information of any of the completed or on-going clean-up efforts?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, what media/resource(s) did you use to obtain this information?</p> <p>Did you find the information you were looking for?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>7. Do you have any recommendations on the way the Army communicates progress on environmental clean-up efforts to the local community or other interested parties?</p>
<p>8. Is there anything you would like to add that is not covered in this questionnaire?</p>

Fort McClellan Community Relations Plan Questionnaire

The U.S. Army Transition Force is in the process of updating the former Fort McClellan Community Relations Plan. The Community Relations Plan is a published guide for maintaining a community involvement program focusing on the environmental restoration activities being conducted by the Army.

The purpose and objectives of the Community Relations Program are as follows:

- Community Relations Purpose: Maintain a high level of community understanding and support for the Army's environmental restoration program at Fort McClellan.
- Community Relations Objectives: Inform the community about cleanup actions and provide opportunities for the public to offer input into the decision-making process.

As part of the Community Relations Plan update, the Army is distributing a brief survey questionnaire so that interested community members may provide input. The survey is intended to identify environmental topics of interest and concerns within the community regarding the environmental restoration process, and obtain suggestions on how the Army can continue to promote community involvement in a convenient and effective manner.

This survey will be distributed at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Mountain Longleaf National Wildlife Refuge 10-year anniversary at the former Fort McClellan, Bains Gap Road on Saturday, June 1st and at the Five Year Review Public Meeting at the Anniston Meeting Center on Thursday, June 6th. This survey will also be available online through June 30, 2013 at the following website: <http://fluidsurveys.com/surveys/gquimby/fort-mcclellan-community-relations-plan-survey/>.

The Army thanks you for your valuable contribution to this effort.

Appendix B

Media List

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APPENDIX B – MEDIA LIST

NEWSPAPERS

Anniston Star
news@annistonstar.com
Phone: (256) 235-3556
Fax: (256) 241-1991

Jacksonville News
jalred@jaxnews.com
Phone: (256) 435-5021
Fax: (256) 241-1991

Birmingham News
bhamnews@al.com
Phone: (256) 352-4444

The Daily Home
news@dailyhome.com
Phone: (256) 362-1000
Fax: (256) 249-4314

RADIO

WCKA Alabama 810AM/94.3FM
810news@att.blackberry.net
Phone: (256) 237-0810 or (256) 435-8172
Fax: (256) 782-2489

WVOK 97.9FM
email@k98.fm
Phone: (256) 835-1580
Fax: (256) 831-1500

WTDR Thunder 92.7/99.3FM 1350AM
news@wtdrthunder.com
Phone: (256) 741-6088

WBHM 90.3 FM
tanya@wbhm.org
Phone: (205) 934-2606
Fax: (205) 934-5075

WDNG Media 1450 AM
www.wdng.net/ContactUs.cfm
Phone: (256) 236-8291
Fax: (256) 236-8292

WTBJ Christian Truth Radio
truth@trinityoxford.org
Phone: (256) 831-3333 ext.6
Fax: (256) 831-5895

WHOG 1120 AM
Phone: (205) 236-6484
Fax: (205) 236-6484

WPID 1280 AM
Phone: (256) 447-9096
Fax: (256) 447-6669

TELEVISION

ABC 33/40
newstip@abc3340.com
Phone: (205) 982-3970
Fax: (205) 982-3942

CBS 42
newstip@CBS42.com
Phone: (205)0322-4665
Fax: (205) 320-2722

WVTM NBC 13
wvtm13@wvtm.com
Phone: (205) 558-7311

WBRC Fox 6
twatwood@gowbrc.com
Phone: (205) 583-4333

WEAC TV 24
dconley@tv24.com
Phone: (256) 782-5133

Cable One
chucky@cableone.net
Phone: (256) 236-7034
Fax: (256) 236-4475

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Appendix C

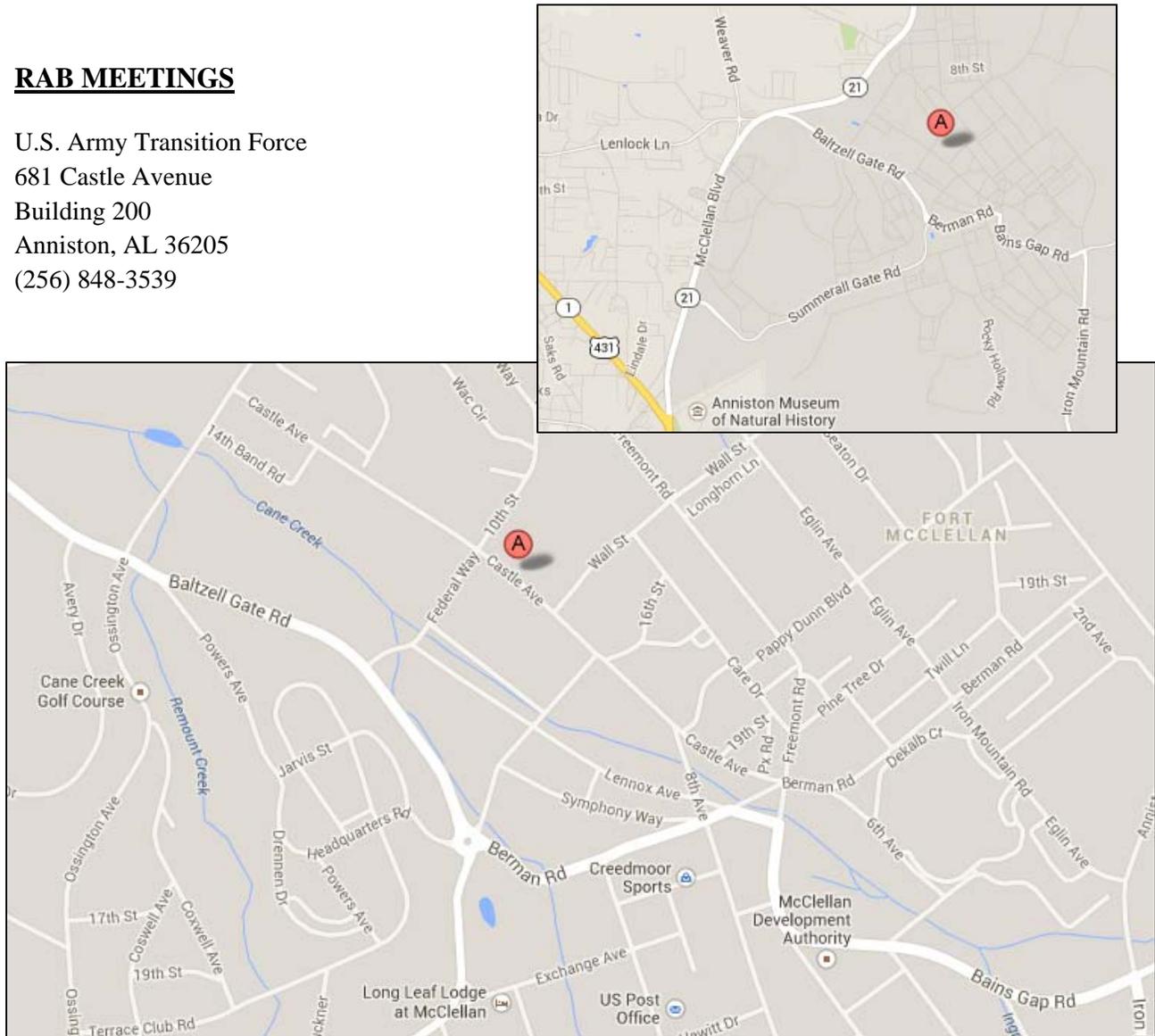
Meeting Locations

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APPENDIX C –MEETING LOCATIONS

RAB MEETINGS

U.S. Army Transition Force
681 Castle Avenue
Building 200
Anniston, AL 36205
(256) 848-3539



Directions to RAB Meeting Location:

From Anniston and the southwest: Proceed north on McClellan Blvd./AL-21. Make a right turn at Baltzell Gate Road and after approximately one mile, turn left onto Federal Way. Proceed for 0.3 miles and turn right on Castle Ave. Building 200 is approximately 500 feet on the left.

From Alexandria and the northwest: Proceed south on AL-1/US-431 and turn left onto Lenlock Lane, which turns to Glade Road. After 2.8 miles, make a slight left onto McClellan Blvd./AL-21 and then refer to the directions above.

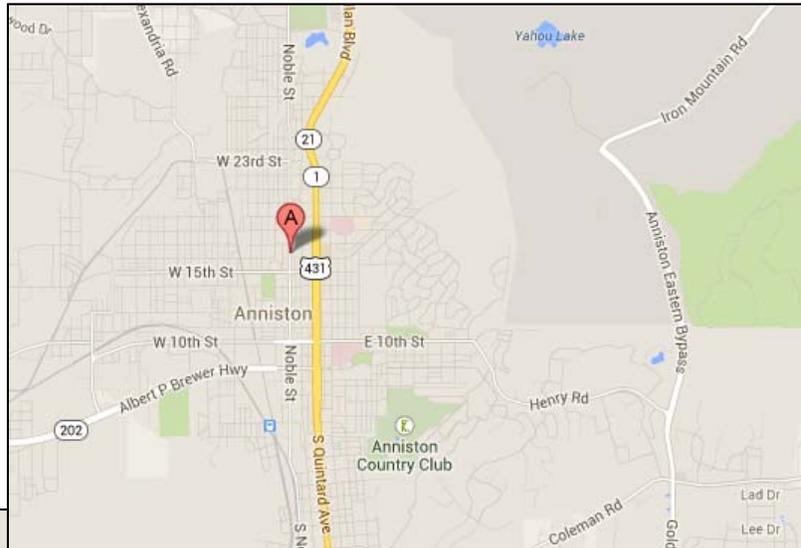
From Jacksonville and the north: Proceed south on McClellan Blvd./AL-21 for approximately 7 miles. Turn left on Baltzell Gate Road and then refer to the directions from Anniston/southwest.

From White Plains and the northeast: Proceed south on AL-9 and turn right onto Choccolocco Road. After 1.9 miles turn right onto Bains Gap Road. Proceed 5.4 miles and turn left onto Castle Ave. Building 200 is 0.6 miles on the right.

From the Anniston Eastern Bypass and the southeast: Proceed north on Leon Smith Pkwy./Golden Springs Road, which turns into the Anniston Eastern Bypass. After approximately 4.5 miles, turn right to stay on the Anniston Eastern Bypass and continue straight onto Iron Mountain Road. After approximately 3 miles turn left onto Bains Gap Road, and then refer to the directions from White Plains/northeast.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Anniston Meeting Center
1615 Noble Street
Anniston, AL 36201
(256) 231-7675



Directions to Public Meeting Location:

From all points south and southwest: Proceed north on AL-1/AL-21/US-431/Quintard Ave. and turn left onto East 10th St. Proceed 0.2 miles and turn right onto Noble Street. The meeting location will be approximately half a mile on the right.

From all points north and northwest: Proceed south on AL-/AL-211/US-431/McClellan Blvd. and turn right onto East 17th St. Proceed 0.2 miles and take the second left onto Noble Street. The meeting location will be approximately 300 feet on the left.

From Choccolocco Road and the southeast: Proceed west on Choccolocco Road and turn right onto the Anniston Eastern Bypass. After 0.4 miles, take the first left onto Henry Road. Proceed about a mile and a half and continue onto East 10th Street. Proceed 1.2 miles and turn right onto Noble Street. The meeting location will be 0.6 miles on the right.

From Bains Gap Road and the northeast: Follow Bains Gap Road for 5.4 miles and turn left onto Lennox Ave. after approximately 450 feet make a slight left onto Berman Road. Proceed for half of a mile and at the traffic circle, take the second exit onto Baltzell Gate Road. Follow Baltzell Gate Road for 1.3 miles, make a left onto AL-/AL-211/US-431/McClellan Blvd., and then refer to the directions from all points north/northwest.

Appendix D

Public Involvement Tools

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Public AnnouncementD-4
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NewslettersD-15

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**US Army Corps
of Engineers** ®
Huntsville, US Army Engineering
and Support Center

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is sponsoring a public meeting to discuss the recurring review at Fort McClellan, a Base Realignment and Closure site. The Corps performed a removal action of military munitions at nine different parcels on Fort McClellan from 1999 to 2006. The purpose of the recurring review is to determine if the response actions performed by the Corps continue to minimize explosives safety risks and continue to be protective of human health, safety and the environment. Representatives from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will be at the public meeting to discuss the recurring review and answer your questions.

An administrative record related to the removal actions at Fort McClellan is available to the public for review at www.mcclellan.army.mil, Anniston Calhoun County Public Library, and Houston Cole Library at Jacksonville State University.

The public meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, December 5, 2006 from 5 to 7 p.m., at the Anniston City Meeting Center, Room B, 1615 Noble Street, Anniston, AL.

Once the recurring review is completed, a recurring review report will be prepared and made available to the public for review and comment.

For more information, please call Dan Copeland at 256-895-1567.



**US Army Corps
of Engineers** ®
Huntsville, US Army Engineering
and Support Center

NOTICE OF PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed a review of munitions response actions performed between 1999 and 2006 at nine parcels located on Fort McClellan, Alabama. The purpose of the five-year review is to determine if the response actions performed by the Corps continue to minimize explosives safety risks and continue to be protective of human health, safety and the environment.

Copies of the five-year review report are available to the public for review at www.mcclellan.army.mil, and are also on file at the Anniston Calhoun County Library on the 1st Floor, 108 E. 10th Street, Anniston, AL 36201, and the Houston Cole Library on the 9th Floor, Jacksonville State University, 700 Pelham Rd, Jacksonville, AL 36265.

Public comments on the five-year review report will be accepted until July 3, 2009. Written comments may be provided to Ms. Lisa Holstein at U.S. Army Transition Force, 291 Jimmy Parks Boulevard, Building 215, Fort McClellan, AL, 36205-5000 or e-mailed to lisa.holstein@us.army.mil.



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**®
Huntsville, US Army Engineering
and Support Center

PRESS RELEASE

The shipping container discovered at Fort McClellan on July 12, 2010, was evaluated by Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel from Fort Campbell, Kentucky and the Army's 20th Support Command Chemical, Biological Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosives (CBRNE) Analysis and Remediation Activity on July 13 and 14, 2010. The item contained no hazardous constituents and will be disposed of as scrap.

EXAMPLE



**US Army Corps
of Engineers** ®
Huntsville, US Army Engineering
and Support Center

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

Bains Gap Road on former Fort McClellan will be closed from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, January 25, 2010 through February 26, 2010.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has contracted Tetra Tech EC, Inc. to perform a munitions response action along Bains Gap Road, necessitating road closure from the eastern gate of the Mountain Longleaf National Wildlife Refuge to the gate at the intersection of Iron Mountain Road and Bains Gap Road.

EXAMPLE



UST regulations

Congress in 1984 added Subtitle I to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to address the problem of leaking underground storage tanks (USTs). Subtitle I requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop regulations to protect human health and the environment from contamination from leaking USTs. The EPA regulates this program under Title 40 CFR Part 280.

The EPA allows states to manage underground storage tank programs. In Alabama, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) regulates a UST program as stringent as the federal program under ADEM Administrative Code 335-6-15.

Fact sheets are published as needed to inform community members about the cleanup and closure of Fort McClellan, Alabama. Cleanup of sites throughout the post are being conducted under the regulatory process called the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (also known as Superfund). In September 1999 the current mission of Fort McClellan ends with the post being closed under Public Law 101-510, Base Realignment and Closure Act.

Underground storage tanks at Fort McClellan

The Army established a tank management program at Fort McClellan in the early 1980s under the guidance of Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) regulations. *(For more information about the regulations governing underground storage tanks, see the sidebar at left.)*

Prior to 1990, underground storage tanks (USTs) were replaced as needed. Tanks were emptied and removed when leaks were found or a facility was demolished. Beginning in 1990, however, a series of screenings, tank tightness checks and upgrades began on all USTs on post.

Between 1991 and 1996 under Fort McClellan's tank management program, many tanks were removed, closed in place and/or replaced. Initial and followup investigations were conducted to determine the condition of tanks and surrounding soils and groundwater, if applicable.

In September 1999 the Army will begin turning over much of Fort McClellan to other government agencies and to the community. To prepare Fort McClellan property for transfer under the closure program enacted by the Base Realignment and Closure Act, several steps



During an extensive and ongoing UST replacement program at Fort McClellan, an outdated steel tank was replaced with this double-wall, fiberglass fuel storage tank. The new 20,000-gallon capacity tank supports a major boiler plant on post and meets all regulator requirements under law.

have been taken.

All records of past tank investigations and closures have been reviewed to assure that previous UST activities meet current ADEM tank closure guidelines. The records search indicates that:

- A total of 157 old and current USTs at 79 parcel locations have been documented at Fort McClellan.
- 55 of these USTs at 33 parcel locations are currently used. The remaining 102 tanks have either been removed, closed in place and/or replaced.
- Contents of the tanks

include heating oil, waste oil, gasoline, diesel and fuel oil. Site investigations, including soil and/or groundwater sampling, are planned or currently being conducted at all UST areas to determine environmental conditions before the property is transferred.

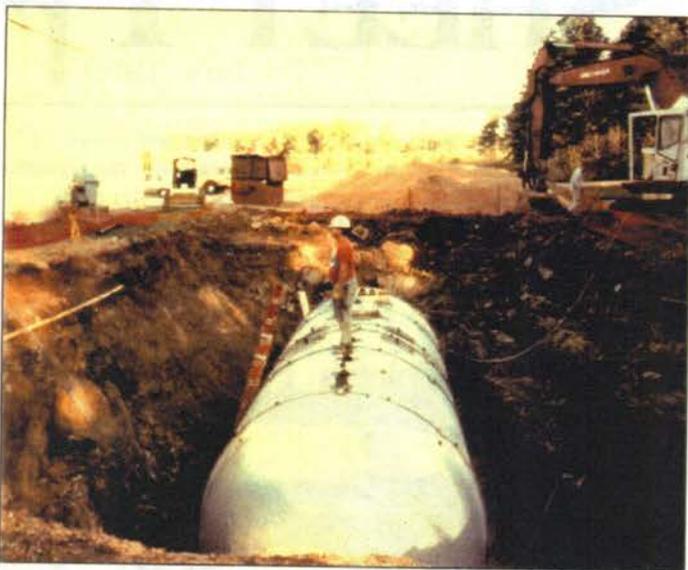
Suitable cleanup actions will be performed for UST sites where releases from tanks have occurred.

USTs that are in operation at the time of base closure will be transferred with the property "as is" through the local redevelopment authority, called the Joint Powers Authority.

Abbreviations used in this fact sheet

- ADEM
Alabama Department of Environmental Management
- EPA
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- UST
underground storage tank

Underground storage tank program on target for closure



An on-going tank management program at Fort McClellan will help assure a smooth and timely transfer of post property to the community and other government agencies. More details about this program appear on the reverse side of this fact sheet.

Public participation program

Opportunities to participate in the environmental program at Fort McClellan are available throughout the cleanup and closure process. As actions are planned, they will be announced in local newspapers and other media. Public meetings about scheduled activities will be held, and RAB meetings are always open to the public. Newsletters and fact sheets like this one will be produced three times a year and also are available for review on the Internet web site:

www.mcclellan.army.mil/doe. If you are not currently on a mailing list to receive information like this fact sheet, contact either individual listed below to be added to the list.

Contacts

Ron Levy

Fort McClellan BRAC Environmental Coordinator

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Lisa Kingsbury

Fort McClellan BRAC Project Manager

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E-mail: KingsburyL@mcclellan-emh2.army.mil

Directorate of Environment
Building 141A, 13th Avenue
Fort McClellan, AL 36205



Printed on recycled paper



Environmental Cleanup Program

FACT SHEET 2

Fort McClellan, Alabama

December 1999



Public participation program

Opportunities to participate in the environmental program at Fort McClellan are available throughout the cleanup and closure process. If you are not currently on a mailing list to receive information like this fact sheet, contact:

Ron Levy
Fort McClellan BRAC
Environmental Coordinator
Phone: (256) 848-3539/3758
E-mail: LevyR@mcclellan-emh2.army.mil

Lisa Kingsbury
Fort McClellan BRAC
Project Manager
Phone: (256) 848-7455
E-mail: KingsburyL@mcclellan-emh2.army.mil

Fact sheets are published as needed to inform community members about the cleanup and closure of Fort McClellan, Alabama. Cleanup of sites throughout the post are being conducted under the regulatory process called the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (also known as Superfund). In September 1999 the current mission of Fort McClellan ended with the post being closed under Public Law 101-510, Base Realignment and Closure Act.

Old landfills investigated and closure options to be proposed

Fort McClellan has begun an engineering evaluation and cost analysis (EE/CA) to analyze 12 known fill areas on the installation. The EE/CA is the first step in Fort McClellan's comprehensive base-wide landfill strategy to address all known fill areas. *The map below shows the location of 12 fill areas on the main post. Though little documentation on landfill contents exists, what information is known is provided on the*

back page.

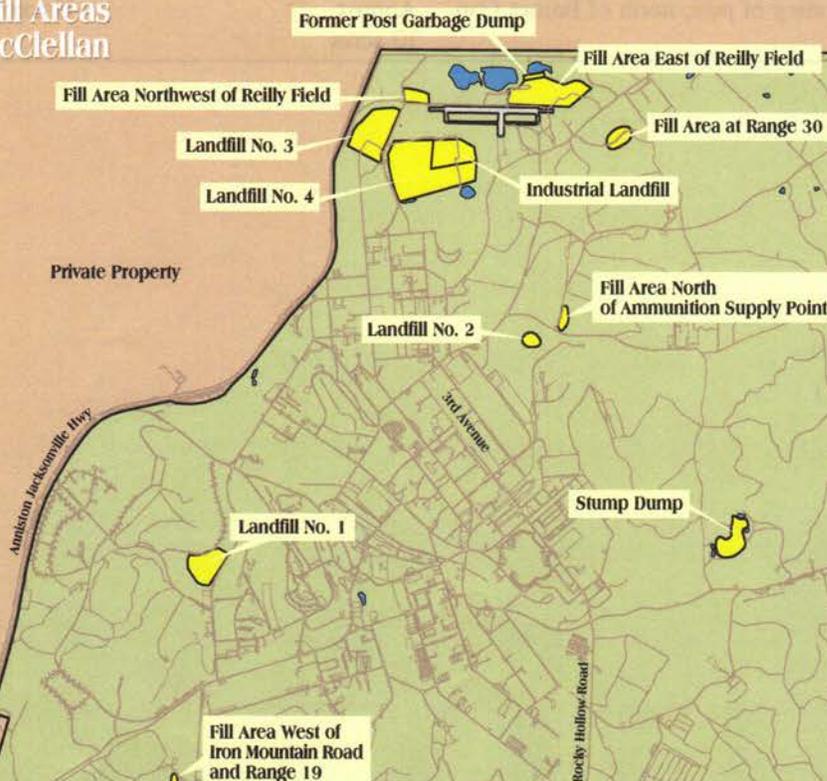
The type of information sought from investigations of these sites includes in some cases determining the size, depth and contents of a landfill. It is believed that some of the sites may contain unexploded ordnance. The Army will determine if and where the ordnance may be present before any other activity, such as drilling or sampling, can occur.

At all of the sites, the

investigations will include sampling soil to determine what materials are present in the fill areas. Samples will be analyzed for volatile and semivolatile organic compounds, metals, pesticides, herbicides, PCBs and explosives.

Based on the findings of the investigations and working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, in 2000 the Army will release the EE/CA. This report will outline the options the Army will consider before closing and transferring each site to other government or community organizations. The general options that will be studied include: no further action at a site, disposal of soil or site contents, containment or treatment of soil or groundwater. The EE/CA will be discussed in a public meeting and made available to the public for comment before any plans are finalized.

Known Fill Areas at Fort McClellan



Abbreviations used in this fact sheet

EE/CA
engineering evaluation and cost analysis

PCBs
polychlorinated biphenyls

Site Name	Location (all sites are on the Main Post)	Size	Type	Period of Operation
Landfill No. 1	East portion of post, between 16th Avenue and Avery Drive	12 acres	Sanitary landfill	1945-1947
Landfill No. 2	Central portion of post, between 2nd Avenue and 10th Street	3.4 acres	Sanitary landfill	Unknown (possibly late 1920s) until 1947
Landfill No. 3	Northwest portion of post, bounded by woods near Route 21 on the west and 3rd Avenue on the east	21 acres	Sanitary landfill	1946-1967
Landfill No. 4 and Industrial Landfill	East of Landfill No. 3 (Landfill No. 4)	43 acres	Sanitary landfill	1967-1994
	Northeast section of Landfill No. 4 (Industrial Landfill)	13 acres	Construction and debris landfill	1993-Present
Fill Area North of the Ammunition Supply Point ^a	Northeast portion of post, north of the Chemical Defense Training Facility access road	2 acres		Unknown, probably early 1960s
Fill Area East of Reilly Field	North portion of post, east end of Reilly Airfield	22 acres		Unknown, possibly late 1940s to 1960s
Former Post Garbage Dump	North boundary of post, east of Reilly Lake	1.6 acres		Unknown
Fill Area Northwest of Reilly Field	North portion of post, adjacent to Reilly Airfield on the northwest	6 acres		Unknown
Fill Area at Range 30 ^a	Northeast portion of post, fronting unnamed paved road east of north end of 10th Street	Approx. 5 acres		Unknown, possibly late 1940s to late 1980s
Fill Area West of Iron Mountain Road and Range 19 ^a	Southwest portion of post, west of Iron Mountain Road	Approx. 1.12 acres		Unknown, possibly late 1940s
Stump Dump	East boundary of post, north of Baines Gap Road	Approx. 10 acres		Unknown

^aPossible Explosive Ordnance Impact Area

Environmental Office
 Building 215, U.S. Army Garrison
 Fort McClellan, AL 36205 - 5000



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Environmental Cleanup Program

FACT SHEET 4

Fort McClellan, Alabama

September 2000



CERCLA at a glance

There are many required steps in an environmental cleanup under CERCLA. Briefly, these steps are:

Preliminary assessment

A historical record search to determine whether further investigation is warranted.

Site investigation

Physical inspection of site with limited soil and water sampling to determine whether further investigation is warranted.

Remedial investigation

Investigation into the type and extent of potential contamination through in-depth sampling of air, soils, surface water, groundwater, plants and animal life.

Feasibility study

Evaluation of potential cleanup alternatives and selection of a proposed remedy.

Proposed plan

Documentation of the feasible alternatives that were considered and the proposed remedy. The public may comment on the proposed plan.

Record of decision

Documentation of the selected remedy with the Army's response to any public comments.

Remedial design

Completion of the engineering design for the selected remedy.

Remedial action

Commencement and operation of the selected remedy.

Remedy

Remedies could include fences, clay covers, on-site treatment, monitoring, among many other actions that could be taken at locations of releases.

Fact sheets are published as needed to inform community members about the cleanup and closure of Fort McClellan, Alabama. Cleanup of sites throughout the post are being conducted under the regulatory process called the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (also known as Superfund). In September 1999 the current mission of Fort McClellan ended with the post being closed under Public Law 101-510, Base Realignment and Closure Act.

The cleanup process at Fort McClellan

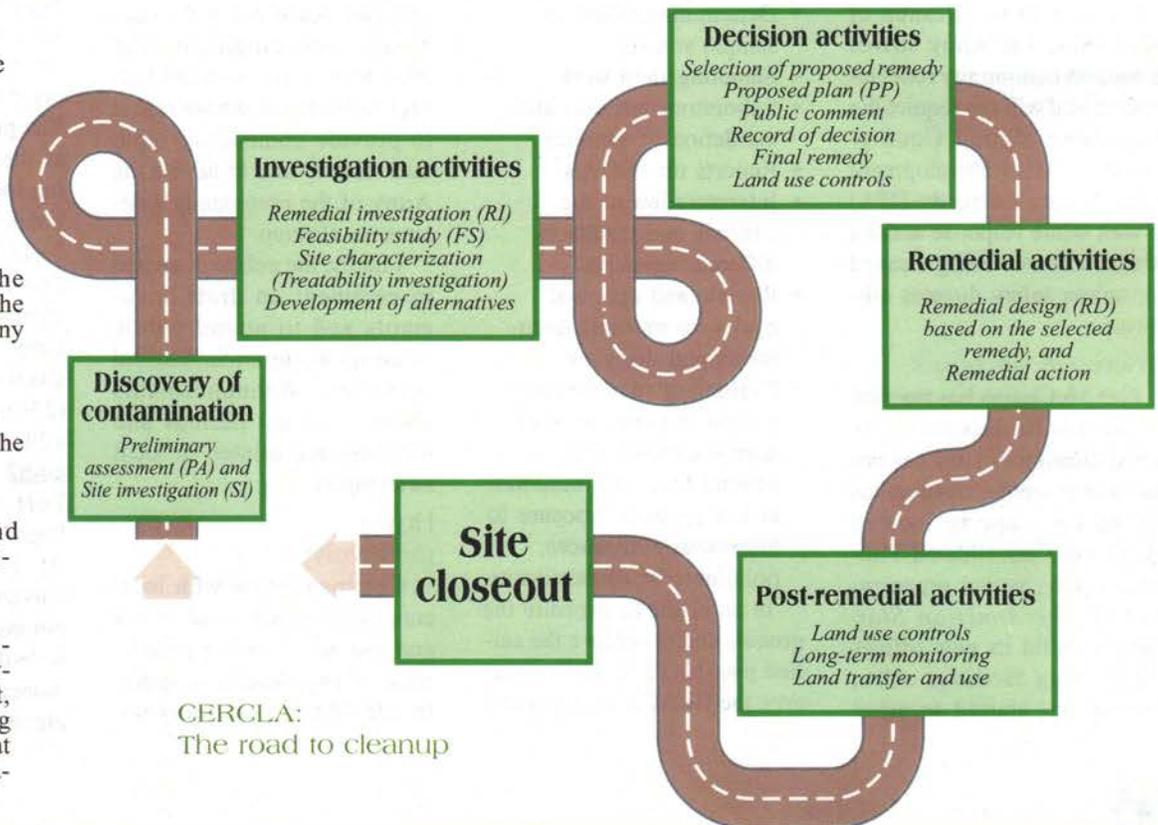
CERCLA - the law

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) is the pre-eminent cleanup law in the country. Passed in 1980 and amended in 1986, CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund, created a special trust funded from tax dollars to impose cleanup and reporting requirements on the private sector. CERCLA's purpose is to identify, investigate and clean up hazardous waste sites that may pose a threat to human health or the environment. The Superfund Amend-

ments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) incorporates and details the specific steps involved in cleanup activities.

While CERCLA funds are not used for cleanup of Department of Defense (DoD) or other federal facilities, the law mandates that these facilities follow guidelines and requirements consistent with CERCLA. Accordingly, the DoD has developed and implemented the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) to meet the requirements of CERCLA.

DERP provides for the identification, investigation and cleanup of hazardous wastes at DoD facilities. The focus is on cleanup of contamination associated with past activities to ensure that potential threats to public health and the environment are eliminated. Cleanup at Fort McClellan is being conducted under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Restoration Program, one of the environmental programs under DERP. BRAC covers military facilities that have been or are being closed and addresses



closure-related issues, such as property transfer and reuse, in addition to environmental cleanup.

What are we cleaning up?

Our cleanup program has two parts: (1) areas where unexploded ordnance (UXO) may be present due to range firing activities and (2) sites where contaminants may have been released during Fort McClellan's normal operations. These operations may include motor pools where petroleum products were used, weapons-cleaning facilities where solvents were used and print shops, for instance. Both parts of the program are long-term and will require several more years before all actions are complete. Once response actions at sites are completed, the Army will make the sites immediately available for reuse. This allows the community to gain quick access to those properties that are declared clean.

Meanwhile, the Army will continue with the cleanup of other sites. The Army strives to support community redevelopment and will not require the Anniston/Calhoun County/Fort McClellan Development Joint Powers Authority (JPA) to wait while response actions at other sites are being cleaned up, unless safety dictates otherwise.

Where are we now?

Fort McClellan has reached the point in the process where actual cleanup of sites has begun. For example, cleanup has started on property located where the Consolidated Publishing Co., parent organization of *The Anniston Star*, plans to build its new offices and printing facilities. Also, cleanup has started in areas

where the eastern by-pass road will traverse the fort. We still are involved, however, in the extensive process of investigating sites to characterize the nature and extent of any contamination. Our focus has been to complete investigation and cleanup of sites that have been identified as critical to the community's reuse needs first. We have incorporated the community's priorities into our cleanup efforts by concentrating on sites defined for use by the JPA and through input directly from the Fort McClellan Restoration Advisory Board (RAB).

How long will the cleanup take?

Since the overriding purpose of a CERCLA-driven cleanup is protection of human health and the environment, the overall process can be lengthy. A number of time-consuming activities are required and driven by the desire to "get it right." For instance, some of the steps required to complete a cleanup include:

- Determining where to sample at a site
- Sampling field work
- Laboratory analysis and validation of samples
- Reports on findings
- Interpretation of the analysis and results by different agencies
- Review and approval cycles for multiple documents and decisions
- Evaluating remedies and putting the ones to work during cleanup and beyond that will minimize and/or prevent exposure to hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants.

In an effort to expedite the process and to achieve the earliest possible reuse for the property, the BRAC Cleanup Team

(BCT) is following the DoD's Fast-Track Cleanup approach to environmental restoration. Under the Fast-Track Cleanup, the BCT works with the local community to address cleanup priorities that accommodate local redevelopment needs. It is the Army's plan to complete all remedial actions before the year 2007.

Who's involved in the cleanup?

As with all environmental cleanups, there are multiple federal, state and local agencies and community groups involved. At Fort McClellan the BCT includes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and the U.S. Army, with support from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and their contractors.

Additionally, the BCT works closely with the JPA, Fort McClellan's local redevelopment authority, to determine cleanup priorities and to integrate those priorities with property reuse plans for economic redevelopment. The BCT also works with the Fort McClellan RAB, whose role is to provide community input into cleanup and to advise the Army of the community's desires on cleanup.

Finally, the public is invited to comment on draft documents and to attend public meetings about environmental activities. Announcements about comment periods and meetings are printed in local newspapers.

How can you get involved?

Communication with local communities, reuse authorities and the public is the cornerstone of any cleanup program. In addition to publishing no-

Abbreviations used in this fact sheet

CERCLA

Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation, and Liability Act

DoD

Department of Defense

DERP

Defense Environmental Restoration Program

BRAC

Base Realignment and Closure

BCT

BRAC Cleanup Team

UXO

Unexploded ordnance

JPA

Anniston/Calhoun County/Fort McClellan Development Joint Powers Authority

RAB

Restoration Advisory Board

tics and holding public meetings, the Army issues periodic fact sheets and other informational materials as progress is made on investigation and cleanup.

Additionally, the Fort McClellan Restoration Advisory Board meets the third Monday each month to consider and advise the Army on the community's concerns and priorities regarding cleanup. The public is always welcome at these meetings, and meeting locations and times are announced in local newspapers.

To find out more about the Fort McClellan environmental cleanup you may contact Ron Levy, Fort McClellan's BRAC environmental coordinator, (256) 848-3539/3758, e-mail address: levyr@mcclellan-emh2.army.mil or access the Fort McClellan website at <http://www.mcclellan.army.mil/>. At the website, go to **BRAC Environmental Office, Environmental Links** for a list of websites where you can learn more about CERCLA and DoD cleanup.



FACT SHEET



Fort McClellan, Alabama

March 2002

Fact sheets are published as needed to inform community members about the cleanup and closure of Fort McClellan, Alabama. Cleanup of sites throughout the post are being conducted under the regulatory process called the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (also known as Superfund). In September 1999 the current mission of Fort McClellan ended with the post being closed under Public Law 101-510, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act.

CWM Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

Fort McClellan recently completed an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for 33 sites located within the main post of Fort McClellan. The purpose of this EE/CA was to determine whether any chemical warfare materiel (CWM) or related chemical agent contamination remains at these 33 sites, which were used historically for CWM training, and to characterize the type and extent of any such contamination. If found to be present, this study would include an evaluation of the potential risk to human health and the environment due to the presence of CWM or related contamination, and recommend the most technically feasible and cost effective approach for reducing the risk of exposure to these materials.

During various periods of operations from the 1950's until closure of the fort, three basic types of training using chemical agents were conducted at Fort McClellan. These training activities included confidence training, round tapping and agent transfer, and decontamination and reaction training. Information on the training locations and activities conducted during these training exercises was obtained from records and military personnel who were interviewed about their experiences on Fort McClellan. This effort resulted in the identification of 33 locations that may have been used for some type of training related to chemical warfare agents. During this training, at most sites, only small quantities of chemical agents were used; excess amounts of decontamination chemicals were routinely used to decontaminate the areas immediately after the training.

This historical information, results of previous investigations conducted on Fort McClellan, and information gathered from site visits were assessed in planning the EE/CA investigation. The results of this assessment indicated sufficient information was already available to make a determination that chemical agents were absent on 14 of the sites. Additional investigations were then planned and conducted at the remaining 19 sites to evaluate whether CWM or chemical agents were present. The additional investigations included geophysical surveys to detect buried metal objects, excavation of these objects as well as excavation into trenches and pits associated with the training, air monitoring around the excavations to detect the presence of chemical agents or related chemicals, and soil sampling and laboratory analysis for remnant agent and/or agent breakdown products.

Analytical results from this investigation, as well as from previous investigations, show that no residual agents or degradation products were detected at these training sites. Based on the historical records and these sampling results, it can be inferred there are no known sources of chemical agent remaining in the environment at the Fort McClellan CWM EE/CA sites, and therefore the likelihood of current or future risk of human exposure to chemical agents is very unlikely.

The Army has determined that the No Further Action (NFA) response alternative for CWM achieves the response action goal of minimizing the public's exposure to chemical warfare materiel at these training sites.

Ron Levy
Fort McClellan Base Realignment
And Closure Environmental Coordinator
Phone: (256) 848-3539
E-mail: ron.levy@mccllellan.army.mil

Fort McClellan Environmental Office Website:
<http://www.mccllellan-env.army.mil>
Fort McClellan Restoration Advisory Board Website:
<http://www.mccllellan-rab.army.mil>

Paul James
Fort McClellan Base Realignment
And Closure Project Manager
Phone: (256) 848-3273
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U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

Chemical Agent Identification Sets

The U.S. Army used Chemical Agent Identification Sets (CAIS) from 1928 to 1969 to train Soldiers and sailors in the safe handling, identification and decontamination of chemical warfare agents. The Army produced the identification sets in large quantities and various configurations, distributing the items over a broad area.

The sets consist of chemical agents placed in glass ampoules, vials and bottles then packed in metal shipping containers or wooden boxes. In some cases, after use in training, the Army buried CAIS items. Occasionally, only the glass vials or bottles containing chemical agent from CAIS were buried.

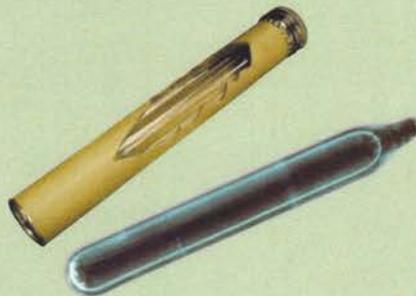
Many sets have been discovered periodically in storage and at burial sites. In the early 1980s, the Army destroyed approximately 21,000 CAIS, the entire quantity then left in storage.

Periodically, a recovery of additional CAIS items occurs. When this happens, the U.S. Army Non-Stockpile Chemical Materiel Project destroys the items using their proven mobile treatment technologies. Small quantities of these items are destroyed using the Single CAIS Access and Neutralization System while the Rapid Response System treats larger quantities of CAIS.

If you encounter these items, please call your local emergency personnel. Do not touch or move these items as they may contain small amounts of chemical agent.

CAIS CONFIGURATIONS

Glass ampoules and vials



Could contain:

- 5% lewisite in chloroform
- Pure phosgene
- GA-simulant
- 5% sulfur mustard in chloroform
- 10% nitrogen mustard in chloroform
- Pure cyanogen chloride
- 50% chloropicrin in chloroform

Glass bottles



Could contain:

- Pure sulfur mustard
- Lewisite on charcoal
- Chloropicrin on charcoal
- Solid chloroacetophenone
- Sulfur mustard on charcoal
- Nitrogen mustard on charcoal
- Solid triphosgene
- Solid adamsite

For more information, contact the CMA Agency Communications Office at (410) 436-3629 (800) 488-0648



FACT SHEET

WWW.CMA.ARMY.MIL

U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

Single CAIS Access and Neutralization System

The U.S. Army Non-Stockpile Chemical Materiel Project (NSCMP) developed the Single CAIS Access and Neutralization System (SCANS), a hand-held, chemical treatment container used to access and treat Chemical Agent Identification Set (CAIS) items containing the chemical agents mustard (H) or lewisite (L). SCANS performed its first treatment of a CAIS item at Fort McClellan, Ala., in December 2003 and its second at Holloman Air Force Base, N.M., in September 2004.

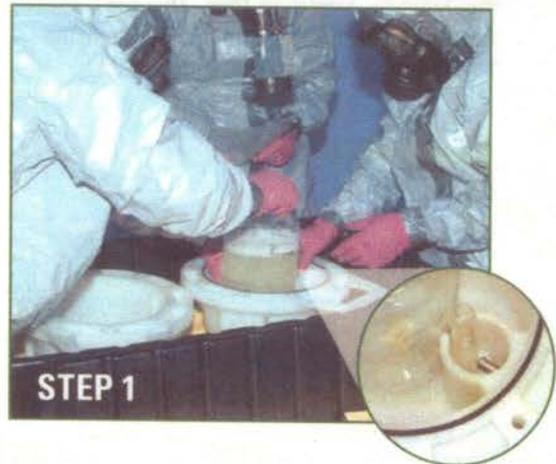
CAIS include glass ampoules, vials and bottles that contain 4 ounces or less of chemical agents or industrial chemicals. The Army manufactured and distributed CAIS items to military installations around the country between 1928 and 1969 to train Soldiers in the safe identification, handling and decontamination of chemical agents. Many CAIS items were buried, an acceptable practice until the 1970s. The Army has been directed to destroy CAIS, assigning this mission to NSCMP.

The Army expects to continue recovering CAIS items through ongoing remediation and construction activities. NSCMP developed the Rapid Response System, a transportable treatment system, to dispose of large quantities of CAIS. The volume of the SCANS container is approximately 1 gallon, enabling NSCMP to treat smaller quantities of recovered CAIS items. CAIS items containing industrial chemicals are packaged and processed as hazardous waste.

SCANS operations

Step 1

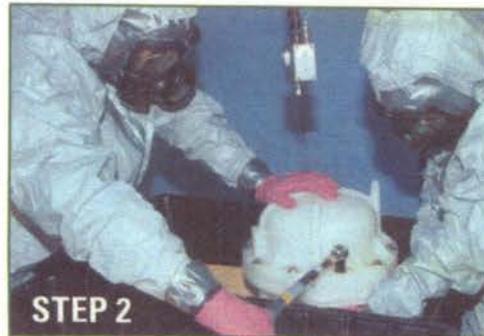
To begin treatment, a SCANS operator places a single CAIS item (glass ampoule, vial or bottle) inside the container adjacent to a 4-liter (approximately 1 gallon) glass jar containing neutralization chemicals, which operators mix on site.



STEP 1

Step 2

Operators seal the SCANS by securing the access lid.



STEP 2

For more information, contact the CMA Agency Communications Office at (410) 436-3629 (800) 488-0648

OVER ►

NS info, SCANS 04 07.mxd

C R E A T I N G A S A F E R T O M O R R O W



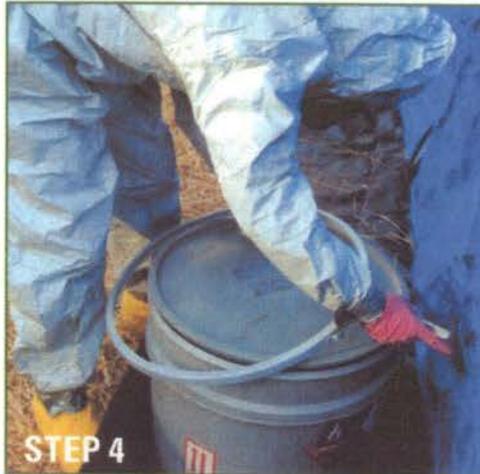
Single CAIS Access and Neutralization System (continued)

Step 3

The operator hits the breaker bar with a hammer, shattering both jars and mixing the agent and neutralent in the sealed container. The neutralization reaction and associated products remain completely contained within the SCANS.

Step 4

Finally, operators overpack the SCANS with absorbent into a larger container meeting U.S. Department of Transportation requirements. Operators then label the overpacked SCANS and ship it to a permitted facility for final treatment and disposal.





Overview of Fort McClellan

Mission

- Began in 1917 at main post area as an artillery range.
- With outbreak of World War I, Fort became a military training site named in honor of Major General George B. McClellan.
- In 1940 U.S. Army acquired Pelham Range, west of the main post, named in honor of Major John Pelham.
- Post placed on inactive status 1947-1951.
- 1951-1973 The Fort was reactivated to operate the Chemical Corps School.
- In 1962 the Army Combat Development Command Chemical, Biological and Radiological Agency was stationed at Fort McClellan.
- In 1966 the post was renamed the U.S. Army School and Training Center.
- Currently, the post supports the U.S. Army Chemical and Military Police Schools, Department of Defense Polygraph Institute, a training brigade, and several Forces Command units.
- Scheduled for closure in September 1999 under Public Law 101-510, Base Realignment and Closure Act.

Location

- Calhoun County, north of Anniston, Alabama.
- Fort McClellan has three parcels:
 - the main post, 18,954 acres that include administrative, mission and housing buildings
 - Pelham Range, 22,272 acres used for artillery, smoke operations and field training exercises
 - Choccolocco Corridor, made up of 4,500 acres used for field training and leased from the State of Alabama.

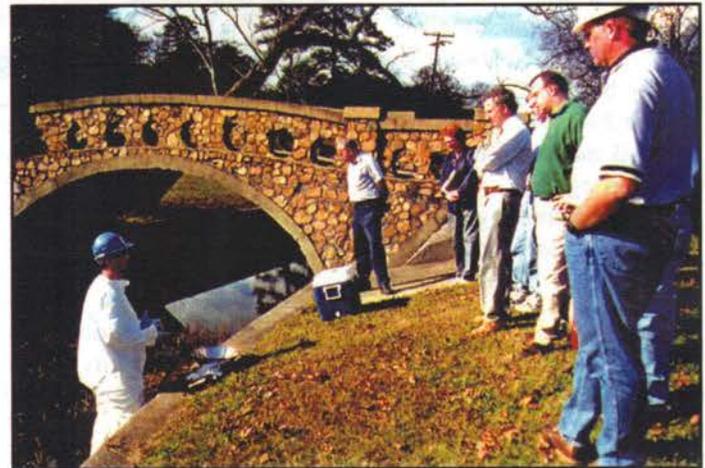
This newsletter is published three times a year to inform community members about the cleanup and closure of Fort McClellan, Alabama. Cleanup of sites throughout the post are being conducted under the regulatory process called the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (also known as Superfund). In September 1999 the current mission of Fort McClellan ends with the post being closed under Public Law 101-510, Base Realignment and Closure Act.

RAB provides feedback on environmental cleanup issues

*Paul M. McGuire
Fort McClellan Community
Relations Officer
Reprinted from McClellan News,
August 21, 1998.*

Don't come to a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting expecting excitement on par with Monday Night Football. A spectator sport it is not. But for people interested in environmental cleanup issues relating to the closure and reuse of Fort McClellan, RAB meetings are definitely the place to be on Monday nights.

The Fort McClellan RAB serves as liaison between the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) and the local community. (The BCT is the body responsible for identifying cleanup priorities and developing and overseeing implementation plans.) The RAB is not a decision-making body. Its volunteer members represent a broad cross section of interests from throughout the local community and the state. Collectively, they act as a sort of feedback mechanism, providing vital input to the BCT and others regarding environmental plans and issues that may affect them.



Community and RAB members recently toured Fort McClellan cleanup sites to review sampling techniques used to characterize soil and water on post.

Instituted in May 1996, the Fort McClellan RAB meets the third Monday of each month, usually in the Directorate of Environment conference room on post. Each meeting is open to the public and features a discussion or presentation about a particular issue facing environmental managers here. Issues range from groundwater monitoring, to archeological excavation, to protection of endangered species on post.

The August 1998 meeting was held off post in the public meeting room at Quintard Mall in Oxford, Ala. According to RAB Community Relations Director Joan McKinney, the purpose of the venue change was to bring the

RAB closer to the people it represents.

"We have a responsibility to be proactive in the community and let the people know what we're doing," she said. "The community needs to be interested in what we're doing (in terms of cleaning up Fort McClellan property), because in a little more than a year, that property will become the community."

McKinney concedes that, up to this point, community interest in the RAB has been slight, and she feels there are some credible reasons for that.

"For so many decades there's been that fence line between the Army and the

please see FEEDBACK, Page 2

Abbreviations used in this newsletter

BCT

BRAC Cleanup Team

BRAC

Base Realignment and Closure Act of 1990, Public Law 101-510

RAB

Restoration Advisory Board

FEEDBACK

continued from page 1

local community. It may be that many people simply believe that the cleanup is 'Army business.' In fact, it's all our business," she said.

RAB member Chris Johnson agrees.

"The community obviously needs to be part of this," he said. "This is their home."

Johnson is an engineer with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and also serves on the BCT. He says the RAB can carry a lot of weight in the decision making process. If, for example, environmental officials discover that insufficient resources are available to carry out certain projects that the community deems critical, then an active RAB can be very effective in motivating the Army to change the way resources are allocated.

"RABs can really help swing the bat for the installation," Johnson said.

For Weaver, Ala., Mayor Ed Kimbrough, membership on the RAB has been very beneficial. One of his major concerns is potential groundwater contamination from a nearby retired Fort McClellan landfill. Kimbrough rarely misses an opportunity to raise this issue at the monthly meetings. In part due to the



RAB members meet monthly to discuss the cleanup at Fort McClellan. Left to right are: Margarette Longstreth, Dr. Barry Cox, Don Cunningham, Dr. Mary Harrington, James Miller and Ron Levy, co-chair. Seated in the foreground are: Charles Turner and Samantha Noble, court reporter.

mayor's persistence, groundwater monitoring has become a priority for environmental officials here.

"I've learned that, through the RAB, we can express our voice, and it will be carried to the powers that be," said Kimbrough.

In addition to receiving and acting on input, the RAB also functions as a tool for educating the community about a variety of environmental issues impacting fort cleanup and reuse.

The focus of Monday night's meeting, for example, was preservation of some rare stands of montane longleaf pine trees. RAB members watched a video about this unique species of pine which happens to be found only in certain high-elevation areas of the post. Members learned that this species has been able to survive here, ironically, due to the Army's longtime practice of

using the trees' mountainous habitat for artillery training. By restricting access to the impact zones where the trees live (leaving the areas wild and unmanaged) and by occasionally causing artillery fires that weeded out the longleaf's competitors, the Army actually created an ideal environment for these trees to flourish.

McKinney hopes that by featuring this and similar issues, the RAB can heighten awareness of Fort McClellan's beauty and uniqueness.

"By dwelling not only on the cleanup process but also on the treasures of the installation, we can create pride in the distinctiveness of Fort McClellan," she said.

She believes this, in turn, will help make RAB meetings the place to be on Monday nights.

The next scheduled meeting is 6:30 pm, Monday, May 17, at a location to be announced. 🌱

Public participation program

Opportunities to participate in the environmental program at Fort McClellan are available throughout the cleanup and closure process. As actions are planned, they will be announced in local newspapers and other media. Public meetings about scheduled activities will be held, and RAB meetings are always open to the public. Fact sheets and newsletters like this one will be produced three times a year and also are available for review on the Internet web site: www.mcclellan.army.mil/doe. If you are not currently on a mailing list to receive information like this newsletter, contact anyone listed below to be added to the list.

Contacts

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Fort McClellan BRAC
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E-mail:
KingsburyL@
mcclellan-emh2.army.mil

1999 RAB meeting dates

(Third Monday of each month, 6:30 pm)

May 17
June 21
July 19
August 16
September 20
October 18
November 15

Fort McClellan longleaf pine forests form unique habitat to be preserved

The gnarled, bonsai-looking trees that dot the landscape at Fort McClellan form a unique habitat that must be protected, said Ron Smith, natural resources biologist for the environmental program here.

"The montane or mountain longleaf pine ecosystem found on Fort McClellan is rare, and extra care should be taken to preserve this remaining example of forest that is so important to unique species of plants and animals, one of which will shortly be classified as threatened or endangered," Smith said.

History of longleaf pine forests

According to Smith, longleaf pine forests in the last 400 years have decreased from 90 million acres to approximately 3 million acres worldwide. The majority of remaining longleaf stands in the United States are located at elevations 600 feet above sea level or below, along the coasts of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. The history of logging, replanting, fire suppression and the use of herbicides within these coastal ecosystems has controlled the encroachment of hardwood trees which change the systems' composition.

Montane longleaf pine on Fort McClellan

The geography and history of the longleaf pine

habitats found on Fort McClellan make them unique among other longleaf pine ecosystems, Smith said.



Example of longleaf pine at Fort McClellan.

The majority of the longleaf pine on Fort McClellan grow on high, steep slopes that make them even more rare. This area of rugged topography includes steep ridges that peak at 2063 feet in elevation. These slopes and remote ridges contain isolated old-growth stands of mountain

longleaf pine that are 180 years in age and individual trees that are 250 years old. The majority of the longleaf pine on Fort McClellan flourish on the rugged slopes of the Choccolocco Mountain Range.

Due to Army ownership, access to these natural areas was regulated. Needing training space, the Army left some areas of forest undeveloped. This factor, along with rough topography, reduced commercial timber production.

Fort McClellan's mountain longleaf pine forest has been maintained primarily with the use of wildfire. While fire regulations and public education decreased wildfire in the surrounding region, military training assured that a fire regimen was maintained on Fort McClellan. Within the past 100 years the forest on Fort McClellan has been exposed to fire-fighting exercises that equaled natural conditions under which longleaf pine thrive.

Due to these activities, the formation of a more natural, fire-maintained forest system has been preserved on Fort McClellan.

Habitat for endangered and listed plants and animals

The resulting lack of development on Fort McClellan has kept the stands together, providing key habitat for neotropical migratory birds and the possible future reintroduction of the endangered

red-cockaded woodpecker. The mountain longleaf pine complex also contains many plants that are state and federal species of concern. The three-flowered hawthorn, Fraser's loose-

strife, white fringeless orchid and Appalachian cottontail are just a few examples of the vast diversity within this ecosystem.

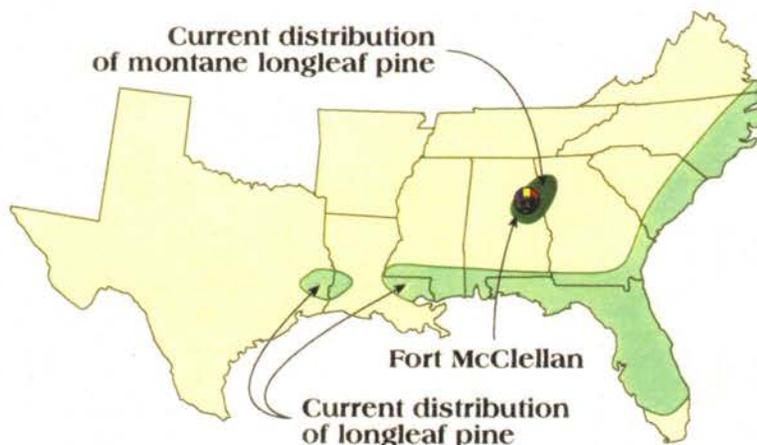
The future of longleaf pine habitats at Fort McClellan

A four-year study by Auburn University has provided useful information about the state and makeup of the longleaf pine forest on Fort McClellan, Smith claimed.

In the first phase of the study, researchers reported that the longleaf pine forest on Fort McClellan is in danger of hardwood encroachment. Due to closure of Fort McClellan, the training exercises on the main post have been slowly reduced. The resulting



Red-cockaded woodpecker. (Photo by William H. Julian, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.)



please see *PRESERVED*, Page 4

Information repositories

Technical documents and other publications about the cleanup and closure of Fort McClellan are available at the locations listed.

Anniston Public Library
Alabama Room
108 East 10th Street
Anniston, Alabama
Phone: (256) 237-8501

Houston Cole Library*
Jacksonville State University
700 Pelham Road, 2nd Floor
Jacksonville, AL 36265
Phone: (256) 782-5252

Directorate of Environment*
Building 141A, 13th Avenue
Fort McClellan, AL 36205
Phone: (256) 848-7455

You also may visit our website at:
www.mcclellan.army.mil/doe

*The Administrative Record is located here.

Fort McClellan Environmental Cleanup Program NEWSLETTER

PRESERVED

continued from page 1

wildfires from this training also have been reduced, leaving the forest to further hardwood invasion.

In the second phase of the study, researchers have identified the total acreage that the forest encompasses and the age and condition of the trees.

Roughly 12,000 acres of forest with montane longleaf pine scattered throughout are found on the main post. In 1997 an effort was made to establish a National Wildlife Refuge from this undeveloped land. After negotiations between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the

The white fringeless orchid is one of many species of concern which grow in the montane longleaf pine habitat at Fort McClellan.

Local Reuse Authority, approximately 7,700 acres have been approved for transfer into the Refuge. As environmental remediation continues at Fort McClellan, more land may be added to this total acreage, although the remaining 4,300 acres are currently slated for reuse by commercial interests or other government agencies.



In addition to the acreage, the survey determined that longleaf pine on the main post has a 300 percent higher rate of red heart rot fungus than most populations of longleaf pine. This higher rate of heart rot provides prime nesting sites for red-cockaded woodpeckers. Additionally, Fort McClellan's forest land provides a good forage base for the reintroduction of other listed animals, once the land is transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

"I hope that our children will be able to visit this unique place, enjoy it and not have to call it a 'thing of the past,'" Smith said. ♣

Directorate of Environment
Building 141A, 13th Avenue
Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5000



Printed on recycled paper



Environmental Cleanup Program

NEWSLETTER

Volume II, Issue 1

Fort McClellan, Alabama

March 2001



Public participation program

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Fact sheets and newsletters like this one will be produced periodically and also are available for review on the Internet web site: www.mcclellan.army.mil. If you are not currently on a mailing list to receive information like this newsletter and would like to be added, contact anyone listed below.

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E-mail:
lisa.kingsbury@mcclellan.army.mil

This newsletter is published periodically to inform community members about the cleanup and closure of Fort McClellan, Alabama. Cleanup of sites throughout the post is being conducted under the regulatory process called the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (also known as Superfund). In September 1999 the mission of Fort McClellan ended with the post being closed under Public Law 101-510, Base Realignment and Closure Act of 1995.

Sacred Heart School happy in its new home

"Beautiful," is how Robin Woolsey, principal of Sacred Heart Catholic School, describes the school's new facilities at the former Fort McClellan Elementary School.

When Sacred Heart was located in suburban Anniston, the school was situated on a hilltop with 11 acres of property and nowhere to grow. Since moving to its new location, school officials see a very bright future ahead. With 23 acres and a 56,000-square-foot facility, Sacred Heart has added a pre-kindergarten for four-year olds and a ninth grade. Plans call for adding 10th and 11th grades for the 2001 school year, and ultimately, a 12th grade. Rev. Richard Donohoe, pastor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Church and School, said the goal is to have pre-kindergarten through high school. "Currently, we're drawing students from a 35-mile radius," Donohoe said, "and have added 40 students this year. The new facility will allow more growth potential."

The size and relative newness of the property attracted the interest of the teachers and administration of Sacred Heart, as did the prominent location



The former Fort McClellan Elementary School was in the first property transferred to the Joint Powers Authority under the no-cost economic development conveyance.

and visibility of the facility. When the lease was signed and the move started, Woolsey said the Army had left all the furniture, desks and textbooks from the former elementary school. Woolsey noted that, when combined with Sacred Heart's own equipment, there was so much equipment, it was hard to fit everything into the classrooms.

"The library is my favorite part," said Woolsey. "It is a beautiful, modern space in the new section of the facility. Overall, I think the students are happy, the parents are happy and the teachers love it as well," she added.

Acquiring the property also was a positive experience. In October 1999, Donohoe,

Woolsey and a group of teachers and parents took a tour of the school property. The facility impressed everyone, but there were doubts the property could be obtained. As more was learned about the process for obtaining the school, Donohoe became more enthusiastic about the effort. Once the Diocese was on board and the process started, those working with the Army and the JPA said it was an excellent experience.

"The Army wanted a win-win situation, and the JPA had the foresight to keep the process on track," said Donohoe. He said all the parties were very excited about the possibility of the transfer and
please see SCHOOL, Page 4

No-cost transfer is a real boost for local communities

A new policy for transferring property faster and at no cost to the community is proving itself at Fort McClellan.

Signed into law in October 1999, the no-cost economic development conveyance (EDC) is designed to speed up the process that transfers closed military installations to the local communities. In doing so, the no-cost EDC lives up to its name; the property can now be transferred at no cost.

"I am convinced that this legislation marks a watershed event in the base-conversion process," said Randall Yim, deputy undersecretary of the U.S. Department of Defense. "It ushers in a new era of collaboration between the [military] services and local communities toward the shared goal of sustainable economic development and job creation. I look forward to 'looking back' in 10 or 20 years . . . and pointing to the number and variety of mature investments that created new economic engines in our local communities—all stemming from the wise use of the new tools provided under this legislation."

Yim added that the guid-



Auburn University signed a 99-year lease for the former Polygraph Institute where dogs will be trained for law enforcement.

ance reflects a careful consideration of the many comments received from local communities, the military services, and other federal agencies and interested parties.

Comparison of the original and new EDCs

In 1993, the federal government created the original EDC to ease the burden caused by base closures on local communities. EDCs were transfers of military base closure property to non-federal entities, such as local redevelopment authorities, for a price below the market value of the property. The purpose was to help communities bring in businesses and create jobs to offset any economic hardships from installation closings.

This law required the local redevelopment authority (LRA) to prepare a business plan for using the property and reinvest any proceeds back into the property for a period of 10 years. The catch was: the LRA had to buy the property from the government. Purchasing the property meant an appraisal was performed to establish a value of all grounds, structures and infrastructure. Once that was completed, negotiations with the Army would

begin.

With the no-cost EDC, LRAs still must provide a business plan for the property and follow application, approval and reporting procedures. The no-cost EDC removes, however, the appraisal and negotiation burdens and reduces the reinvestment period to seven years.

The new legislation was designed to address directly the two major hurdles base closure communities currently face while attempting to reuse closed or realigned bases. First, delays in obtaining control or possession of former base assets delayed planning, rehabilitation, modernization, infrastructure improvements, marketing efforts and job creation. Second, the costs of basic infrastructure work at a former base necessary to allow these assets to compete successfully for new economic activity typically is extremely high. Infrastructure work includes systems such as water and sewer lines, heating and cooling plants and communications systems.

The no-cost EDC provides an opportunity for a collaborative relationship by assisting communities with creating new jobs on the former instal-

lation and relieving the Army of needless caretaker expenses.

Any proceeds from a sale or lease of the EDC property received by the LRA during the first seven years must be used to support long-term job creation and the economic redevelopment of the installation. Allowable uses of proceeds include the following categories:

- Road construction
- Transportation management facilities
- Storm and sanitary sewer construction
- Police, fire-protection and other public facilities
- Utility construction
- Building rehabilitation
- Historic property preservation
- Pollution prevention equipment or facilities
- Demolition
- Disposal of hazardous materials generated by demolition
- Landscaping, grading, and other site or public improvements
- Planning for or the marketing of the redevelopment and reuse of the installation

Other activities on the installation that are related to those listed above also would be considered an appropriate, allowable use of proceeds. Examples of these activities would include: new construction related to job creation and economic redevelopment, capital improvements and operation and maintenance of the facility needed to market the redevelopment and reuse of the installation.

How the EDC is working at Fort McClellan

Fort McClellan, closed in September 1999, has success-

Abbreviations used in this newsletter

BRAC

base realignment and closure

EDC

economic development conveyance

JPA

Joint Powers Authority

LRA

local redevelopment authority

RAB

Restoration Advisory Board

fully put the no-cost EDC to its first test with the transfer of 1200 acres (see articles: Sacred Heart School and Signing ceremonies).

According to Gary Harvey, base transition coordinator, this transfer could have taken another year to complete under the old EDC. "The appraisal and negotiation process can add one year to 18 months to the transfer process," he said.

According to the chair of the McClellan LRA, that extra time spent under the original EDC also meant the Army and the LRA spent a lot of money. Roy Hanner, chair of the board of directors for the Anniston/Calhoun County/Fort McClellan Development Joint Powers Authority (the LRA for McClellan), believes that "at most bases, communities have saved millions of dollars because of the no-cost EDC."

Under the original EDC, costs entered the picture when the negotiations began. The Army placed a value on a piece of property, whether it was a building or an acre of land. The LRA then had to negotiate the price, based on the value the property had to the LRA. It was much like buying a house or a car, except that in the case of Fort McClellan, there were 18,000 acres and 2,000 buildings that would had to have been negotiated. Where the Army saw a value, the LRA may not have. In many cases the buildings are old, do not meet current codes or are designed for specific uses.

"Many of these buildings were built for one purpose—military use—and not for civilian use," Harvey said. "How many businesses need a 60- to 70-vehicle motor pool or a boiler room or an armory?"

What about the environmental cleanup?

The no-cost EDC does not remove the requirement for environmental investigations or, where needed, for cleanup of the property before transfer. Hanner said the working relationship the Army, the environmental contractor and the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) environmental coordinator have is a very close one. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency also play key roles in determining when and if property is safe to transfer.

"The community is very pleased with the good relationship that exists," Hanner said. "All of the parties involved are working together to set cleanup priorities in order to turn the property over to the LRA quickly."

For more information about the LRA, contact Kenneth Whitley, executive director of the Joint Powers Authority. He can be reached at (256) 236-2011. For information about the environmental status of sites or the environmental program at McClellan, contact Ron Levy, BRAC environmental coordinator, at (256) 848-3539 or by e-mail: ron.levy@mcclellan.army.mil.

Internet addresses where you may learn more about economic development conveyances can be found at: www.afbca.hq.af.mil/handbook/basis/guidance/brim/7edc.htm or www.afbca.hq.af.mil/factshts/edc.htm or www.cued.org/reach/military/EDCs.html.

Signing ceremonies

On December 12, 2000, the first property consisting of 1200 acres was transferred from the Army to the Joint Powers Authority (JPA) under the economic development conveyance (EDC). The transferred property includes 416 buildings, 324 housing units, 20 miles of roads and approximately 24,000 items of personal property.

At a dual signing ceremony, a memorandum of agreement between the Army and the JPA laid out the procedure for the transfer under the EDC of all property in the future. Immediately following that ceremony, the JPA and Auburn University signed a 99-year lease for the former Polygraph Institute where Auburn will train dogs for bomb and drug detection.

A reception followed the signing ceremony.



Front row, far left: Roy Hanner, chairman of the Joint Powers Authority for Anniston and Calhoun County, signs the memorandum of agreement transferring 1,200 acres and associated roads and buildings of the former Fort McClellan from the Army to the JPA. Also signing the agreement were James Warr with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, Martha Brock, from Region 4 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and Ray Clark, with the Army's installations and environment office. Looking on are U.S. Sen. Jeff Sessions and U.S. Rep. Bob Riley of Alabama's 3rd congressional district.



Following the first Fort McClellan property transfer to the JPA, Hanner (seated second from left) and Dr. Michael Moriarty, vice president and provost for research at Auburn University, sign documents transferring the former Polygraph Institute to Auburn. Looking on are (seated left and right): Kenneth Whitley, JPA executive director, and retired Army Gen. Gerald Watson, former Fort McClellan commander. Standing left to right: Clark, Sessions, Tim Moore and Dr. Syd Spain, both of Auburn.

Information repositories

Technical documents and other publications about the cleanup and closure of Fort McClellan are available at the locations listed.

Anniston Public Library
Reference Section
108 East 10th Street
Anniston, Alabama
Phone: (256) 237-8501

Houston Cole Library*
Jacksonville State University
700 Pelham Road, 9th Floor
Jacksonville, AL 36265
Phone: (256) 782-5252

Environmental Office
U.S. Army Garrison/
Transition Force
291 Jimmy Parks Blvd.
Fort McClellan, AL 36205
Phone: (256) 848-7456

You also may visit our website at:
www.mcclellan.army.mil
*The Administrative Record is located here.

Environmental Office
291 Jimmy Parks Blvd.
Fort McClellan, AL 36205

SCHOOL

continued from page 1

wanted it to work.

In particular, Donohoe said he had high regard for the helpfulness of Col. David Treuting, garrison commander during the first year of the transfer process. He said Treuting and the JPA were extremely amenable and worked toward the best possible scenario for everyone involved.

The JPA and Sacred Heart signed a five-year lease in May 2000, and the school moved into the facility by June. Under the terms of the lease, the JPA will deed over the school and associated property to Sacred Heart after the church makes its final payment.

When asked about the overall experience, Donohoe said that Sacred Heart was the first



Second-grade teacher Wendy Turner (second from left) reviews materials with Sacred Heart students Abby Clark, Allan Carson, Owen Falkner, Cain Decker, Lucas Carter and Katy Payne.

private property transfer and was a learning process for all involved. He added that the success of the process they went through should benefit all parties that follow, and he said

it would serve as a keystone for all other transfers. Donohoe added, "I couldn't be happier with the process and the outcome."



Appendix E

Stakeholder List

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APPENDIX E – STAKEHOLDER LIST

PROPERTY OWNERS

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Attn: Sarah Clardy
407 Baby Bains Gap Road
Anniston, AL
(256) 848-6833 36205

Alabama Forestry Commission
Northeast Region Office
6650 Old Highway 31 North
Gardendale, AL 35071
(205) 631-2552

Alabama Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 303050
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-3050
(334) 353-6554

U.S. Army National Guard Bureau
P.O. Box 5280
Fort McClellan, AL 36205
(256) 847-4101 Fax: (256) 847-4113

McClellan Development Authority
Attn: Mr. Robin Scott
4975 Bains Gap Road
Anniston, AL 36205
(256) 236-2011 Fax: (256) 236-2020

FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator Jeff Sessions
341 Vance Federal Building
1800 Fifth Avenue North
Birmingham, AL 35203
(205) 731-1500

Senator Richard Shelby
321 Federal Building
1800 Fifth Avenue North
Birmingham, AL 35203
(205) 731-1384

Congressman Mike Rogers
1129 Noble Street
104 Federal Building
Anniston, AL 36201
(256) 236-5655

STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor Robert Bentley
State Capitol
600 Dexter Street
Montgomery, AL 36130
(334) 242-7100 Fax: (334) 353-0044

Lt. Governor Kay Ivey
Alabama State House, Suite 725
11 South Union Street
Montgomery, AL 36130
(334) 242-7900

Secretary of State Beth Chapman
P.O. Box 5616
Montgomery, AL 36130
(334) 242-7200

Senator Jerry Fielding, District 11
1300-B Talladega Hwy
Sylacauga, AL 35150
(256) 249-2199

Senator Del Marsh, District 12
P.O. Drawer 2365
Anniston, AL 36202
(256) 237-8647

Representative Barbara Boyd, District 32
2222 McDaniel Avenue
Anniston, AL 36202
(256) 236-3521 Ext. 39

Representative Steve Hurst, District 35
155 Quail Run Road
Munford, AL 36268
(256) 761-1935

Representative Randy Wood, District 36
P. O. Box 4432
Anniston, AL 36204
(256) 237-8114

Representative KL Brown, District 40
322 Nisbet Street NW
Jacksonville, AL 36265
(256) 435-7042

MG C. Perry G. Smith
The Adjutant General
State of Alabama
P.O. Box 3711
Montgomery, AL 36109-0711
(334)271-7200

COL Charles D. Keith, Jr. (Chuck)
Director, ALNG Training Site
P.O. Box 5280
Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5000
(256)847-4101 (Rita (256) 847-4131)

LOCAL OFFICIALS

Commissioner Fred Wilson, District 1
Calhoun County Commission
1702 Noble Street, Suite 103
Anniston, AL 36201
(256) 241-2800

Commissioner Tim Hodges, District 2
Calhoun County Commission
1702 Noble Street, Suite 103
Anniston, AL 36201
(256) 241-2800

Commissioner Don Hudson, District 3
Calhoun County Commission
1702 Noble Street, Suite 103
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(256) 241-2800

Commissioner James D. Hess, District 4
Calhoun County Commission
1702 Noble Street, Suite 103
Anniston, AL 36201
(256) 241-2800

Commissioner Rudy Abbott, District 5
Calhoun County Commission
1702 Noble Street, Suite 103
Anniston, AL 36201
(256) 241-2800

Sheriff Larry Amerson
400 West 8th Street
Anniston, AL 36201
(256) 236-6600

Mr. Ken Joiner, Administrator
Calhoun County Commission
1702 Noble Street, Suite 103
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(256) 241-2800

Mr. Greg Potts
Chair, Military Affairs Committee
Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 1030
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(256) 237-2841

Mayor Leon Smith
145 Hamrick Drive East.
P.O. Box 3383
Oxford, AL 36203
(256) 831-7510

Mayor Brian Young
City of Piedmont
P.O. Box 112
Piedmont, AL 36272
(256) 447-9007

Mayor Johnny Smith
320 Church Avenue, SE
Jacksonville, AL 36265
(256) 435-7611

Mayor Alberta Cooley McCrory
610 MLK drive
Hobson City, AL 36201
(256) 831-4940

Mayor Steve Baswell
P.O. Box 645
Ohatchee, AL 36271
(256) 892-3233

Commissioner of Licenses
Barry Robertson
1702 Noble Street
Anniston, AL 36201
(256) 241-2900

Mr. Brian Johnson
Manager, City of Anniston
1128 Gurnee Avenue
Anniston, AL 36201
(256) 236-3422

U.S. ARMY

Mr. Bob Beacham
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2288
Mobile, AL 36628
(251) 690-3077 Fax: (251) 690-2030

Ms. Paula Henderson
U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center,
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4820 University Square
Huntsville, AL 35816-1822
(256) 895-1269

Public Affairs Office
Anniston Army Depot
7 Frankfort Avenue
Anniston, AL 36201

REGULATORY AGENCIES

Mr. Leigh Lattimore
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-3104
(404) 562-8768 Fax: (404) 562-8518

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
AFC-Region 4 Community Relations
100 Alabama Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-3104
(404) 562-8530

Ms. Brandi Little
Alabama Department of Env Mgt
Hazardous Waste Branch, Land Div
P.O. Box 301463
Montgomery, AL 36130-1463
(334) 274-4226 FAX: 334-279-3050

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS, AND CITIZENS' GROUPS

President, Calhoun County Chamber of
Commerce
P.O. Box 1087
Anniston, AL 36202
(256) 237-3536

Executive Director, Cleburne County
Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 413
Heflin, AL 36264
(236) 463-2222

Alabama Dept of Conservation
and Natural Resources
Alabama Natural Heritage Program
64 N. Union Street, Room 421
Montgomery, AL 36130
(334) 242-3484

Mr. Bill Garland
Environmental Policy Information Center
Jacksonville State University
700 Pelham Road North
Jacksonville, AL 36265-1602
(256) 782-8010

Mr. Neil Milligan
Sierra Club – Alabama Chapter
1330 21st Way South, Suite 110
Birmingham, AL 35205

Alabama Nature Conservancy
Landmark Building
2100 1st Avenue North, Suite 500
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(205) 251-1155

Executive Director
Alabama Environmental Council
2717 7th Avenue, South- Suite 207
Birmingham, AL 35233
(205) 322-3126

Dr. Ernest Stokeley
Alabama Audubon Council
3221 Carlisle Rd
Birmingham, AL 35216

Community Against Pollution
1521 Cobb Avenue
Anniston, AL 36201
(256) 236-6773

RAB MEMBERS

(Personal data maintained on file
by the Army)

Mr. James Buford
Mr. Phillip Burgett
Dr. Barry Cox
Mr. Jerome Elser
Dr. Mary Harrington
Mr. Gene Howard
Dr. Michael Kimberly
Mr. Ed Kimbrough
Mr. John Pearce
Dr. David Steffy