

## Avon Park Army Airfield Proposed Plan

Okeechobee/Highlands Counties, Florida

Formerly Used Defense Sites Project Number I04FL028701



February 2020

*Text in bold italics indicates that a word/phrase is included in the glossary at the end of this Proposed Plan.*

### INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is presenting this Proposed Plan to allow the public the opportunity to review and comment on the recommended action for two separate **Munitions Response Sites** at the former Avon Park Army Airfield **Formerly Used Defense Site**: a) the Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area and b) the Remaining Lands.

- a) The Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area (1.04 acres) is the location of a bridge across Arbuckle Creek at East Arbuckle Road in Highlands County, Florida (Figure 1) where bomb fuzes were discarded following the end of World War II.
- b) No munitions were identified east of the Kissimmee River in Okeechobee County, Florida (Figure 1). The acreage east of the Kissimmee River was combined into a Remaining Lands Munitions Response Site (59,562.28 acres). It is geographically separate from Arbuckle Creek.

This Proposed Plan provides a brief description of the Remedial Investigation and the alternatives evaluated in the Feasibility Study. It also provides the basis for supporting the selection of the **Preferred Alternative**.

The Corps will select a final remedy for the site after reviewing and considering all information submitted during the public comment period. The Corps may

modify the Preferred Alternative or select another response action based on new information or public comments. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on the alternatives presented in this Proposed Plan.

The Corps is required under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act** to issue this Proposed Plan and seek public comment and participation under Section 300.430(f)(2) of the National Contingency Plan. A Remedial Investigation was conducted from September 2012 through April 2013, and forms the basis of this Proposed Plan. This Proposed Plan summarizes information that can be found in greater detail in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report (USACE, 2017) and other project documents.

#### PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD:

**March 12 through April 17**

The Corps will accept comments on the Proposed Plan during the public comment period. Please submit your comments by emailing [FUDS.Florida@usace.army.mil](mailto:FUDS.Florida@usace.army.mil), calling 800.710.5184 or mailing them to the following address.

US Army Corps of Engineers  
ATTN: PM-M Frank Araico  
701 San Marco Blvd.  
Jacksonville, FL 32207

Comments received by 5:00 pm April 17, 2020 or postmarked by that day will be considered in the selection of the final remedy.

#### PUBLIC MEETING:

The Corps will present the Proposed Plan at a public meeting on March 12, 2020 at 6:30 pm.

Avon Park Community Center  
310 W. Main Street  
Avon Park, Florida

#### ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD:

Project documents are available for review at the Okeechobee County Library, 206 SW 16th Street, Okeechobee, FL 34974 (863.763.3536) and also on our website.

([www.saj.usace.army.mil/AvonPark](http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/AvonPark))

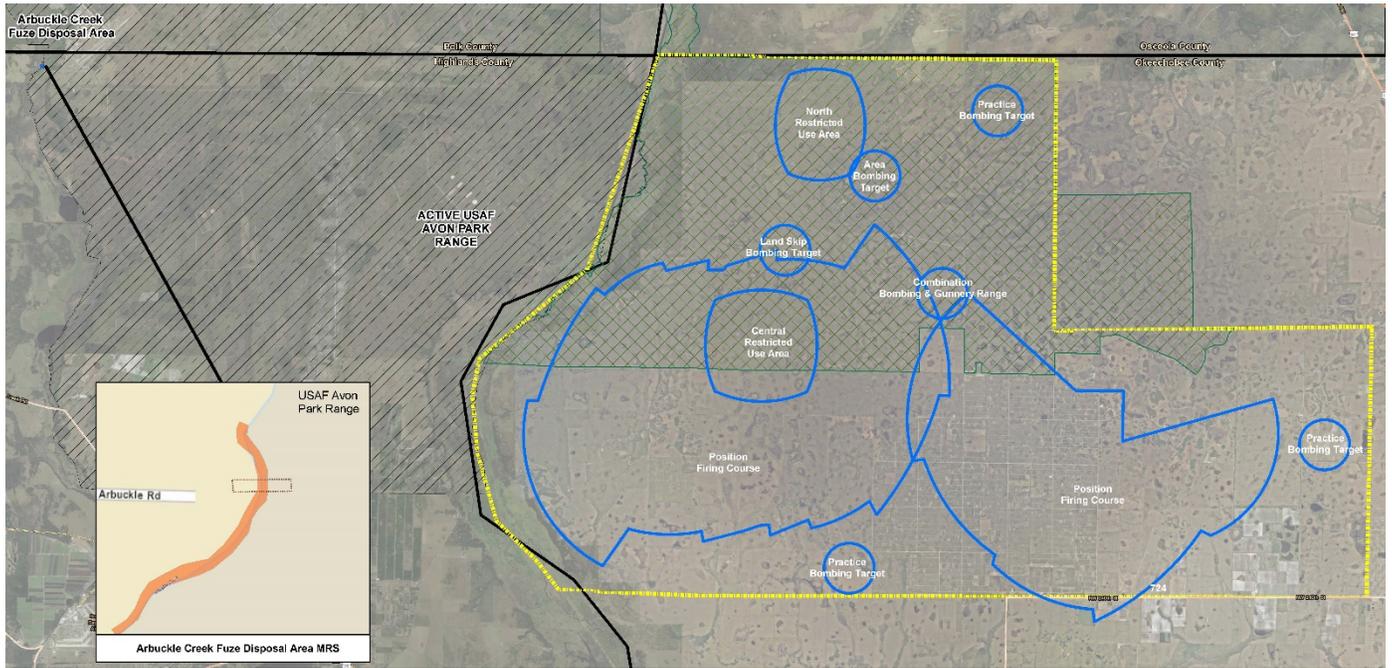


Figure 1: Former Avon Park Army Airfield



Figure 2: Arbutle Creek Fuze Disposal Area Munitions Response Site

## PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

Community members and other interested parties are encouraged to review this Proposed Plan and submit comments. Public comments on all alternatives are considered before any action is selected and approved. The Army is the lead agency for the Formerly Used Defense Sites program, and the Corps, on behalf of the Army and the Department of Defense, is the executing agent, which is responsible for environmental restoration of all properties that were formerly owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. The Corps is responsible for investigating, reporting, and implementing remedial action at the former Avon Park Army Airfield. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is the lead regulatory agency for this project. Representatives from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection reviewed and commented on the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and do not agree with the Corps' preferred alternative for Remaining Lands.

The Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study is part of the Administrative Record file that contains all the documents used in making decisions on projects at the former Avon Park Army Airfield. The Administrative Record file is available for review at the Okeechobee County Library located at 206 SW 16<sup>th</sup> Street.

This Proposed Plan identifies the remedial alternatives evaluated and provides the rationale for the Preferred Alternative. The purposes of this Proposed Plan are to:

- Provide basic background information.
- Describe remedial alternatives considered.
- Identify the Preferred Alternative for remedial action for the evaluated Munitions Response Site and explain the reasons for the preference.
- Solicit public review and comment on the alternatives described.
- Provide information on how the public can be involved in the remedy selection process.

The decision will be presented in a Decision Document. The Corps' responses to public comments on this Proposed Plan will appear in the "Responsiveness Summary" section of the Decision Document. The flow chart shown in the figure below summarizes the various steps in the development and approval process for the former Avon Park Army Airfield Decision Document.

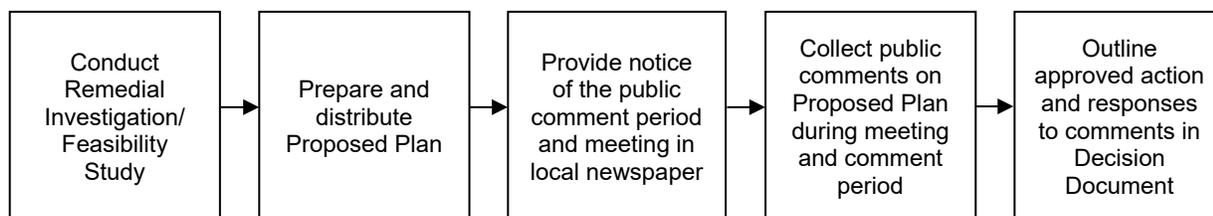


Figure 3: Public Participation Process

## SITE BACKGROUND

### Site History

Between 1942 and 1944, the government acquired approximately 218,881 acres in Highlands, Okeechobee, and Polk Counties in central Florida to establish the Avon Park Army Airfield. The Army used the site during World War II to train pilots and air crews, constructing over 500 buildings including dormitories, administrative offices, mess halls, chapels, and related infrastructure such as roads and utilities. Several practice bombing targets were constructed for crews flying B-26 and B-17 bombers, including a mock 555-acre town on the shores of Lake Arbuckle, a floating water target on

Lake Kissimmee, an eight-mile railroad bombardment target, a combination bombing and gunnery range, and two Position Firing Courses for aerial machine gun firing practice.

Following World War II, the Army no longer needed the site, and the land was transferred to other parties. The United States Air Force acquired about 106,000 acres west of the Kissimmee River and uses it as an active range. The military relinquished ownership of the remaining 112,771.61 acres east of the Kissimmee River in Okeechobee County which comprises the Avon Park Army Airfield Formerly Used Defense Site. There is a separate, non-contiguous portion of the Formerly Used Defense Site, known as the Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area, in Arbuckle Creek on the east side of the active Avon Park Range. The State of Florida owns a large portion of the property east of the Kissimmee River which is now Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park.

## Previous Investigations

The Corps has completed several studies at the site.

Inventory Project Report (1992): The Inventory Project Report provided a preliminary assessment of the site and determined its eligibility for the Formerly Used Defense Sites program.

Archives Search Report (1996): An Archives Search Report was prepared after reviewing reports, newspaper articles, historical documents, and reference material containing the site's history. The Archives Search Report Supplement completed in 2004 identified the former location of a bridge where, at the end of World War II, bomb fuzes were dumped into Arbuckle Creek.

Site Inspection (2008): A Site Inspection was completed to determine if anything remained from the military's use of the land. Crews searched the site for munitions and collected soil and groundwater samples. Although no munitions were found, the Site Inspection Report recommended a Remedial Investigation based on previous findings.

## Remedial Investigation

The purpose of a Remedial Investigation is to determine what munitions and **munitions constituents** (the metals and explosives that comprise munitions) may be present in what locations and amounts. This is known as characterizing the nature and extent of **munitions and explosives of concern** and munitions constituents.

Munitions and Explosives of Concern: During the Remedial Investigation, teams investigated almost 5,000 metallic objects, of which only 2 were munitions (bomb fuzes). Teams also identified expended bullets, pieces from munitions known as munitions debris, and non-munitions related scrap metal.

- a) Arbuckle Creek: The two bomb fuzes were found embedded in the western bank of Arbuckle Creek where East Arbuckle Road ends. Fifteen fuze vanes, which are munitions debris, were also found. The bomb fuzes indicate a potential explosive hazard remains in this area. Remedial alternatives to address the unacceptable risk in this area are discussed below.
- b) Remaining Lands: No munitions were identified in the area known as Remaining Lands, and there is no evidence of an explosive hazard being present. Therefore no action is required.

Field teams collected soil, sediment, and surface water samples to analyze for munitions constituents, the explosives and metals that comprise munitions. No explosives were detected, and metal concentrations were below levels that pose a risk to people or the environment.

## Site Characteristics

The former Avon Park Army Airfield is in Okeechobee County about 20 miles north of Okeechobee. The Formerly Used Defense Site includes almost all of the Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park and is bound to the west by the Kissimmee River. The county line between Okeechobee and Osceola County is the northern extent of the site, and 724/NW 240th Street forms the southern boundary (Figure 1). The Remaining Lands Munitions Response Sites comprises 59,562.28 acres of

the Formerly Used Defense Site on the east side of the Kissimmee River. The Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area is in Highlands County.

**Land Use**

The former Avon Park Army Airfield property (Remaining Lands) is largely undeveloped and divided between the Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park and privately-owned residential and agricultural property south and southeast of the park. The Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area lies at the former location of a bridge on East Arbuckle Road. The land on the western side of the creek is privately-owned; the eastern side is part of the active Avon Park Air Force Range.

**Contamination Sources**

The potential sources of contamination are aerial bomb fuzes.

**Contaminated Media**

Bomb fuzes were found about 18 inches deep in the western bank of Arbuckle Creek. No other media (soil, sediment, or surface water) were found to be impacted by the military’s historic activities.

**Scope and Role of Response Action**

The overall remedial strategy for the former Avon Park Army Airfield is to mitigate the potential for people to come into contact with munitions at the Arbuckle Creek Munitions Response Site. The proposed strategy is presented to seek public comment and ensure the selected remedy reflects the community interest and the Corps’ desire to eliminate the potential for munitions-related accidents.

**Table 1: Assessment Conclusions**

<b>Munitions Response Site</b>	<b>Potential for Encountering Explosives</b>	<b>Risks from Munitions Constituents</b>	<b>Further Action Warranted</b>
Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area	<b>Yes</b> (moderate)	No	<b>Yes</b>
Remaining Lands	No	No	No

**Summary of Project Site Risks**

Risks were evaluated based on the potential for people and the environment to be exposed to munitions or munitions constituents. A munitions hazard assessment and a munitions constituent risk assessment were used to aid in the development, evaluation, and selection of appropriate response alternatives.

- a) Arbuckle Creek: There is the potential that residents, commercial/industrial workers, recreational users, site visitors, and animals could encounter explosive hazards within Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area. There are approximately three privately owned parcels in this area, in addition to the Air Force property on the east side of the creek. In addition, protected species, such as the endangered Florida Grasshopper Sparrow, are known to be present in some areas of the site. The potential for encountering an explosive hazard in the Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area Munitions Response Site is considered moderate. There is no evidence of a release of munitions constituents in the environment.

Based on findings of the Remedial Investigation, the area of potential risk is conservatively suspected to exist within the creek 200 feet upstream and 800 feet downstream of the former bridge where the fuzes were dumped. Given these parameters, the Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area is 1.04 acres (see Figure 2).

- b) Remaining Lands: There was no evidence of an explosive hazard within the Remaining Lands; therefore no risk was determined to be present. No remedial response is required.

## **REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVE**

The **Remedial Action Objective** for the Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area is to reduce the current, unacceptable risk of an incident from bomb fuzes in creek sediments during recreational, residential, or construction activities to a negligible risk. This action will address sediments to a depth of 2 feet in an area 200 feet upstream and 800 feet downstream of the former bridge.

No Remedial Action Objective is required for the Remaining Lands Munitions Response Site because no hazards have been identified.

## **SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES**

Since there are no hazards from munitions or risks due to munitions constituents at the Remaining Lands Munitions Response Site, the only alternative evaluated was No Action.

The following alternatives were evaluated for the Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area Munitions Response Site.

### **Alternative 1 - No Action**

No Action involves no active response to locate, remove, dispose, or limit exposure to explosive hazards present within the Munitions Response Site. The Corps would assume no responsibility for public awareness concerning the potential for explosive hazards. This alternative is used in the evaluation of other alternatives to provide a baseline for comparison.

The No Action alternative assumes continued use of the Munitions Response Site in its present state. If the associated potential exposure hazards are compatible with current and future developments in the area, then "No Action" may be warranted.

### **Alternative 2 - Land Use Controls/Education**

This alternative uses public awareness with the goal of teaching people (i.e., primarily, the landowners along relevant portion of Arbuckle Creek) how to respond if a munition or explosive hazard is found. The target audience of awareness would include the adjacent property owners and those that may use the creek for recreation. The program could include posters, brochures, and warning signs, as landowners allow, periodic meetings, and letters and fact sheets to property owners. Public awareness reduces risk by informing people of the potential danger and actions to take should they find a suspicious item. The Corps would implement long-term management to ensure the remedy remains protective.

### **Alternative 3 - Removal from Creek**

This alternative includes searching for and removing remaining bomb fuzes from the Arbuckle Creek bed to a depth of two feet. A depth of two feet is appropriate based on the depth the fuzes were found during the Remedial Investigation and because the bomb fuzes were dumped off of a former bridge and not buried. Using appropriate technologies and equipment, crews would search the creek 200 feet upstream and 800 feet downstream of the former bridge.

This alternative greatly minimizes risk by removing potential explosive hazards. This alternative would allow the site to achieve Unrestricted Use/Unlimited Exposure. After completion of this alternative, no further action, including long-term management, would be required.

## EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Seven criteria and two additional modifying criteria (nine total) were used to evaluate each alternative individually and against each other to select a remedy. The nine criteria fall into three groups: threshold, primary balancing, and modifying criteria.

- Threshold criteria are requirements that must be met in order for an alternative to be eligible for selection.
- Primary balancing criteria are used to weigh major trade-offs among alternatives.
- Modifying criteria are considered to the extent that information is available but cannot be fully evaluated until after the public comments period concludes.

**Table 2: Evaluation Criteria for Remedial Alternatives**

<b>Threshold Criteria</b>	Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment
	Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
<b>Primary Balancing Criteria</b>	Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence
	Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment
	Short-Term Effectiveness
	Implementability
	Cost
<b>Modifying Criteria</b>	State Acceptance
	Community Acceptance

This section profiles the relative performance of each alternative against the nine criteria, noting how the alternative compares to the other options under consideration. The nine evaluation criteria are discussed below and listed in Table 2. The detailed “Comparative Screening of Response Alternatives” can be found in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report.

Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment determines whether an alternative eliminates, reduces, or controls threats to people and the environment.

Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements evaluates whether the alternative meets federal and state environmental statutes, regulations, and other requirements that have been determined to be applicable or relevant and appropriate to the site, or whether a waiver is justified. The requirements considered in this Proposed Plan are listed in Table 3.

Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence considers the ability of an alternative to protect people and the environment over time.

Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment evaluates if an alternative reduces the harmful effects of contaminants, their ability to move in the environment, and the amount of contamination present.

Short-Term Effectiveness considers the length of time needed to implement an alternative and the risks the alternative poses to workers, residents, and the environment during implementation.

Implementability considers the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing the alternative, including factors such as the relative availability of goods and services.

Cost includes estimated capital and annual operations and maintenance costs, as well as present worth cost. Present worth cost is the total cost of an alternative over time in terms of today’s dollar

value. Cost estimates are expected to be accurate within a range of +50 to -30 percent and are shown for the various alternatives in Table 4.

State Agency and Community Acceptance evaluates the level of support the alternative received from stakeholders and the public. The public comment period ensures the community has an opportunity to express opinions about the preferred alternatives. Their comments are considered when selecting the best alternative. In the final selection process, these modifying criteria (what state officials and the public think about the alternative) are of equal importance as the balancing criteria.

**Table 3: Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements**

Requirement	Description
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 40 CFR 264.601 Subpart X (Miscellaneous Units Open Burn/Open Detonation and 266.202 Subpart M – Military Munitions (Solid Waste Identification)	Establishes rules for open burn/open detonation and management.

**Summary of Alternative Evaluation Results**

Each alternative was evaluated against the nine criteria and then against each other. The following conclusions were derived from the comparative analysis. Table 4 summarizes the results of the detailed analysis of alternatives.

Alternative 1: This alternative was eliminated for the Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area Munitions Response Site since it would not reduce the potential explosive risk to people and the environment.

Alternative 2: This alternative reduces the explosive risk to people by informing the public about the potential dangers and what to do if suspicious items are found. It achieves the balancing factors of long-term effectiveness, permanence, short-term effectiveness, implementability, and cost. It does not provide a reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume of explosive hazards, if present. This alternative is subject to five year reviews.

Alternative 3: This alternative significantly reduces the explosive risk to people and the environment and achieves the balancing factors of long-term effectiveness, permanence, short-term effectiveness, implementability, and cost. It also provides a reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume of munitions, if present.

**Table 4: Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area Detailed Analysis of Alternatives**

Criteria		Alternatives		
		No Action	Public Awareness	Removal from Creek
Threshold	Overall Protection of people and the Environment	Not Protective	Protective by modifying behavior	Protective by eliminating munitions
	Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Compliant
Balancing	Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence	Not Effective	Effective	More Effective
	Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume	No Reduction	No Reduction	Reduces Munitions
	Short-Term Effectiveness	No Impact	Low Short-Term Hazards (from Installing Signs)	Moderate Short-Term Hazards (from Munitions Removal)
	Implementability	Readily Implementable	Readily Implementable	Moderately Implementable
	Cost	\$0	\$478,860	\$1,190,650
Modifying	State Acceptance	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	To Be Determined
	Community Acceptance	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	To Be Determined

**Comparative Analysis of Alternatives**

Based on the analysis of the three alternatives, the following conclusions were made for the Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area.

No Action (Alternative 1) does not protect people since it does not mitigate the potential risk associated with possible bomb fuzes. Alternative 1 is not effective in the short or long-term because no actions would be taken to reduce potential contact with munitions nor does this alternative include an action that will result in a permanent solution for the site. Alternative 1 is readily implementable since it requires no actions and has no associated costs.

Public Awareness (Alternative 2) protects people and the environment but requires more action and is more expensive to implement than Alternative 1. Although this alternative would not remove potential munitions from the site, it would increase awareness to the potential hazards and limit the potential for people to encounter munitions that may remain at the site. Alternative 2 is more cost-effective and easier to implement than Alternative 3.

Removal from Creek (Alternative 3) is more protective of people and has greater long-term effectiveness than Alternatives 1 and 2. There is a moderate short-term explosive risk associated

with the removal of munitions while implementing the Alternative. Alternative 3 is substantially more costly than Alternatives 1 and 2.

The stakeholders, including the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and Highlands and Okeechobee Counties, along with the public will have the opportunity to review and comment on this Proposed Plan and the preferred alternative selected. Community acceptance of the preferred alternative will be evaluated after the public comment period. Further details regarding the evaluation of alternatives are presented in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study report.

## **PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE**

Arbuckle Creek Fuze Disposal Area Munitions Response Site: The Preferred Alternative is Alternative 3 - Removal within Arbuckle Creek. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection agrees with the Corps' analysis for this Munitions Response Site.

Remaining Lands Munitions Response Site: The Preferred Alternative for Remaining Lands Munitions Response Site is Alternative 1 - No Action. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection does not agree with the Corps' analysis for this Munitions Response Site.

Based on information currently available, the Corps believes these Preferred Alternatives meet the threshold criteria and provide the best balance of tradeoffs among the other alternatives. The Corps expects the Preferred Alternative to satisfy the following statutory requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act §121(b).

- Protects humans and the environment
- Complies with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (or justify a waiver)
- Is cost-effective
- Utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable
- Satisfies the preference for treatment as a principal element (or justify not meeting the preference)

## **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

The Corps is requesting public comments on the Preferred Alternatives for the Former Avon Park Army Airfield. Comments will be accepted at a public meeting as well as throughout the public comment period (March 12, 2020 through April 17, 2020). The public meeting is scheduled for March 12, 2020, at 6:30 p.m. at the Avon Park Community Center located at 310 W. Main Street in Avon Park, Florida. Representatives from the Corps will be present to explain the Proposed Plan, listen to concerns, answer questions, and accept public comments. Comments received during the public meeting and public comment period will be considered in the final remedial alternative selection that will be presented in a Decision Document. The Corps' responses to public comments will be in the Responsiveness Summary section of the Decision Document.

All reports and project documents are available in the Administrative Record file at the Okeechobee County Library located at 206 SW 16th Street in Okeechobee, Florida.

**Contact Information**

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701 San Marco Blvd.  
Jacksonville, FL 32207-8175

**Administrative Record**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' website: [www.saj.usace.army.mil/AvonPark](http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/AvonPark)  
and

Okeechobee County Library  
206 SW 16th Street  
Okeechobee, FL 34974  
Telephone: 863.763.3536

**REFERENCES**

- US Army Corps of Engineers. Inventory Project Report for Avon Park Air Force Range Property Number I04FL0287. December 24, 1992.
- US Army Corps of Engineers. Archives Search Report Findings for the Avon Park Air Force Range, Okeechobee and Polk Counties Florida. May 1996.
- US Army Corps of Engineers. Archives Search Report Supplement for USAF Avon Park Range, Property Number I04FL0287. November 2004.
- US Army Corps of Engineers. Site Inspection Report USAF Avon Park Range, Okeechobee, Osceola, and Polk Counties Florida. October 2008.
- US Army Corps of Engineers. Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report, Avon Park Army Airfield. June 2018.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Administrative Record** – the documents that form the basis for the selection of a response action compiled and maintained by the lead agency.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act** - This is a federal law that addresses the funding for and remediation of abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. This law also establishes criteria for the creation of key documents such as the Remedial Investigation Report, Proposed Plan and Decision Document.

**Decision Document** – the documentation of remedial response decisions at Formerly Used Defense Sites. The lead agency seeks agreement from the state regulator (or US Environmental Protection Agency) on the Decision Document, and the Army approves the document.

**Discarded Military Munitions** – Military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of disposal. The term does not include unexploded ordnance, military munitions that are being held for future use or planned disposal, or military munitions that have been properly disposed of, consistent with applicable environmental laws and regulations.

**Feasibility Study** – a study undertaken by the lead agency to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. The Remedial Investigation data are used to define the objectives of the response action, to develop remedial action alternatives, and to undertake an initial screening and detailed analysis of the alternatives. The term also refers to a report that describes the results of the study.

**Formerly Used Defense Sites** – facility or site which was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense and owned, leased, or otherwise possessed by the United States at the time of actions leading to contamination by hazardous substances, for which the Secretary of Defense shall carry out all response actions with respect to releases of hazardous substance from that facility or site.

**Land Use Controls** – physical, legal, or administrative mechanisms that restrict the use of, or limit access to, real property, to prevent or reduce risks to human health and the environment. Physical mechanisms encompass a variety of engineered remedies to contain or reduce contamination and physical barriers to limit access to real property, such as fences or signs.

**Munitions Constituents** – Any materials originating from munitions, including explosive and non-explosive materials and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of ordnance or munitions.

**Munitions Debris** – Remnants of munitions (e.g., penetrators, projectiles, shell casings, fins) remaining after munitions use, demilitarization, or disposal. Munitions debris is confirmed inert and free of explosive hazards by technically-qualified personnel.

**Munitions and Explosives of Concern** – specific categories of military munitions that may pose unique explosives safety risks, specifically composed of (a) unexploded ordnance, (b) discarded military munitions, or (c) munitions constituents such as explosives materials present in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard.

**Munitions Response Site** – A discrete location within a Munitions Response Area that is known to require a munitions response.

**Preferred Alternative** – The alternative that, when compared to other alternatives, best meets the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act evaluation criteria and is proposed for implementation at a site.

**Proposed Plan** – This is a plan that identifies the preferred remedial alternative for a site and is made available to the public for comment.

**Remedial Investigation** – a process undertaken by the lead agency to determine the nature and extent of the potential problem presented associated with the former Department of Defense use of a

site. The Remedial Investigation emphasizes data collection and site characterization and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the Feasibility Study. The Remedial Investigation includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for remedial action and to support the evaluation of remedial alternatives. 40 CFR 300

### **Remember the 3 Rs**

**Recognize** - The item you found may be dangerous.

**Retreat** - Leave the item where it is. Do not touch it and leave the area.

**Report** - Call 9-1-1

