



PROPOSED PLAN

Passage Key Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range, Manatee County, Florida

Formerly Used Defense Site Project Number: I04FL040101

November 2018

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

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

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 the former Passage Key Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range and to encourage community participation in the environmental process. This **Formerly Used Defense Site**, comprising 13,147 acres, is located near Anna Maria Island in Manatee County, Florida (refer to Figure 1 on the following page). The Department of Interior owns the property, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages it as the Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge. Based on the findings of the **Remedial Investigation** and previous studies, the Corps has determined there is no risk to people or the environment from **munitions constituents** (the metals and explosives that comprise munitions) and a low risk of encountering **munitions** associated with the Passage Key Formerly Used Defense Site.

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 the 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 Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan**. The fieldwork for the Remedial Investigation was conducted from November through December 2015 and forms the basis for the Proposed Plan recommendation. The Corps is proposing to delineate the project area into two **Munitions Response Sites**: Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range (649 acres) and the historic range safety fan which will be called Remaining Waters (12,498 acres) (refer to Figure 1 on the following page). This Proposed Plan summarizes information that can be found in greater detail in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study report and other

IMPORTANT DATES AND LOCATIONS

Public Comment Period:

November 29, 2018 – December 31, 2018

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, calling 800-710-5184 or mailing them to the following address.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Attention: PM-M (Frank Araico)
701 San Marco Boulevard
Jacksonville, Florida 32207-8175

Comments received by 5:00 pm December 31, 2018, 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 November 29, 2018 at 6:30 pm at:

The Center of Anna Maria Island
407 Magnolia Avenue
Anna Maria, Florida 34216

Oral and written comments will be accepted at the meeting. For more information and to view project documents, see the **Administrative Record** file at the following location.

Island Branch Library
5701 Marina Drive
Holmes Beach, Florida 34217
Telephone: 941-778-6341

project documents available for review at the Island Branch Library located at 5701 Marina Drive in Holmes Beach, Florida.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

Community members and other interested parties are encouraged to review this Proposed Plan and submit comments. The Corps will consider the public comments on the alternative before selecting and approving an action for the former Passage Key Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range.

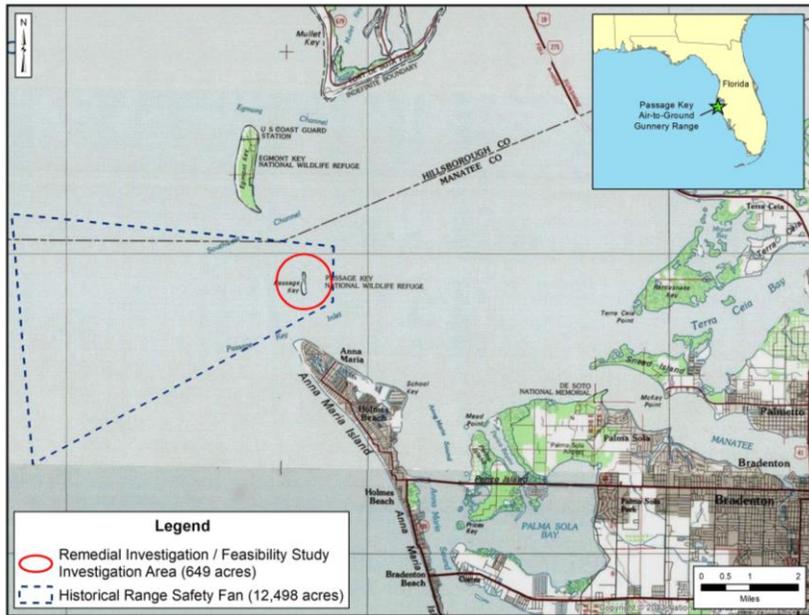


Figure 1: Passage Key Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range Location conclusions and recommendations.

The Army is the lead agency for the Formerly Used Defense Sites program. The Corps, on behalf of the Army and the Department of Defense, is the executing agent for the program and is responsible for environmental restoration of properties that were formerly owned, leased, or otherwise possessed by the United States under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. The Corps is responsible for investigating, reporting, and implementing remedial action for the former Passage Key Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is the regulatory agency for this project. Representatives from the agency reviewed the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study and agreed with its

The Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study report is part of the **Administrative Record** file that contains the documents used in making decisions for remedial action for Passage Key. The Administrative Record file is available for review at the Island Branch Library, 5701 Marina Drive, Holmes Beach, Florida.

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

- Provide basic background information regarding the site.
- Describe the remedial alternatives considered.
- Identify the Preferred Alternative 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 below as Figure 2 summarizes the various steps in the development and approval process for the former Passage Key Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range Decision Document.

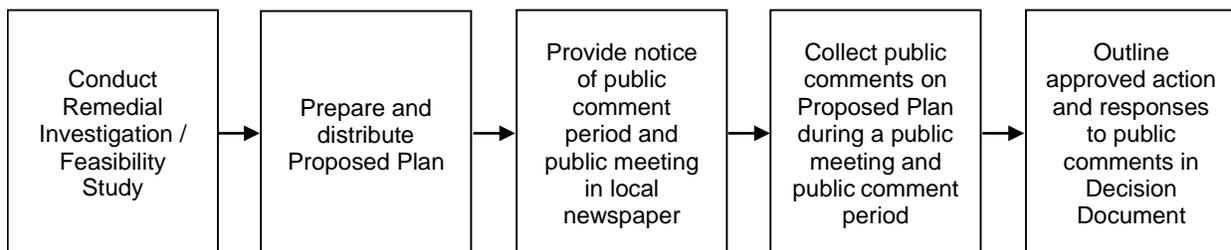


Figure 2: Public Participation Process

SITE BACKGROUND AND CHARACTERISTICS

The Passage Key Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range Formerly Used Defense Site is in Manatee County, Florida, approximately 1 mile north of Anna Maria Island and 10 miles northwest of downtown Bradenton, Florida. It is situated at the entrance to Tampa Bay from the Gulf of Mexico. Prior to military use, the Department of Interior owned and managed Passage Key as one of the first national wildlife refuges. In 1943, the War Department acquired a permit to use the key and surrounding waters as a ground strafing and dive bombing range. The former Passage Key Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range extended from Tampa Bay west into the Gulf of Mexico and comprised approximately 13,147 acres, most of which consisted of a safety buffer. This included Passage Key, which was an approximately 36-acre island in the early 1940s and the surrounding waters. Munitions used at the range during training included practice bombs, photoflash bombs, practice aerial rockets, and small arms ammunition. A limited number of high explosive (live) bombs and aerial rockets were also used. The War Department relinquished the permit for Passage Key in March 1946, which returned Passage Key back to the Department of the Interior.

The Department of the Interior owns Passage Key, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages it as the Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge. The key serves as an important resting and nesting area for sea birds. Due to erosion and shifting sands, the key is now much smaller (approximately five acres) than it was in the 1940s and has changed in location and shape over time (see Figure 3). Because of its small size and importance to wildlife, Passage Key is closed to all public use. While there are signs noting access is prohibited, there are no fences to restrict access, and the public routinely use the key and surrounding waters for swimming, boating and fishing. The current use of Passage Key as a National Wildlife Refuge is expected to remain the same in the future.

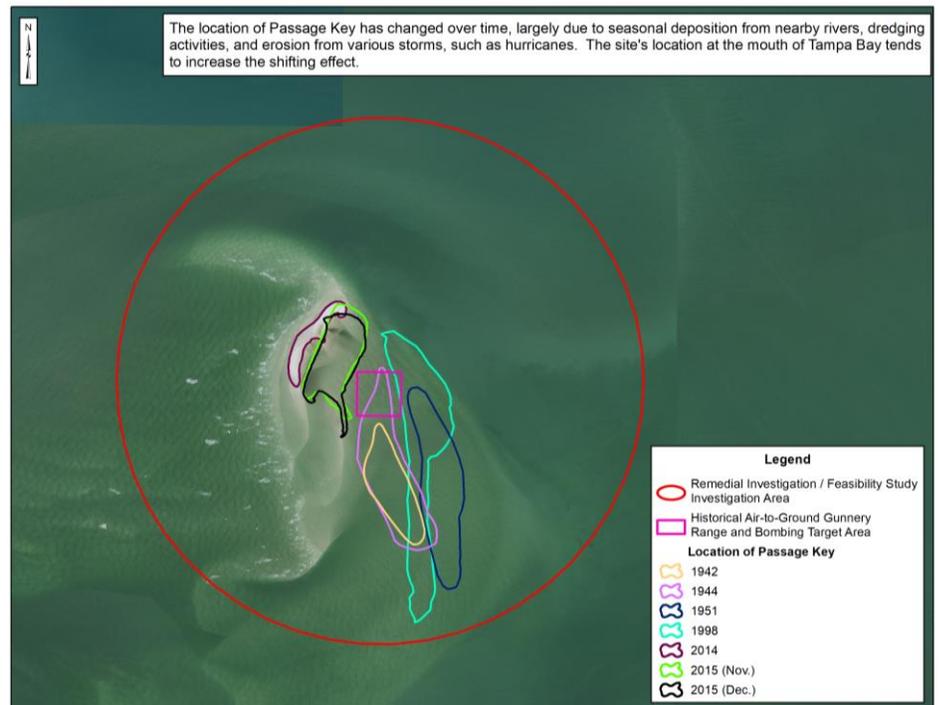


Figure 3: Map showing shifting location of Passage Key over the years

The Corps completed a series of studies at the site to determine the potential presence of munitions, following the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process, including the following:

- Inventory Project Report (1993)
- Inventory Project Report (2000)
- Archives Search Report (2002)
- Site Inspection Report (2008)

Evidence of practice bombs, photoflash bombs, and high explosive bombs was observed in the past based on information presented in these studies. Prior to the start of the Remedial Investigation activities in 2015, one photoflash bomb was found. Explosive hazards associated with practice munitions and photoflash bombs are significantly less than high explosive munitions, but they can potentially present an explosive hazard. When found, the munitions were removed to eliminate potential hazards.

Based on recommendations from the Site Inspection report and additional historical information, a Remedial Investigation was conducted at the former Passage Key Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range. The focus of the Remedial Investigation included approximately 649 acres and consisted of the former strafing and bombing target and the surrounding bombing range safety buffer. The purpose of the Remedial Investigation was to search for potential munitions and then determine the nature (i.e., type) and extent (i.e., how much and where) of munitions to better understand the potential hazards and risks associated with the site's former use as a strafing and bombing range.

The investigation focused on determining the types and concentrations of munitions on land and in the water within the areas associated with the former ground strafing and dive bombing range. The Corps collected data using digital and analog metal detectors along paths (called transects) on land and in the water and within grids (rectangular areas) in the water to determine the type, density, and distribution of munitions. The metal detection surveys on the transects covered approximately 11.4 acres (or 14.6 miles), and the metal detection surveys in the grids covered approximately 5 acres. Based on the data collected, the team identified four areas where buried metal items were dug (referred to as Target Areas 1 through 4). A total of 212 metallic items were investigated, of which 4 were munitions, 21 were munitions debris (pieces from practice rockets and bombs), 25 were expended cartridge casings, and 99 were pieces of scrap metal. The munitions items were a fuzed 37-millimeter projectile, a 4.5-inch aerial rocket, and two bomb burster/fuzes from 100-pound photoflash bombs. They were found at depths ranging from 6 to 36 inches below the sediment surface in water approximately 5 to 15 feet deep. The 4.5-inch aerial rocket could not be confirmed as practice and was treated as a high explosive rocket. The munitions debris and expended small arms ammunition, which do not present an explosive hazard, and the munitions confirm the historical use and the types of munitions used. All the munitions and the majority of munitions debris were found in the area designated as Target Area 1 (see Figure 4); nothing munitions-related was found in the other three target areas.



Figure 4: Passage Key Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study Investigation Area

The Remedial Investigation evaluated potential risk to people and the environment. While the potential exists to encounter munitions within the Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range, the probability is low. The large, historic range safety fan buffer area (12,498 acres) was established based on the distance a .50-caliber round could

potentially travel when fired during training activities. Expended bullets do not pose an explosive hazard, so further evaluation during the Remedial Investigation was not required. The Corps' evaluation indicates there is no unacceptable risk associated with the military's training within the Remaining Waters Munitions Response Site. The Corps' proposed delineation will maintain the 649 acres in the Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range Munitions Response Site. Based on the dynamic sea environment, soil and sediment sampling was not needed, and there is no risk to people or the environment from munitions constituents.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF THE RESPONSE ACTION

The overall remedial strategy for the former Passage Key Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range reflects the stakeholders' and regulator's interest in managing the risk and protecting the public from potential explosive hazards. For sites with a low potential for encountering munitions, such as Passage Key, risk management is often accomplished through a combination of *land use controls*, such as signage, digging restrictions, and public awareness.

SUMMARY OF 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 was used to aid in the development, evaluation, and selection of appropriate response alternatives. The potentially exposed population includes all those who pass through, work in, or visit the area.

There is no risk to people or the environment associated with munitions constituents in either Munitions Response Site and no unacceptable risk associated with munitions within the Remaining Waters Munitions Response Site. There is a low risk of encountering munitions within the Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range Munitions Response Site based on the findings of the Remedial Investigation and previous studies.

REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVE

The overall *Remedial Action Objective* is to reduce the unacceptable risk due to the presence of practice, photoflash and high explosive bombs and practice and high explosive aerial rockets within the former bombing and gunnery range target area to a depth of four feet below the sediment surface to address exposure to people and the environment by direct contact such that an acceptable risk level is achieved. The Remedial Action Objective of four feet below the sediment surface includes the three-foot depth to which munitions/munitions debris were found during the Remedial Investigation plus a one-foot buffer.

More specifically, the following Remedial Action Objectives were developed for the Passage Key Formerly Used Defense Site.

- Reduce human exposure and interaction with potential munitions such that negligible risk to human receptors can be demonstrated. This Remedial Action Objective applies to current and anticipated future use for recreation (boating, fishing) within the boundaries of Target Area 1 to a depth of four feet below the sediment surface.
- Control the specific exposure pathways for munitions identified within the investigation area, including contact by humans on the sediment surface and subsurface. The majority of site activities are recreational in nature, with intrusive activities limited to depths no greater than one foot below the sediment surface.
- Implement safety and institutional procedures that allow for current land use of the site to continue and are protective for the reasonably anticipated future use (which is the same as the current use).

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

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES

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

Four alternatives were developed for potential implementation at the Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range based on the results of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study. They are listed below and detailed in the sections that follow.

- Alternative 1: No Action
- Alternative 2: Land Use Controls
- Alternative 3: Limited Surface and Subsurface Clearance
- Alternative 4: Complete Surface and Subsurface Clearance

Alternative 1: No Action

The “*No Action*” alternative involves no active response by the Corps to locate, remove, dispose, or limit the exposure to any potential munitions that may remain at the site. While the Corps would not provide additional public awareness or education concerning the potential explosive hazards at the site, no changes to the existing conditions or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service restrictions already in place, would occur.

Alternative 2: Land Use Controls

Under Alternative 2, land use controls would be used to discourage access and provide education and public awareness about the former bombing and gunnery range training activities. For example, signs providing information about the World War II historical use and noting that munitions may remain at Passage Key and the surrounding waters from those training activities could be placed at the public park on Anna Maria Island where there is existing information regarding the key (see Figure 5), or at local boat ramps where public access is available. Administrative controls could include public education materials, such as posting information on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife website, as well as incorporating a note on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration chart and/or a Notice to Mariners through the United States Coast Guard to indicate a potential hazard for unexploded ordnance. The Corps would conduct routine inspections to confirm that land use controls (e.g., informational signs) are in good condition and that the use of Passage Key has not changed. A *long-term management* process would be added as part of the land use controls to ensure that the remedy remains protective.



Figure 5: Existing Passage Key Informational Sign at Anna Maria Island

Alternative 3: Limited Surface and Subsurface Clearance

This alternative includes the elements of Alternative 2 along with searching for munitions on the surface and beneath the sediment surface in the high *anomaly* density area (i.e., Target Area 1 identified in the Remedial Investigation [198.5 acres], which includes portions of the sand bar). The work would include surveys to identify metallic objects, including those buried, up to a depth of approximately four feet below the sediment surface. All identified munitions would be removed.

Alternative 4: Complete Surface and Subsurface Clearance

Alternative 4 involves searching for and removing munitions over 100% of the area that was the focus of the Remedial Investigation (649 acres) to a depth of four feet below the sediment surface. Following this work, the potential risk of encountering munitions would be negligible, so land use controls would not be necessary.

EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Seven criteria and two additional modifying criteria (nine total) were used to evaluate the four remedial alternatives individually and against each other to select a Preferred Alternative. The Preferred Alternative was selected based on which alternative was found to be most suitable to address the site's potential hazards. The nine criteria evaluated fall into three groups: threshold criteria, primary balancing criteria 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 comment period for the Proposed Plan has concluded.

The following sections evaluate 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 are listed in Table 1, Evaluation Criteria for Remedial Alternatives. The detailed analysis of alternatives can be found in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study report.

Table 1: Evaluation Criteria for Remedial Alternatives

Threshold Criteria	Overall Protection of People and the Environment
	Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
Primary Balancing Criteria	Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence
	Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment
	Short-Term Effectiveness
	Implementability
	Cost
Modifying Criteria	State Acceptance
	Community Acceptance

Overall Protection of People and the Environment determines whether an alternative eliminates, reduces, or controls potential threats to people and the environment through institutional or engineering controls, or treatment.

Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements evaluates whether the alternative meets cleanup levels, standards of control, or other requirements found in Federal and State environmental statutes, regulations, and other requirements that have been determined to apply or are relevant and appropriate to the site and action, or whether a waiver is justified.

Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence considers the ability of an alternative to maintain protection of people and the environment over time.

Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment evaluates an alternative's use of treatment to reduce the harmful effects of principal 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 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.

State and Community Acceptance may be considered to the extent that information is available during the Feasibility Study but cannot be fully considered until after the public comment period. In the final balancing of trade-offs among alternatives on which the final remedy selection is based, modifying criteria are of equal importance to the balancing criteria.

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION RESULTS

The four alternatives presented in this Proposed Plan, which were initially screened for effectiveness, cost and implementability, were carried forward for detailed analysis. A summary of the alternative evaluation is provided in Table 2, Detailed Analysis of Alternatives.

Table 2: Detailed Analysis of Alternatives

Alternative	Threshold Criteria		Primary Balancing Criteria				
	Overall Protection	Complies with ARARs	Reduction of Mobility, Volume, or Toxicity of MEC based on Treatment	Short-term Effectiveness	Long-term Effectiveness	Implementability	Cost
Alternative 1: No Action	Not protective of human health and the environment	Not Applicable	No Reduction	Low Short-Term Hazards	Not Effective	Readily Implementable	\$0
Alternative 2: Land Use Controls	Protective of human health and the environment	Not Applicable	No Reduction	Low Short-Term Hazards (from Installing Signs and Public Awareness)	Effective	Readily Implementable	\$120,000
Alternative 3: Limited Surface and Subsurface Clearance	Protective of human health and the environment (localized natural resource impacts during clearance activities are possible if mitigation measures are not implemented)	Complies	Some Reduction	Moderate Short-Term Hazards (from Munitions Removal in High Anomaly Density Areas)	More Effective	Moderately Implementable (with natural resource impacts if mitigation measures are not implemented)	\$3.4 million

Alternative	Threshold Criteria		Primary Balancing Criteria				
	Overall Protection	Complies with ARARs	Reduction of Mobility, Volume, or Toxicity of MEC based on Treatment	Short-term Effectiveness	Long-term Effectiveness	Implementability	Cost
Alternative 4: Complete Surface and Subsurface Clearance	Protective of human health and the environment (<i>significant natural resource impacts during clearance activities are possible if mitigation measures are not implemented</i>)	Complies	Greatest Reduction	Greatest Short-Term Hazards (<i>from Munitions Removal</i>)	Most Effective	Least Implementable (<i>with significant natural resource impacts if mitigation measures are not implemented</i>)	\$7.8 million

Threshold criteria are pass or fail and, as such, are not graded with the color system.	Most Desirable	Significantly Desirable	Moderately Desirable	Least Desirable
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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

Based on the analysis of the four alternatives, the following conclusions were made for the former Passage Key Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range.

No Action (Alternative 1) does not protect people since it does not mitigate the potential risk associated with possible munitions. 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.

Land Use Controls (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. This alternative does not address ecological receptors; however, the explosive hazard to ecological receptors is considered minimal. Alternative 2 is also less disruptive to the environment than Alternatives 3 or 4 since no activities would be required at Passage Key. Alternative 2 is more cost-effective and easier to implement than surface and subsurface clearance (Alternative 3 and 4).

Surface and Subsurface Clearance (Alternative 3) is protective of people and has greater long-term effectiveness than Alternatives 1 and 2. There is moderate short-term explosive hazards associated with the removal of munitions while implementing the Alternative. There are also potential marine environmental impacts associated with Alternative 3 if avoidance and/or mitigation measures are not used, which makes it less implementable than either Alternatives 1 or 2. Alternative 3 is substantially more costly than Alternatives 1 and 2 but less costly than Alternative 4.

Surface and Subsurface Clearance (Alternative 4) protects people by removing any munitions, if present, but it also has significant environmental impacts if mitigation measures are not used. Alternative 4 has the most long-term effectiveness of all the alternatives but has the most short-term risks from potential explosive

hazards associated with the removal of munitions (if present). Alternative 4 is the least implementable of the four alternatives because of the potential environment impacts that will require more mitigation measures. It is also significantly more costly than the other three alternatives.

The stakeholders, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and Manatee County, 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

No Action (Alternative 1) is the Preferred Alternative for Remaining Waters. Land Use Controls (Alternative 2) is the Preferred Alternative for Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range. The alternative provides benefits over the other evaluated alternatives due to the relative ease and cost-effectiveness of implementation. Alternative 2 could include installing signs near the site, including at the public park on Anna Maria Island where there are existing signs providing the public information regarding Passage Key and at public boat ramps. The alternative could also include posting educational material on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's website and incorporating a note on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration chart and/or a Notice to Mariners through the United States Coast Guard to indicate a potential hazard for munitions.

These institutional controls would provide adequate protection for people and the environment and are effective in the short and long-term for the current land use at the site, which is not anticipated to change in the future. Alternative 2 can be implemented easily and at relatively low cost without the potential environment disturbances required for the alternatives that include searching for munitions. Based on the information currently available, the Corps believes these Preferred Alternatives will satisfy the statutory requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. The Corps may modify the Preferred Alternative in response to public comments or new information.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Manatee County have reviewed the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study report and agree with the Corps' analysis. Based on discussions during project meetings, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and Manatee County have indicated Alternative 2 would be acceptable for the Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has expressed concern over the environmental impacts resulting from the surface and subsurface clearances, which would be conducted as part of Alternatives 3 and 4, if selected.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The Corps is requesting public comments on this Proposed Plan. Comments will be accepted at a public meeting, as well as throughout the public comment period. The public meeting will be held on November 29, 2018, at 6:30 pm, at The Center of Anna Maria Island located at 407 Magnolia Avenue in Anna Maria, Florida. Representatives from the Corps will be present to explain the Proposed Plan, listen to concerns, answer questions, and accept public comments.

The Corps will consider comments received during the public meeting and comment period in the final remedial alternative decision that the Corps will present in the 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 for review in the Administrative Record file at the Island Branch Library located at 5701 Marina Drive in Holmes Beach, Florida.

Formerly Used Defense Site Program Contact Information

Telephone: 800-710-5184

Email: Florida.FUDS@usace.army.mil

Mail: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Attention: PM-M (Frank Araico)
701 San Marco Boulevard
Jacksonville, Florida 32207-8175

Information Repository

The documents that comprise the Administrative Record file, including the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study report, are available for review at the following location:

Island Branch Library
5701 Marina Drive
Holmes Beach, Florida 34217
Telephone: 941-778-6341

Remember the 3 Rs

While the possibility of encountering munitions is low, always use caution in areas where the military has trained. Remember and follow the 3Rs of Explosive Safety: Recognize, Retreat, Report.

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 911.



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.
- Anomaly:** An item that is seen as a subsurface irregularity after geophysical investigation. This irregularity will deviate from the expected subsurface ferrous and non-ferrous material at a site (e.g., pipes, power lines).
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act:** This federal law was passed in 1980, amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and is commonly referred to as “*Superfund*.” It provides for liability, compensation, assessment, remediation, and emergency response in connection with the cleanup of inactive sites that endanger public health and safety or the environment.
- Decision Document:** This legal document is signed by the Army and reviewed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and Manatee County. It provides the response action selected for a site, the basis for selecting that response action, public comments, responses to comments, and the estimated cost of the response action.
- Feasibility Study:** A study undertaken by the lead agency to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. The Remedial Investigation data is 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:** A facility or site that was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense and owned by, leased to, 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 release 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. The legal mechanisms used for land use controls are generally the same as those used for institutional controls as discussed in the National Contingency Plan.
- Long-term Management:** The period of site management (including maintenance, monitoring, record keeping, five-year reviews, etc.) initiated after response (removal or remedial) objectives have been met (i.e., after Response Complete).
- Military Munitions:** All ammunition products and components produced for or used by armed forces for national defense and security, including ammunition products or components under the control of the Department of Defense, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Department of Energy, and the National Guard. The term includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants; explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries, including bulk explosives, and chemical warfare agents; chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof. The term does not include wholly inert items; improvised explosive devices; and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components, other than nonnuclear components of nuclear devices that are managed under the nuclear weapons program of the Department of Energy after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C 2011 et seq.) have been completed.

Munitions Constituents: Any materials originating from unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or other military munitions, including explosive and non-explosive materials, and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of such ordnance or munitions. Munitions constituents are the metals, explosives, and related products that comprise munitions.

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

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan: The plan revised pursuant to 42 U.S.C 9605 and found at 40 CFR 300 that sets out the plan for hazardous substance remediation under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. These regulations, often referred to as the National Contingency Plan, provide the federal government the authority to respond to the problems of abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal sites, as well as to certain incidents involving hazardous wastes (e.g., spills).

No Action: A No Action response is selected for a site when information indicates that no additional investigation/remediation is required by the Department of Defense and no human health and/or environmental risks from the former military use exist or remain.

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 Action Objective: A Remedial Action Objective is a site-specific, initial clean-up objective that is established based on the nature and extent of impacts, the resources that are currently and potentially threatened, and the potential for human and environmental exposure.

Remedial Investigation: A process undertaken by the lead agency to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by a potential release. 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 includes the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for remedial action and to support the evaluation of remedial alternatives.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act: In addition to certain free-standing provisions of law, it includes amendments to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and the Internal Revenue Code. Among the free-standing provisions of law is Title III of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, also known as the “Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986;” title IV of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, also known as the “Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act of 1986;” and title V of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act amending the Internal Revenue Code, also known as the “Superfund Revenue Act of 1986.”

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