

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACES	Areas Covered by Environmental Services
AOC	Administrative Order on Consent
ARARs	applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
Army	United States Department of the Army
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAG	Community Advisory Group
CDR	Covenant Deferral Request
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
CIOP	Community Involvement and Outreach Program
CIW	Community Involvement Workshop
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CSUMB	California State University Monterey Bay
DMM	discarded military munitions
DOD	United States Department of Defense
DRO	Del Rey Oaks
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESCA	Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FOEJN	Fort Ord Environmental Justice Network
FORA	Fort Ord Reuse Authority
FOSL	Finding of Suitability to Lease
FOST	Finding of Suitability to Transfer
FS	Feasibility Study
LULAC	League of United Latin American Citizens
MC	munitions constituents
MEC	munitions and explosives of concern
MOUT	Military Operations in Urban Terrain
MRA	Munitions Response Area
MRS	Munitions Response Site
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
PA	Preliminary Assessment

RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	remedial project manager
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCA	special case area
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TRC	Technical Review Committee
TSRS	Technical Specifications and Requirement Statement
UXO	unexploded ordnance

## GLOSSARY

### Administrative Order on Consent

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

### Administrative Record

Superfund/CERCLA requires establishment of an Administrative Record, which forms the basis for the selection of a response action. The Administrative Record should include the final documents that are a part of the decision-making process.

### Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)

Other laws and requirements that must be met in complying with Superfund/CERCLA. ARARs include cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive environmental protection criteria for hazardous substances, as specified by federal and state laws and regulations.

### Areas Covered by Environmental Services (ACES)

Nine parcels of land with known or suspected Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) contamination that are part of the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA) Remediation Program. The ACES are comprised of approximately 3,340 total acres generally spread across the former Fort Ord Army base in the areas surrounding the former inland range area (impact area).

### Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)

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

### BRAC Cleanup Team

A group composed of the DOD, BRAC Environmental Coordinator, EPA, and state remedial project managers (RPMs) that coordinates fast-track cleanup at BRAC installations, and are the primary forum for addressing issues that affect the execution of cleanup to facilitate reuse.

### Characterization

Facility or site sampling, monitoring, and analysis to determine the extent and nature of a contaminant release. Characterization is the first step in acquiring the necessary technical information to develop, screen, analyze, and select appropriate cleanup techniques.

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**Cleanup**

The act of constructing and implementing a final cleanup remedy.

**Closure Plan**

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

**Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act of 1992 (CERFA)**

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

**Community Involvement and Outreach Program (CIOP)**

FORA's community engagement program for the ESCA activities.

**Community Involvement and Outreach Program Plan**

Describes FORA's planned involvement and outreach activities associated with the remediation activities on the ESCA parcels. The CIOP plan also serves as an addendum to the United States Department of the Army's (Army's) Community Relations Plan that encompasses remediation activities at the former Fort Ord.

**Community Involvement Workshops**

Workshops held quarterly by the Army. During these meetings, progress of the FORA ESCA Remediation Program, upcoming project milestones, announcement of major document review periods, and meetings to support such documents will be provided, as well as opportunities for the public to ask questions pertaining to the FORA ESCA Remediation Program.

**Community Redevelopment Plans**

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

**Community Relations Plan**

The Army's plan for community relations activities at Fort Ord.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**

A federal statute that establishes a comprehensive framework for identifying, investigating, and cleaning up releases of hazardous substances to the environment. It provides the statutory authority for cleanup of hazardous substances that could endanger

public health, public welfare, or the environment. CERCLA is commonly known as “Superfund.”

#### Construction Support

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

#### Covenant Deferral Request (CDR)

A letter along with a supporting information package known as a CDR is assembled by the federal landholding to formally request deferral of the CERCLA covenant until all remediation has been accomplished prior to transfer. EPA requires that the information is: 1) of sufficient quality and quantity to support the request for deferral of the CERCLA Covenant; and 2) that it provides a basis for EPA to make its determination. This information is submitted to EPA in the form of a CDR.

#### Deferral period

The period of time that the CERCLA covenant warranting that all remedial action is complete before transfer, is deferred through the Early Transfer Authority.

#### Department of Toxic Substances Control

An agency of California EPA and one of three agencies working in partnership with the Army and FORA to oversee the cleanup of Fort Ord.

#### Discarded Military Munitions

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

#### Early Transfers

The transfer by deed of federal property by DOD to a nonfederal entity before all remedial actions on the property have been taken. Section 120 (h)(3)(C) of the CERCLA allows Federal agencies to transfer property before all necessary cleanup actions have been taken. This provision, known as Early Transfer Authority, authorizes the deferral of the CERCLA covenant when the findings required by the statute can be made and the response action assurances required by the statute are given. The governor of the state where the property is located must concur with the deferral request for property not listed on the National Priorities List (NPL). For NPL property, the deferral must be provided by the EPA with the

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concurrence of the governor. Upon approval to defer the covenant, DOD may proceed with the early transfer.

**Economic Development Conveyance**

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

**Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS)**

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

**Environmental Impact Statement**

A document required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. A tool for decision making, it describes the positive and negative effects of the undertaking and cites alternative actions.

**Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement**

An agreement formalized in March of 2007 between the Army and FORA. The ESCA governs the remediation of military munitions on nine parcels of land (approximately 3,340 acres) at the former Fort Ord.

**ESCA Remediation Program Team**

LFR Inc., Weston Solutions, Inc., and Westcliffe Engineers, Inc.

**Exclusion Zone**

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

**Feasibility Study (FS)**

A step in the Superfund/CERCLA environmental restoration process. The objectives of the FS are to identify alternatives for remediation and to select and describe a remedial action that satisfies the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements for mitigating confirmed environmental contamination. Successful completion of the FS should lead to unimpeded development of a remedial design for implementation of the selected remedial actions.

**Federal Facility Agreement (FFA)**

A legal agreement between the DOD, the State, and EPA concerning the cleanup of sites on the NPL. This agreement is intended to establish roles, responsibilities, and schedules

as well as to improve communications among all parties. An FFA becomes an Interagency Agreement when the statutory requirements are incorporated.

#### **Finding of Suitability to Lease (FOSL)**

The document that documents the determination that property can be leased, even while cleanup is under way. The FOSL also identifies any applicable restrictions that must accompany the lease and provides a statement of notice and access requirements under Superfund/CERCLA and other lease restrictions, as appropriate.

#### **Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST)**

The document that documents the determination that property is environmentally suitable for transfer by deed for an intended use. The FOST also identifies any applicable restrictions on future use and provides a statement of the notice, covenant, and access requirements under Superfund/CERCLA.

#### **Fort Ord Reuse Authority**

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

#### **Hazardous Waste**

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

#### **Information Repositories**

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

#### **Installation Restoration Program**

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

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**Glossary****Land Reuse Plan**

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

**Local Redevelopment Authority**

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

**Long-Term Management**

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

**Military Munitions**

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

**Military Munitions Response Program**

DOD-established program that manages the environmental, health, and safety issues presented by MEC.

**Munitions and Explosives of Concern**

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

**Munitions Debris**

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

**Munitions Response Area (MRA)**

Any area on a defense site that is known or suspected to contain UXO, DMM, or MC. Examples include former ranges and munitions burial areas. An MRA is comprised of one or more munitions response sites (MRSs).

**Munitions Response Site**

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

**National Contingency Plan (NCP)**

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

**National Priorities List**

Formal list of the nation's highest risk hazardous waste sites, as established by Superfund/CERCLA.

**No Further Action**

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

**Ordnance and Explosives**

See MEC.

**Preliminary Assessment (PA)**

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

**Proposed Plan**

A document that describes the proposed methods of cleanup for a site or group of sites, the rationale for their selection, a summary of the Remedial Investigation results, and a summary of the alternatives considered for each site described in the FS. The lead agency is required to hold a public comment period and provide the opportunity for a public meeting regarding the Proposed Plan, as well as the Remedial Investigation (RI)/FS or equivalent supporting documentation, after it has been approved by the reviewing agencies (such as the EPA).

**Record of Decision (ROD)**

A formal document that describes the selected remedies for a site or group of sites.

**Regional Water Quality Control Board**

An agency of California EPA and one of three agencies working in partnership with the Army and FORA to oversee the cleanup of Fort Ord. The State Board's mission is to

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“preserve, enhance and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations.”

**Remedial Action**

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

**Remedial Design (RD)**

Superfund/CERCLA phase during which construction parameters and equipment specifications for a selected cleanup technology are defined on the basis of the unique characteristics of the site.

**Remedial Investigation**

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

**Remedial Project Manager**

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

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act**

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

**Site Inspection**

A CERCLA process for acquiring the necessary data for confirming the existence of environmental contamination at identified potential sites and for assessing the associated potential risks to human health, human welfare, and the environment. The data collected at each site must be sufficient to support the decision to either continue with a RI/FS, or to remove the site from further investigation.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**

SARA amended the CERCLA on October 17, 1986. SARA reflected EPA's experience in administering the complex Superfund program during its first six years and made several important changes and additions to the program.

**Technical Assistance Grant**

Specific allotments (of up to \$50,000 for a single recipient) that are made available by EPA to any group of individuals that may be affected by a release or threatened release at an installation that is listed on the NPL under the NCP. Such grants may be used to obtain technical assistance in interpreting information about the nature of the hazard, RI/FS, ROD, RD, selection and construction of the remedial action, operation and maintenance, or removal action at such an installation.

**Technical Review Committee (TRC)**

A group of technical experts that is responsible for reviewing technical reports and data for a site. A TRC is established at installations for the purpose of reviewing and commenting on actions and proposed actions concerning releases or threatened releases at the installation. The TRC consists of at least one representative from the installation, a representative of EPA, appropriate state and local authorities, and a public representative of the involved community.

**Technical Specifications and Requirement Statement**

Document prepared by the Army identifying the general specifications to be conducted by FORA under the ESCA Remediation Program. This includes providing environmental services for the identification, characterization, and removal of munitions, addressing environmental scheduling and regulatory issues, and assuming liability and responsibility for regulatory closure of the applicable portions of the former Fort Ord, identified as ACES.

**Unexploded Ordnance**

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

**United States Environmental Protection Agency**

One of three agencies working in partnership with the Army and FORA to oversee the cleanup of Fort Ord.

**UXO Technicians**

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