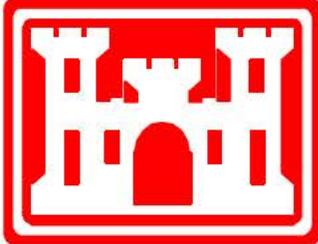

DECISION DOCUMENT



BROOKSVILLE TURRET GUNNERY RANGE

MRS02 – REMAINING LANDS

HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA

FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITE PROPERTY NUMBER: I04FL0778

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jacksonville District
701 San Marco Boulevard
Jacksonville, Florida 32207**

09 September 2013

This Decision Document for the Brooksville Turret Gunnery Range, MRS02 – Remaining Lands, supersedes all previous Action Memoranda or other Decision Documents, including the Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis Action Memorandum of 17 June 2004. All future Five Year Reviews will be based on the date of this document.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Decision Document is being presented by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to describe the Department of Defense (DoD) selected remedy for the munitions response site (MRS) MRS02 – Remaining Lands within the former Brooksville Turret Gunnery Range (BTGR) Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), Property Number I04FL0778 located in Hernando County, Florida.

The Secretary of Defense designated the Army as the Executive Agent for FUDS, regardless of which DoD component previously owned or used the property. The Secretary of the Army further delegated the program management and execution responsibility for FUDS to the USACE. The USACE is the lead agency for investigating, reporting, evaluating remedial actions, and implementing remedial actions at the former Brooksville Turret Gunnery Range.

An explosive safety hazard is not anticipated at the BTGR MRS02 – Remaining Lands and the risk assessment identified no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment; therefore, the lead agency determined that no action is necessary to protect public health or welfare or the environment. The No Further Action (NFA) Alternative is the appropriate selected remedy for BTGR MRS02 – Remaining Lands.

The remedy was selected in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S. Code § 9601 et seq., as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 300 et seq., as amended.

Representatives of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) support the selected remedy.

Based on information currently available, the selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment and satisfies the statutory requirements of CERCLA §121(b).

The estimated cost for the selected remedy is summarized in Table E.1.

TABLE E.1

SUMMARY OF SELECTED REMEDY AND COST

MRS	SELECTED REMEDY	COST
MRS02 – REMAINING LANDS	No Further Action	\$0
TOTAL		\$0

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ATTACHMENT

Figure 1 Site Location Map

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOI	Area of Interest
ASR	Archives Search Report
AT	Anti-Tank
BTGR	Brooksville Turret Gunnery Range
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	Department of Defense
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
GIS	Geographic Information System
IC	Institutional Controls
MC	Munitions Constituents
MD	Munitions Debris
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MRS	Munitions Response Site
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NFA	No Further Action
OE	Ordnance and Explosives
PAOI	Potential Area of Interest
RI	Remedial Investigation
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

PART 1: DECLARATION

1. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

Site Name: Brooksville Turret Gunnery Range MRS02 – Remaining Lands

Formerly Used Defense Site Property Number: I04FL0778

Federal Facility Identifier: FL49799F36300

The former BTGR property, consisting of approximately 10,194 acres, is located in Hernando County, Florida, approximately 42 miles north of Tampa, Florida. The site is approximately 3.5 miles west of Brooksville, Florida and about 17 miles east of the Gulf of Mexico. The site is contained within the area enclosed by County Road 476 (Centralia Road) to the north, State Highway 50 (Cortez Blvd.) to the south, County Roads 491 (Citrus Way) and 484 (Fort Dade Ave.) to the east, and high tension transmission lines to the west paralleling State Highway 55/Federal Highway 19 (Commercial Way/Nicasto Road). The current land use is a mix of commercial, professional, public facilities and residential properties. Figure 1 shows the former BTGR boundaries, with two MRSs identified as MRS01 – 2.36-inch Rocket Ranges and MRS02 – Remaining Lands.

2. STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE

This Decision Document presents the Selected Remedy for MRS02 – Remaining Lands. The Selected Remedy was chosen in accordance with the CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA), and, to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

The FDEP concurs with the Selected Remedy.

3. DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED REMEDY

An explosive safety hazard is not anticipated at the BTGR MRS02 – Remaining Lands and the risk assessment identified no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment; therefore, the lead agency determined that no action is necessary to protect public health or welfare or the environment. The No Further Action (NFA) Alternative is the appropriate selected remedy for MRS02 – Remaining Lands.

4. STATUTORY DETERMINATIONS

No remedial action is necessary within the former BTGR MRS02 – Remaining Lands to ensure protection of human health and the environment; therefore, statutory determinations are not necessary. Five Year Reviews will not be performed.

5. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES

This Decision Document presents the NFA recommendation for the Site. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, is the lead agency under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program at the BTGR Formerly Used Defense Site and developed this Decision Document consistent with CERCLA, as amended by SARA, and the NCP. This Decision Document will be incorporated into the existing Administrative Record File, which is available for public review at the Hernando County Public Library, West Hernando Branch located at 6335 Blackbird Avenue, Brooksville, Florida 34613. The

addition of this Decision Document completes the Administrative Record File and becomes the Administrative Record for the BTGR. The Administrative Record is protected from additional documents being added. This document, presenting the NFA recommendation, is approved by the undersigned pursuant to Memorandum, DAIM-ZA, September 9, 2003, Subject: Policies for Staffing and Approving Decision Documents, and to Engineer Regulation 200-3-1, *Formerly Used Defense Sites Program Policy*.

APPROVED:



ALAN M. DODD

Date

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

Commanding

PART 2: DECISION SUMMARY

1. PROJECT NAME, LOCATION, AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The former BTGR property, consisting of approximately 10,194 acres, is located in Hernando County Florida, approximately 42 miles north of Tampa, Florida. The site is approximately 3.5 miles west of Brooksville, Florida and about 17 miles east of the Gulf of Mexico. The site is contained within the area enclosed by County Road 476 (Centralia Road) to the north, State Highway 50 (Cortez Blvd.) to the south, County Roads 491 (Citrus Way) and 484 (Fort Dade Ave.) to the east, and high tension transmission lines to the west paralleling State Highway 55/US Highway 19 (Commercial Way/Nicasto Road). Based on the results of the RI fieldwork, the site has been divided into two MRSs: MRS01 - 2.36-inch Rocket Ranges and MRS02 - Remaining Lands. MRS02 - Remaining Lands is 8009.67 acres and includes residential and commercial/industrial areas. Figure 1 shows the former BTGR boundaries, with two MRSs identified as MRS01 – 2.36-Inch Rocket Ranges and MRS02 – Remaining Lands. This Decision Document addressed MRS02 – Remaining Lands. There is a separate Decision Document for MRS01 – 2.36-Inch Rocket Ranges.

The USACE, Jacksonville District, is the lead agency under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) for this FUDS (Site Property Number: I04FL0778). The FDEP supports this Decision Document and concurs with the Selected Remedy.

2. PROJECT HISTORY AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

2.1 PROJECT HISTORY

The BTGR was established in late 1943 following the acquisition of lease agreements via condemnation for the 10,969 acres of land by the War Department. Prior to acquisition, the land was primarily privately owned and used for cattle grazing. No residential dwellings were located within the range property.

The BTGR was initially established to support turret gunnery training for bomber crews stationed at Drew Field as part of the 3rd Army Air Force Fighter Command School. No permanent buildings were erected and minimal construction was performed on the one range established for training. This range was designated as the Moving Target Range and located in the southeastern portion of the BTGR property. An unmanned Jeep was used to carry targets around an elliptical track as gunners in turrets mounted on mobile trucks fired .50-caliber (cal) machine guns. An earthen berm in front of the track protected the Jeep from damage. Portions of the berm and Jeep track were visible during site visits conducted in February and November 1997.

A second .50-cal machine gun range, designated as the Static Target Range (Fixed Machine Gun Range), was added sometime shortly after the facility became operational. According to the Archive Search Report, the location of this range was approximately 0.5 mile north of the Moving Target Range. Based on the configuration, static targets were fired upon from static locations.

A third .50-cal machine gun range was later added near the western edge of the BTGR property. Interviews with local residents indicated that wall-mounted machine guns were fired northward at static targets. This .50-cal machine gun range is suspected to have existed in the vicinity of the 2.36-inch Rocket Range 1.

In early 1944, training activities were expanded at the BTGR to accommodate Army infantry training. Additional training capabilities included jungle warfare training and firing practice with rifles, rifle grenades, machine guns, bazookas, mortars, and anti-tank (AT) guns. Range and perimeter towers were added to increase the efficiency and security of the facility operation. A fourth range was added in the western portion of the BTGR property and designated as a 2.36-inch rocket range (2.36-inch Rocket

Range 2). Bazookas were fired southward on this range toward State Highway 50. As a result of increased demand for firing practice, two of the existing .50-cal machine gun firing ranges subsequently began doubling as 2.36-inch rocket bazooka ranges. In addition, the .50-cal Moving Target Range (also referred to as the Jeep Track Range in historical documents and as the Machine Gun Range in the Remedial Investigation [RI] report) was also reportedly used as an 81mm mortar firing point; however, no evidence of 81mm deployment has been identified.

Shortly after World War II, the BTGR was no longer needed for turret gunnery training. The facility was transferred to the control of MacDill Field, outside of Tampa, Florida, because troops from the airfield were actively utilizing the ranges at the time. Within a year, the facility was turned over to the War Assets Administration for disposition. By November 1946 all leases to the property associated with the BTGR were terminated and the government divested itself of all ties to the property.

2.2 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

In 1995, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District conducted a site inspection and archives search of the former BTGR. The final report, dated August 1995, outlined the nature and degree of potential ordnance and explosives/unexploded ordnance (OE/UXO) contamination at the site. This report listed the probable ordnance used at each former range as well as estimated depth at which ordnance may be present (by area) and probable end usage for the land. The qualitative results of the visual inspections are included in the following subsections.

The Archives Search Report (ASR) initially subdivided the former BTGR into four Areas of Interest (AOIs), identified in the ASR as Areas A through D. The ASR evaluated each AOI to determine whether the presence of OE/UXO was “confirmed” or “potential,” or the AOI was considered “uncontaminated.” Confirmed ordnance contamination was based on verifiable evidence, direct witness of ordnance items, or reliable indirect witness accounts. Potential ordnance contamination was based on inferred presence of OE/UXO from records or indirect witness accounts when the presence of ordnance was not confirmed. The AOI was designated as uncontaminated if there was no reasonable evidence, either direct or inferred, to suggest the presence of residual ordnance contamination.

The ASR concluded that the presence of ordnance was “confirmed” in Areas A and B based on verifiable historical evidence and direct witness of ordnance items; and “potential” in Areas C and D based on inference from records and indirect witness accounts. No historical recorded evidence was located to suggest the presence of chemical warfare material or radiological waste at the site.

Based on the findings of the ASR, portions of the property within the former BTGR boundary were recommended for an OE investigation, and an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) was subsequently conducted at the site. The EE/CA began in 1999 and focused on characterizing OE contamination, analyzing risk management alternatives, and recommending feasible OE exposure reduction alternatives for eight AOIs. The findings were presented in a Draft Final OE EE/CA Report. Only a Draft Final of this report was prepared.

For OE risk evaluation purposes, the original AOIs were divided into eight AOIs (Areas A through C, Areas D1, D2, and D3, Area E, and Area F). The new designations were based on information gathered during the EE/CA field investigation including ordnance location, land use, and activities occurring at the site. Data collected during the EE/CA investigation were used to estimate the locations and density of ordnance in different areas. This information was then compared with the current and future land use activities.

No munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) or munitions debris (MD) was present in Areas A, B, C, and E. Each of the remaining Areas contained MD items with positively identified MEC items (specifically Rockets, 2.36 inch, HE present in Area D). All of the MEC and MD recovered were consistent with those documented in historical records of the former BTGR with the exception of the 3.5-inch rockets which

were not documented historically. No munitions constituents (MC) sampling was conducted during the EE/CA.

Data collected from the EE/CA were also used to develop OE response alternatives designed to reduce the exposure to OE and UXO within AOIs. OE response action alternatives were evaluated for each of the eight AOIs within the former BTGR. For each of the eight AOIs, potential alternatives were initially screened against the general evaluation criteria of effectiveness, implementability, and cost. The screening of alternatives was used to identify candidate OE response alternatives for further qualitative evaluation. Results of this alternative comparison indicated there were selected AOIs of the former BTGR that would require removal of UXO to ensure public safety. The results also indicated that implementation of site-wide institutional controls (IC) would be necessary to modify behavior. Several AOIs within the former BTGR were considered safe in their current state and therefore did not require any OE response actions.

As a result of the comprehensive evaluation of alternatives by AOI, four AOIs were designated for “No DoD Action Indicated”: Areas A, B, D2, and F. Institutional controls were selected, in addition to those proposed on a site-wide basis, for Areas C and E. Removal actions were recommended for Areas D1 and D3. An additional “footprint reduction” investigation was recommended for Areas D1 and D3 to maximize the cost-effectiveness of the recommended OE/UXO removal actions.

After the Draft Final OE EE/CA Report was issued, new risk evaluation guidance was released and new interpretations were made of historical data. To incorporate the new guidance and data interpretations for two specific AOIs (2.36-Inch Rocket Ranges on the western portion of the former BTGR in Area D1 and Area D3), Parsons was asked to prepare a revised EE/CA. A report was issued to present the findings and recommendations of the revised EE/CA investigation at the two AOIs.

A Remedial Investigation (RI) was conducted on the project site from February 2012 to May 2012 to characterize the former BTGR with regard to location, concentration, and nature of MEC, and possible MC contamination. A baseline risk assessment was conducted with the data collected from the investigations conducted prior to the RI. Given the results of these investigations and laboratory analysis, the risk assessment concluded that no unacceptable human health or ecological risk due to MC remains at MRS02 – Remaining Lands. A qualitative hazard assessment was conducted to assess potential explosive hazards to human receptors associated with complete exposure pathways within this area. No MEC or munitions debris were identified in any of the excavations conducted at the MRS. Based on available information, no MEC hazards are anticipated to be present within MRS02 – Remaining Lands.

2.3 ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

There have been no CERCLA enforcement activities at this project site.

3. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

In accordance with CERCLA, DoD, and U.S. Army regulations, the USACE Jacksonville District has kept the local community involved throughout the RI process. Community involvement was facilitated through public notices and meetings, which allowed members of the community to provide comments and recommendations during the site characterization and remedy selection process.

The USACE has conducted multiple public information workshops to provide the community with information on the BTGR and the activities that were to be conducted. Below is a list of meetings that were conducted.

- June 5, 2007 – A public information session was conducted at Central High School to introduce the second phase of the BTGR project.

- September 11, 2008 – A public information session was conducted at Central High School to discuss the second phase of munitions removal that was to occur on several streets in Brooksville, Southwest Hernando County.
- January 14, 2010 – An additional public information session was conducted at Central High School to discuss the second phase of munitions removal work that was to occur on additional streets in Brooksville, Southwest Hernando County.

Notices were published in the *Hernando Today* newspaper to announce the public information workshops.

A public meeting took place on June 25, 2013 to present the public with the Proposed Plan for the Site. A notice was placed in the local newspaper to invite the public to this meeting. At this meeting, USACE Jacksonville District representatives answered questions related to the proposed remedy. Attendees included representatives from USACE, FDEP, contractors, and seventeen (17) members of the public. The meeting was also followed by a 30-day public comment period that began on June 26, 2012.

The Proposed Plan was made available to the public prior to the comment period through the Administrative Record filed at the Hernando County Public Library, West Hernando Branch located at 6335 Blackbird Avenue, Brooksville, Florida. Comments were received from two members of the public during the comment period.

4. SCOPE AND ROLE OF RESPONSE ACTION

An explosives safety hazard is not anticipated at the former BTGR MRS02 - Remaining Lands and the risk assessment identified no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment for MC. Consequently, no response action is necessary within MRS02 - Remaining Lands.

5. PROJECT MRS CHARACTERISTICS

Based on results of previous investigations and the recent RI, no complete MEC exposure pathways are present at MRS02 – Remaining Lands. A clearance work to remove MEC and MD was performed at the Fish Pond in this MRS in 1990. Based on this effort and current condition, the PDT agreed that no additional work is required at the pond. If isolated MEC remain within the former BTGR, they are expected to be present within the 2.36 Inch Rocket Ranges MRS, which is adjacent to the MRS02 – Remaining Lands. Based on the lack of MEC contamination, no complete MC exposure pathways are present at MRS02 – Remaining Lands. The rest of this section provides an overview of site surface and subsurface features, sampling strategies, and potential constituents of contamination.

5.1 SITE FEATURES

The southwestern portion of MRS02 – Remaining Lands is the most disturbed and developed area of the site. Most of the land has been graded due to the development of shopping centers and residential districts, but gently rolling hills are still quite prominent throughout this area. The degree of slope in this area varies from zero to eight percent, with the majority at five percent or less. The vegetation in the area varies and consists of no vegetation in shopping center parking lots to manicured residential lawns and forested areas.

The southeastern area is less populated and considerably less developed. The area is generally flat but does contain some small, gently rolling hills. The slope in this area ranges from zero to eight percent, with the majority sloping at five percent or less. Many depressions and sinkholes are present throughout the area, some of which have formed into shallow ponds. The vegetation is characterized by forest, scrub forest, and scrub plain, which is used primarily for grazing cattle.

The northern area is more developed than the middle areas of the former BTGR, but is still quite rural in character. The slope in this area ranges from zero to five percent and occasionally varies due to depressions and sinkholes. The majority of the residences are situated in the northwestern area, where the land tends to be hillier. Forests, scrub forest, and improved pastureland cover plains and gently undulating sandy hills.

5.2 SAMPLING STRATEGY

Teams searched 91.03 acres and dug 11,613 metallic objects to identify if they were munitions related. No munitions were found anywhere. Because no source for MEC was found, samples to determine the presence of MC were not necessary.

Data collected during the previous investigations and the RI were sufficient to characterize the site. The data were used to support a risk assessment approach as agreed to by the project team. Results of the RI indicate that there are no hazards within MRS02 - Remaining Lands. There is no evidence of any impact to the soil and water within the boundaries of the site. No MEC items were recovered during the intrusive investigation.

5.3 CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN

No known contaminants or constituents of concern have been identified at the Site.

5.4 MEC CONTAMINATION

No MEC pathways are currently identified for either human or ecological receptors at MRS02 - Remaining Lands.

6. CURRENT AND POTENTIAL FUTURE LAND AND RESOURCE USES

6.1 LAND USES

The Hernando County Comprehensive Plan (as amended, October 26, 2010) was reviewed and projected the continued development of the area with a mix of commercial, professional, public facilities, and residential development. The Future Land Use Plan and Zoning Map also predict current development patterns to continue with infill of undeveloped land. Since completion of the Suncoast Parkway in 2000, significant growth in the area has occurred mostly along the major roads. Most of the development is occurring on the east and south portion of MRS02 – Remaining Lands.

6.2 GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER USE

The terrain of the site is characterized by numerous sinkholes that are the result of dissolution or erosion of the underlying limestone and dolomite. These sinkholes provide a direct path for water to flow from the land surface to freshwater aquifers lying below. Hawthorn Group sediments, composed mainly of clay, separate the surficial aquifer from more productive water bearing rocks below. The Floridan Aquifer is the primary source of all underground water in central Florida. The shallow aquifers that overlie the Floridan, including surficial sand and the upper regions of the Hawthorn Group, constitute a secondary source of that water. The water supply for communities and individual homes within the county comes mostly from wells. These wells are drilled through the underlying limestone to the aquifer and vary from 80 to 100 feet in depth.

7. SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

Based on results of previous historical investigations and the RI, no complete MEC exposure pathways are present at MRS02 - Remaining Lands. If isolated MEC items remain within the former BTGR, they are expected to be present within MRS01 - 2.36 Inch Rocket Ranges. Based on the lack of MEC contamination, no complete MC exposure pathways are present at MRS02 – Remaining Lands. The absence of complete MC exposure pathways also means that unacceptable risks to human health or the environment as a result of exposure to MC are not anticipated at this MRS.

8. SELECTED REMEDY

8.1 SUMMARY AND DESCRIPTION

NFA is the selected remedy for the former BTGR MRS02 – Remaining Lands and this remedy would involve continued use of the site in its current condition. This remedy places no restriction on land use or access. Five Year Reviews are not required; however, additional investigation may be initiated if evidence of potential MEC contamination is discovered at a later date.

8.2 COST ESTIMATE

There are no costs associated with NFA.

8.3 ESTIMATED OUTCOMES

The expected outcome within BTGR MRS02 – Remaining Lands and the NFA Alternative is that nothing will change and that there will be unrestricted access and unrestricted exposure. No restriction will be placed on current or future land use, and no MEC will be removed.

9. DOCUMENTATION OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

The Proposed Plan was released for public comment on June 25, 2013. The Proposed Plan identified NFA as the Preferred Alternative. Comments were received from only two members of the public but did not warrant any significant changes to the Proposed Plan.

PART 3: RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

This Responsiveness Summary summarizes all comments for the Proposed Plan received from the public and FDEP regarding the preferred remedy and general concerns related to the Site.

1. STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS AND LEAD AGENCY RESPONSES

A 30-day comment period started on June 26, 2013. The USACE Jacksonville District provided information to the local community on the preferred remedy through a public meeting held on June 25, 2013, allowing the public an opportunity to convey any questions and/or concerns about the Site to the regulatory authority for consideration in the remedial selection process.

1.1 FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMENTS

No FDEP comments were provided during the June 25, 2013 public meeting.

1.2 PUBLIC COMMENTS

Comments were received from two members of the public and are presented below with responses.

Comment from Marin R. Stevens:

"I have been trying to sell my property on Jacquelin Rd but when you people came with the study, people don't want to buy my property. What I want is to get a paper from you people, with your seal saying that the property is safe to live in it."

Response:

Comment Noted. The USACE cannot offer certificates of clearance because USACE cannot guarantee there is no munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) remaining on the property, but if removal work was performed on your property, the potential for finding MEC has been greatly reduced. As a safety reminder, please remember the 3Rs: Recognize, Retreat and Report suspicious item you find on your property. The item may be dangerous. The comment does not require a change to the content of the Proposed Plan.

Comment from Ralph Colon:

"At the meeting, held on 6-25-2013 at Central High School, I raised the issue of site topography when used during the war years vs. today. The PM stated from records available there has been no significant change. If that's the case, why is it that the USACE wont totally guarantee that my property is clear of any & all military ordnance & ordnance debris, except for under structures or hard cover driveways, when intrusive investigation of my property was completed? I also addressed the issue of the maximum depth to which the search would be limited to for items to be removed. After the meeting I spoke with 2 of the Parsons reps, they would not state if there was depth limit or what it might be. This is of concern to me as my property is in close proximity to sites of UXOs. After a previous meeting, a since retired Parsons rep., said something to the effect that Vero Beach was a former bombing range; it was cleared of ordnance debris & sites were selling for millions of dollars. Well the former BTGR isn't Vero Beach, I don't see alt. #6 occurring. Alt. #1 is the simplest to implement, but seems hollow. Those of us who are here now (as land owners) are rudely aware we are in what was the former BTGR, renters may be the ones unaware so alt. #2 is redundant, which leads to alt. #3, a sore point brought up at what I believe was the 1st informational meeting, this should have been done when the lease was terminated. Never during the purchasing process was the fact that the property was in a FUDS., doing so now is discriminatory. Alt. #4, a surface sweep, was to have taken place , I thought, just before or soon after lease termination, & only

of value to areas not fully investigated to this point in time, where natural actions may have uncovered subsurface items. This brings me to alt.#5 & the depth issue. At the meeting to address issuing a final report for D1 & D3 area removals I seem to recall something to the effect that 3 feet would be the limit to which removal would take place. As natural action could bring subsurface items to the 2 foot level, will this alt be adopted, & future investigations be conducted? Thank you.

Response:

Comment Noted. The USACE never guarantees that a property is clear of any & all military ordnance & ordnance debris, given the limitations to available technology for ordnance investigation and removal. During the removal action, munition debris (MD) and munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) items were found at depths from 0 to 1.5 meters (0 to approximately 5 feet) and 0 to 0.3 meter (0 to approximately 1 foot) respectively. The comments provided do not require a change to the content of the Proposed Plan.

2. TECHNICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES

None.

ATTACHMENT

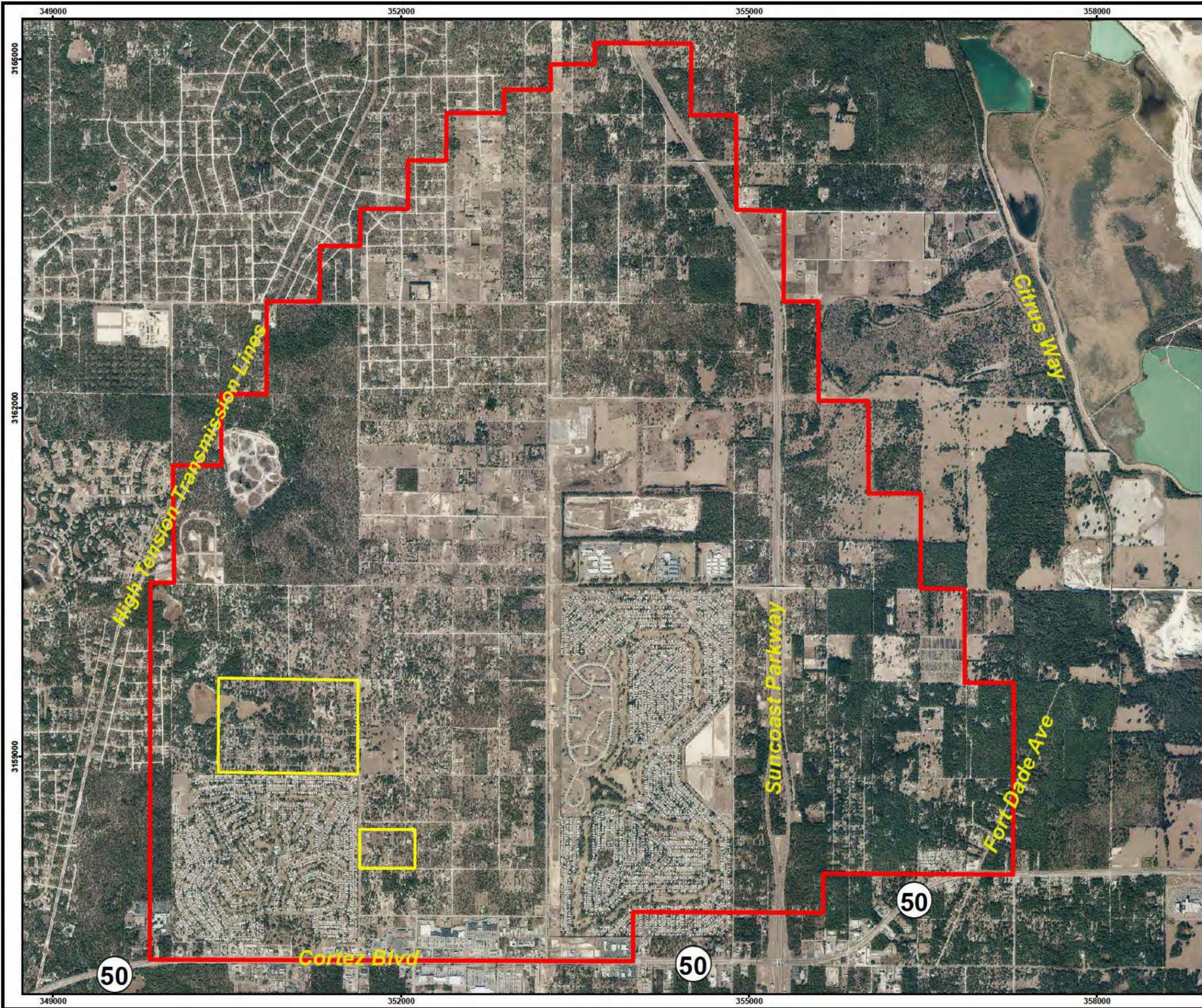


Figure 1

MRS Delineation Map
 Former Brooksville Turret Gunnery Range
 Brooksville Turret Gunnery Range
 Brooksville, FL
 FUDS Project No. 10FFL077801

Legend

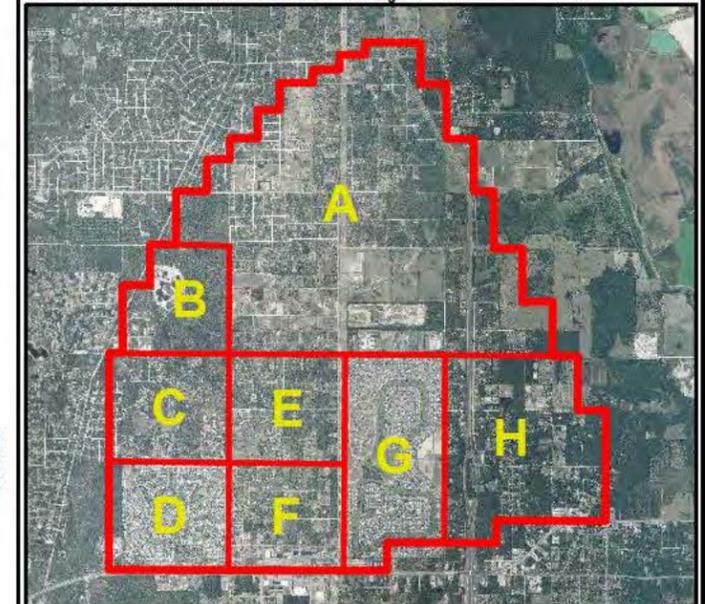
- MRS01 - 2.36" Rocket Ranges (2.36" rocket, 60mm mortar)
- MRS02 - Remaining Lands (no evidence of concentrated munitions use)

Data is projected to the UTM Coordinate System:
 Zone 17N, NAD83, Units in feet.



Image: 2011 Orthophoto

MRS Overview with Current Project Areas



Source:
 Brooksville GIS

**U.S. Army Engineering
 And Support Center
 Huntsville, AL**

Drawn By: MS Date Drawn: 15-07-2013

Checked By: OA Project No: 747825

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PDF:
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MRS Delineation Map
 Former Brooksville Turret Gunnery Range