

**FINAL
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**

**MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
NON-DOD NON-OPERATIONAL DEFENSE SITES
WESTERN REGION REMEDIAL ACTIONS**

**MAROON CRATER ARTILLERY RANGE,
COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA (AZHQ-009-R-01)**

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Prepared For:



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street
Sacramento, California, 95814-2922



Army National Guard Directorate
111 South George Mason Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22204



Arizona Army National Guard
5636 E McDowell Rd
Phoenix, Arizona 85008

Prepared By:

WESTON SOLUTIONS, INC.
1435 Garrison Street, Suite 100
Lakewood, CO 80215

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
AEDB-R	Army Environmental Database-Restoration
AGC	advanced geophysical classification
ARNG-D	Army National Guard Directorate
AZARNG	Arizona Army National Guard
bgs	below ground surface
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CMUA	Concentrated Munitions Use Area
DGM	digital geophysical mapping
DMM	discarded military munitions
DoD	Department of Defense
EA	EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc.
FS	Feasibility Study
HRR	Historical Records Review
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
LUC	land use control
MC	munitions constituents
MD	munitions debris
MDAS	material designated as safe
MDEH	material designated as an explosive hazard
MEC	munitions and explosives of concern
MEC HA	munitions and explosives of concern hazard assessment
mm	millimeter
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MPPEH	material potentially presenting an explosive hazard
MRA	Munitions Response Area
MRS	Munitions Response Site
MRSP	Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol
NDNODS	Non-Department of Defense, Non-Operational Defense Sites
NFA	no further action
NMRD	non-munitions related debris
NPL	National Priorities List
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PP	Proposed Plan
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan

LIST OF ACRONYMS (CONT.)

RA	Removal Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SI	Site Inspection
TPP	Technical Project Planning
TWG-HA	Technical Working Group – Hazard Assessment
U.S.	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFS	United States Forest Service
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UXO	unexploded ordnance
VSP	Visual Sample Plan
WESTON	Weston Solutions, Inc.
WP	white phosphorus

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1.0 OVERVIEW

The Army National Guard Directorate (ARNG-D) and the Arizona Army National Guard (AZARNG) developed this Community Relations Plan in preparation for community relations activities to be conducted during the Remedial Design (RD)/Removal Action (RA) activities at the Non-Department of Defense (DoD), Non-Operational Defense Sites (NDNODS) Maroon Crater Artillery Range Concentrated Munitions Use Area (CMUA) Munitions Response Site (MRS) (Army Environmental Database-Response [AEDB-R] Number AZHQ-009-R-01) located in Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona (hereafter referred to as the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS). Weston Solutions, Inc. (WESTON®) is under contract to the United States (U.S.) Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – Baltimore District to conduct the RD/RA work and assist with community relations activities.

This Community Relations Plan was prepared utilizing the current guidelines including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook* (USEPA, 2016a) and the U.S. Army Military Munitions Response Program's (MMRP's) *Munitions Response Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility (FS) Study Guidance* (U.S. Army, 2009). The DoD established the MMRP to attain a better understanding of munitions response cleanup requirements and potential costs. These reference documents, and additional documents, regarding community relations and the remedial process at munitions sites are available via the Internet (see References, Section 5.0):

- Superfund Community Involvement Handbook (USEPA, 2016a);
- Superfund Community Involvement Toolkit (USEPA, 2016b);
- Public Participation Requirements for Defense Environmental Restoration Program (USACE, 2011);
- Handbook on the Management of Munitions Response Actions (USEPA, 2005); and
- Army Public Affairs Program (AR 360-1) (Army, 2011).

1.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

The Community Relations Plan is a plan outlining community involvement to ensure the community is continuously informed about and provided opportunities to be involved in the RD/RA. This Community Relations Plan describes methods for distributing public information and seeking community input regarding the MRS. It is designed to be a dynamic document that will be updated if new community concerns emerge and as more information becomes available. Community relations activities will be conducted jointly with the ARNG-D, the USACE, and the AZARNG Public Affairs Office (PAO).

The objective of this Community Relations Plan is to involve the public in activities and decisions related to the RD/RA for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS while following the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process. The community relations program promotes ongoing, two-way communication between members of the public and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the ARNG-D, the AZARNG, and the USACE.

1.2 ORGANIZATION

This Community Relations Plan consists of the following sections:

- **Section 1** – A summary of the objectives and contents of the Community Relations Plan and an overview of the USEPA’s CERCLA program.
- **Section 2** – A description and history of the NDNODS Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS that will be addressed during the RD/RA.
- **Section 3** – A profile of the MRS community, the communities around the MRS, and a discussion of issues and concerns of the community.
- **Section 4** – A discussion of the community relations program for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS.

This Community Relations Plan contains the following appendices:

- Appendix A – Glossary;
- Appendix B – Key Contacts;
- Appendix C – Location of Information Repository/Administrative Record;
- Appendix D – Information about Restoration Advisory Boards;
- Appendix E – Stakeholder Comments.

1.3 OVERVIEW OF THE ARMY MMRP PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT GUIDANCE

The U.S. Army MMRP follows the Public Involvement process in CERCLA and the National Contingency Plan. As appropriate, the RD/RA follows and implements the Record of Decision (ROD) which outlines the chosen response alternative. The Army’s program complements and expands existing CERCLA guidance, providing focus on the unique situation of sites containing unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), and munitions constituents (MC).

Appendix D of the U.S. Army MMRP’s *Munitions Response RI/FS Guidance* (U.S. Army, 2009) provides the “Army MMRP RI/FS Public Involvement Guidance” (hereafter referred to as the Public Involvement Guidance). During the RA, applicable sections of the Public Involvement Guidance will be used. This guidance recommends that the Army be proactive in developing and managing public relations. It advises personnel to research and develop an understanding of local community concerns regarding Munitions Response Areas (MRAs) and MRSs and to “take appropriate action by amending communications plans, installation restoration community relations plans, and environmental messages based on input from local stakeholders.” The Public Involvement Guidance also states “as appropriate, communicate with the community through the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB).” An overview of the RAB is provided as Appendix D of this Community Relations Plan.

The MMRP’s Public Involvement Guidance suggests a number of communication tools and techniques to use as appropriate. Based on feedback provided by interviews with local residents of

the MRS community, the following tools may be used to facilitate the flow of information about the MRS:

- **Public availability sessions (i.e., poster stations)** – Provide a forum where ARNG-D, USACE, and AZARNG officials and the public can interact in a less formal manner.
- **News releases/newsletters** – Disseminate project-related articles and announcements to local/area news media. News releases are disseminated by the AZARNG PAO and are also filed in the information repository. Information Releases will be circulated in the *Arizona Daily Sun* in Flagstaff, Arizona.
- **Information repositories** – Place MMRP documents in the established public information repository located at the Cline Library – Special Collections and Archives at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, Arizona.

1.4 OVERVIEW OF THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

1.4.1 Restoration Advisory Board

The RAB Rule (10 U.S. Code 2705(d)), sets out statutory requirements for establishment, characteristics, composition, and funding of RABs. In March 2007, the DoD issued a document entitled Restoration Advisory Board Rule Handbook (DoD, 2007) to supplement the RAB Rule. According to the Defense Environmental Restoration Program Management Guidance (DoD, 2012), only one RAB will be recognized per installation.

A RAB is a forum to discuss and exchange information about the DoD environmental restoration program, identify issues of concern, and establish a direct line of communication between DoD, communities, and regulators. Membership on a RAB consists of representatives from the installation, state and local government, regulators, local groups, and the community. A RAB provides communities or individuals affected by an installation's environmental restoration activities with a framework for participating in the environmental process.

RABs may discuss only environmental restoration activities and are not decision-making bodies. Examples of RAB activities may include the following:

- Review and comment on environmental restoration documents and activities.
- Provide information to the community.
- Receive input from the community.
- Obtain information regarding schedule, technical methods or approach, and status of environmental restoration activities.

Results of interviews with members of the community, and the lack of response to advertisements regarding formation of a RAB placed in the *Arizona Daily Sun* in December 2014 and January 2018, indicate that there is not sufficient interest to warrant the formation of a RAB for the MRS at this time. An assessment to determine if a RAB is desired/recommended by the community and stakeholder is every 24 months or 2 years while environmental restoration activities are ongoing per

Engineer Regulation 200-3-1 (USACE, 2007). The next assessment will be conducted in 2020, or at an earlier date if community members express interest in establishing a RAB.

1.5 OVERVIEW OF THE CERCLA PROGRAM

In 1980, the U.S. Congress enacted CERCLA, also known as Superfund. CERCLA authorizes the USEPA to investigate and respond to hazardous substance releases that may endanger public health and the environment. The 1980 law establishes a \$1.6 billion fund to pay for the investigation and cleanup of sites where parties responsible for the releases are unable or unwilling to address contamination problems. Congress amended and reauthorized CERCLA in October 1986 as the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, increasing the size of the fund to about \$8.5 billion. A Superfund site is an uncontrolled or abandoned place where hazardous waste is located, possibly affecting local ecosystems or people. Superfund sites are listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) upon completion of a Hazard Ranking System (HRS) screening, public solicitation of comments about the proposed site, and after comments have been addressed.

It is important to note that the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS is not listed on the NPL and thus is not a Superfund site. However, the environmental studies and community relations program are being performed in accordance with the CERCLA process under the MMRP. Typically, at a Superfund site, the USEPA conducts a series of processes leading up to the RA/RD stage. The Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS underwent previous investigations including a Preliminary Assessment (PA)/Site Inspection (SI), RI/FS, Proposed Plan (PP), and ROD, as detailed in Section 2.3. The MMRP has followed these steps with certain exceptions as noted below.

1. **Discovery** – Sites are discovered in a number of ways: hazardous substance release; citizens petition USEPA to investigate a site; or state and local governments may request the USEPA to investigate a site. The Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS was discovered during completion of the *Preliminary Assessment, NDNODS Maroon Crater Artillery Range, JFHQ AZ AEDB-R AZHQ-009-R-01* (ARNG, 2011).
2. **PA/SI** – During the PA, the USEPA searches permits, titles, and other records to gather information about past activities, exposure pathways, and human and other biological targets at the site. The SI involves an investigation of site conditions. The Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS SI was completed in 2012 as part of a Nationwide ARNG-D program (WESTON, 2012).
3. **NPL** – The site is considered for inclusion on the NPL, a list of the most serious sites identified for possible long-term cleanup. Inclusion is based on the HRS score and political recommendations. MRSs are not scored using the HRS system and are not typically added to the NPL; therefore, this system does not apply to the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS.
4. **RI/FS** – Determines the nature and extent of contamination. Assesses the treatability of site contamination and evaluates the potential performance and cost of treatment technologies. The Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study were completed in 2017 (WESTON, 2017a and 2017b).
5. **PP/ROD** – The PP and ROD explain which cleanup alternatives will be used at a site. The PP and ROD for Maroon Crater Artillery Range were completed in 2018 (WESTON, 2018a and 2018b).

6. **RD/RA** – Prepares and implements plans and specifications for cleaning up the site. The Maroon Crater Artillery Range is currently at this RD/RA stage of work. For more information about the RD/RA process, see Section 1.5.1 of this Community Relations Plan.
7. **Long-Term Monitoring** – Implementation of the five-year review plan and maintenance of land use controls (if any). Land use controls will include a no-entry area for fire fighters, signs along road access points to the MRS, UXO escort during pipeline maintenance, and annual site visits to ensure the sign(s) are still in place and legible. The Five-Year Review report will include a site visit and will evaluate the implementation and performance of the remedy to determine if the remedy is still protective of human health and the environment.
8. **Site Closeout** – When required, RD/RAs have been completed (including installation of land use controls) and cleanup objectives are met at a site, the Army uses the term “response complete” to denote the remediation end date.
9. **NPL Deletion** – Removes a site from the list once cleanup actions are complete and cleanup goals are achieved. This does not typically apply to MRSs and is therefore, not applicable for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range.

Each stage of the CERCLA process has specific requirement for public involvement. More details about the Superfund process are available on-line at the following USEPA website (USEPA, 2018). A glossary of terms is presented as Appendix A.

1.5.1 Remedial Design/Removal Action

The RD involves developing detailed plans for site cleanup to meet the requirements of the ROD and the RA involves the actual construction or implementation phase of site cleanup.

The time to conduct the RD/RA varies from site to site. Some sites can easily take 18 to 24 months or more to complete an RD/RA; however, actual on-site work (RA) may last no longer than a few weeks to several months. The remainder of the time is spent on laboratory analysis of environmental samples collected at the MRS and report preparation and review.

It is important to note that the MMRP’s RA fieldwork for the MRS is scheduled to start in spring 2020. Preparing, reviewing, and finalizing the RD plans and RA reports may require over a year for each plan or report. The next step (i.e., construction and post-construction completion) after the RD phase the RD/RA is evaluated to ensure the requirements of the ROD have been fulfilled.

1.5.2 Community Relations Requirements at CERCLA Remedial Responses

There are specific community relations activities that must be performed in accordance with CERCLA (Table 1-1). Additional community relations activities tailored to the distinctive needs of each site and the specific community interests may also be implemented.

Table 1-1
Required Community Involvement Activities

Technical Milestones	Required Community Involvement Activities
RD	▪ Update information repository and Administrative Record. ▪ Prepare factsheet. ▪ Prepare RD (Quality Assurance Project Plan [QAPP]). ▪ Publish public notice (announce RD/RA, and locations of information repository and Administrative Record). ▪ Reevaluate public interest in forming a RAB. ▪ Provide opportunity to hold a public meeting (if requested) and make transcripts of meeting available to public. ▪ Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol (MRSP) notification and participation announcement with stakeholders and public.
RA	▪ Update information repository and Administrative Record.
RA Reporting	▪ Update information repository and Administrative Record. ▪ Publish public notice (announce RA reports). ▪ Revise Community Relations Plan, if needed.

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 SITE LOCATION

The lead agency for the RD/RA at the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS is the ARNG. The NDNODS Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS is identified in the AEDB-R system as AZHQ-009-R-01. It is located in Coconino County approximately 7 miles northeast of Flagstaff, Arizona (Figure 2-1). The MRS is located in Sections 7, 8, 17, and 18, Township 22 North, Range 10 East of the Gila and Salt River Principal Meridian. The current MRS boundary stems from the original 1948 USFS Special Use Permit acquired by the Arizona National Guard, encompassing 12,817-acres (Figure 2-1) that was revised to 12,177 acres during the SI and now referred to as the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA. The MRS is located on property owned by the USFS.

The MRS is sparsely forested with scrub and isolated patches of grass. The MRS is located in a volcanic field containing approximately 600 individual volcanic vents. One distinct cinder cone volcanic vent is present within the MRS, called Maroon Crater which was used as the target for artillery training.

2.2 SITE HISTORY

Historical information indicates that artillery training at Maroon Crater took place during two-week training periods during late August, from 1948 to the early-mid 1950s using 105-millimeter (mm) howitzers, 75-mm projectiles, 60-mm and 81-mm mortars, and machine guns. The direction of fire for 105-mm howitzers was from a firing point on the western edge of the MRS toward the east and an impact point on Maroon Crater (Figure 2-2). The firing points and the direction of fire are unknown for the mortars and the machine guns.

Table 2-1 lists the total acreage for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA and MRSs through different phases of the CERCLA process. An MRA is an area that is known or suspected to contain UXO, DMM, or MC. Examples include former ranges and munitions burial areas. A MRA is comprised of one or more MRS. A MRS is a discrete location within an MRA that is known to require a munitions response. At the Maroon Crater Artillery Range an MRA with two MRSs was established at the end of the RI (Section 2.3.4.4).

The overall acreage for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS was revised from 12,817 acres to 12,177 acres between the PA/HRR and SI as 640 acres of privately owned property originally thought to be part of the MRS was excluded. On March 8, 1948 the AZARNG submitted a letter requesting a Special Use Permit to conduct military training on approximately 12,800 acres. These 12,800 acres as described in the letter included 640 acres of privately-owned land. The privately-owned land was not presented in the letter's accompanied figures. All historical evidence indicates that the private property was not included in the approved Special Use Permit for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range. By excluding the privately-owned property (640 acres) the revised acreage for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA is 12,177 acres. More detailed information can be found in the RI Report WESTON, 2017).

Previous investigation activities conducted at the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS are summarized in Table 2-2 and discussed in the text below.

**Table 2-1
Acreage Summary**

Study Investigation	MRS	Acreage
PA/Historical Records Review (HRR)	Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS	12,817 acres
SI	Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS	12,177 acres
RI	<u>Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA</u>	<u>12,177 acres</u>
	Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS	1,863 acres
	Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS	10,314 acres
FS	<u>Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA</u>	<u>12,177 acres</u>
	Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS	565 acres
	Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS	11,612 acres
PP	<u>Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA</u>	<u>12,177 acres</u>
	Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS	565 acres
	Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS	11,612 acres
ROD	<u>Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA</u>	<u>12,177 acres</u>
	Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS	565 acres
	Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS	11,612 acres

2.3 PREVIOUS STUDIES AND INSPECTIONS

2.3.1 Arizona Preliminary Assessment (NDNODS Inventory)

A Final State/Territory Inventory Report (referred to as a PA) was completed for sites in Arizona by EA in 2008 (EA, 2008) to determine whether sites in Arizona were eligible for inclusion in the MMRP; however, Maroon Crater was not identified during the inventory. The Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS was identified during the research conducted in support of the HRR and SI for the NDNODS Fort Tuthill Artillery Range (WESTON, 2011 and 2012). In June 2011, a PA was completed by the ARNG based upon information discovered as part of the HRR (ARNG, 2011), and the 12,817-acre MRS was designated with the AEDB-R Number AZHQ-009-R-01.

2.3.2 Historical Records Research

Information regarding artillery training at the MRS on display at the Fort Tuthill Military Museum was reviewed as part of the HRR (WESTON, 2011). Multiple historical photographs at the museum depict firing of 105-mm howitzers, impacts on Maroon Crater, and use of 60-mm and 81-mm mortars. Historical information indicated that artillery training took place during two-week training periods from 1948 to the early-mid 1950s. Based upon distribution of MD observed during the SI in 2011-2012, the direction of fire was from the western or southwestern portion of the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS toward Maroon Crater, and was consistent with information supplied in permit documents (WESTON, 2012).

**Table 2-2
Study/Investigation Summary**

Study/ Investigation	Date	Study/Investigation Summary
PA	2008/ 2011	The PA included review of records to inventory NDNODS sites in Arizona (EA Engineering, Science and Technology, Inc. [EA], 2008). The Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS was not identified until the HRR/SI Work Plan phase. Once it was identified, ARNG completed a PA for the site and recommended it be investigated in an SI (ARNG, 2011).
SI Work Plan / HRR	2011	The SI Work Plan/HRR includes review of historical records to further document historical and other known information for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS and to supplement the information developed during the PA (WESTON, 2011). Information regarding artillery training at the MRS on display at the Fort Tuthill Military Museum was reviewed as part of the HRR. Multiple historical photographs depict firing of 105-mm howitzers, impacts on Maroon Crater, and use of 60-mm and 80-mm mortars.
SI	2012	The purpose of the SI was to determine the presence or absence of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) and MC at the MRS through the use of instrument-aided visual surveys and soil sampling. The SI identified munitions debris (MD) at the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS consisting of 105-mm and 75-mm artillery, 60-mm mortar, 105-mm smoke or leaflet round, and 4.2-inch white phosphorus (WP) mortar fragments. No MEC was identified. Twenty-one soil samples were collected; MC was not detected at concentrations above screening levels (WESTON, 2012). The SI recommended no further action (NFA) for MC and further action for MEC during the RI.
RI	2017	During the RI, 747 anomalies were investigated. No MEC items were encountered; however, 224 MD items were recovered. The RI Report recommended the MRS to be converted into an MRA and divided into two MRSS: Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS and Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS. The RI Report recommended NFA for MEC and MC at the Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS and further action for MEC and NFA for MC at the Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS (WESTON, 2017a).
FS	2017	The Army conducted an FS for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS to determine a remedial alternative for DoD military munitions. Four (4) alternatives were evaluated: 1) No Action; 2) Land Use Controls (LUCs); 3) LUCs and Surface Removal of MEC; and 4A) and 4B) LUCs and Surface and Subsurface Removal of MEC (to 24-Inches below ground surface [bgs]) using differing geophysical investigation methods [Alternative 4A - digital geophysical mapping (DGM) or Alternative 4B - advanced geophysical classification (AGC)]. The alternatives were evaluated against the NCP criteria and compared to one another and the recommended alternative was Alternatives 4A/4B: LUCs and Surface and Subsurface Removal of MEC (WESTON, 2017b).
PP	2017	The PP presented the preferred remedial alternatives to the public during a 35-day comment period from 17 December 2017 to 22 January 2018. The preferred remedial alternative was Alternative 4A/4B: LUCs and Surface and Subsurface Removal of MEC (24-Inches bgs) using DGM/AGC Methods. An announcement was placed in a local publication, the <i>Arizona Daily Sun</i> , and a copy of the PP was added to the AR at the Cline Library, Special Collections and Archives, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona. No comments or requests for public meetings were received during the public comment period (WESTON, 2018a).
ROD	2018	The ROD documented the selected remedial alternative; LUCs and Surface and Subsurface Removal of DoD Military Munitions (24-inches bgs) using DGM/AGC Methods (WESTON, 2018b). A copy of the ROD is available at the Cline Library, Special Collections and Archives, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona.

2.3.3 Site Inspection

SI fieldwork included visual surveys throughout the accessible areas of the site (12,177 acres), including approximately 178 miles of visual survey transects during late 2011 and early 2012. Portions of the MRS were not accessible because of steep or rugged terrain on the slopes of the cinder craters and basalt lava flows (Figure 2-2). While no evidence of firing points was observed, evidence of impact on the volcanic feature called Maroon Crater was observed, consisting of multiple shallow craters inferred to be caused by the detonation of artillery rounds. Although the SI field team saw no evidence of MEC during the visual surveys, the team discovered MD on the slopes of Maroon Crater and at multiple locations at the base of the southwestern face of the cinder cone (Figure 2-2), consisting of fragments of 105-mm and 75-mm artillery, 60-mm and 81-mm mortars, and 4.2-inch white phosphorus mortars. Evidence of civilian small arms firing consists of expended small arms projectiles and casings (WESTON, 2012).

WESTON collected and analyzed 21 surface soil samples for explosives and metals (antimony, copper, lead, and zinc) related to the munitions items potentially used at the site. Analytical results indicated concentrations of copper, lead, and zinc in all of the soil samples at concentrations below the human health screening criteria.

Based on the discovery of MD from 105-mm 75-mm artillery, 81-mm, 60-mm, and 4.2-inch artillery/mortar rounds during the visual survey conducted as part of the SI, the 12,177-acre site was recommended for further investigation for MEC and MC. This recommendation resulted in the RI (WESTON, 2012).

2.3.4 Remedial Investigation

The RI field activities were conducted from 24 June to 26 August 2016. The goal of the RI was to determine the nature and extent of MEC and MC, and to evaluate the hazards and risks to human health and the environment at the MRS. The characterization activities were also used to determine whether further action was required under the CERCLA process.

2.3.4.1 Department of Defense Military Munitions Investigation and Results

Characterization of MEC employed during the RI at the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS included surveying DGM and analog geophysical transects and 100% coverage grids to identify subsurface anomalies that were then subject to intrusive investigation.

For the RI investigation, the 12,177-acre Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS consisted of two areas based on past and current land use (Figure 2-3):

Area 1 – 2,015.5 acres within approximately a one-mile radius centered on the Maroon Crater cinder cone. This area was centered on the target/impact point located based upon historical records and the SI evidence of 105-mm and 75-mm artillery fragment on the western and southern faces of Maroon Crater and 60-mm mortar fragment at the base of the cinder cone.

Area 2 – Approximately 10,161.5 acres that comprised the remainder of the MRS, excluding Area 1. The area has variable topography with a variety of vegetation and a low probability for presence of munitions items. Analog survey transects were used to characterize potential MEC in Area 2.

The final geophysical survey for data collected in the field is presented in Figure 2-3 and consisted of visual and geophysical surveys of transects and grids across the MRS, as described below:

1. DGM transects were used in Area 1 of the MRS. Only portions of Area 1 with relatively flat or moderate topography were surveyed using DGM. DGM transects were spaced 400-feet apart based on output determined using statistical software called Visual Sample Plan (VSP) to identify a target with 95% probability. Approximately 100-feet of the planned DGM transects could not be completed due to inaccessible terrain. Additionally, the planned transect around the top of Cochrane Hill could not be completed due to steep terrain (greater than 30 degree slopes) (Figure 2-3).
2. Analog instrument transect surveys were used in Area 1 and Area 2. Portions around Maroon Crater that were too rugged or steep for application of DGM were surveyed using analog instrument surveys. Analog instrument transects were spaced at 200-feet in Area 1 and 1,356-feet in Area 2 based on VSP to identify a target with 95% probability.
3. DGM and analog grids were placed at locations where target clusters were identified during either the analog or DGM transect surveys. Full coverage DGM and analog grid surveys were conducted to characterize the target cluster areas at the 1.0 UXO per acre level with 95% confidence. Four DGM grids (1.16 acres) and 12 analog grids (2.08 acres) were collected (Figure 2-4).

2.3.4.2 Nature and Extent of Department of Defense Military Munitions

The results of the RI confirmed the nature (type) of MD at the MRS. Of the 747 total items recovered during both the surface and subsurface DGM and analog geophysical transect and DGM and analog geophysical grid investigations, 224 items were MD (Figure 2-4), 90 items were related to small arms ammunition, 63 items were “hot” rocks (i.e., rocks with elevated iron content), 102 items were no contact (meaning a target was identified yet validation did not yield a target), one item was a duplicate target (meaning two targets were identified yet validation only yielded a single target), and 267 items were non-munitions related debris (NMRD). No MEC items were encountered during the RI. MD items were recovered from the surface to 24-inches bgs in the DGM transects and grids and from the surface to 8-inches bgs at the analog transects and grids. The Grenade, Smoke, M15, WP items were found on the ground surface.

Of the 224 MD items, 161 items were recovered as part of the analog geophysical investigation:

- 152 unspecified fragments;
- (5) fragments – Grenade, Smoke, M15, WP;
- (2) fragments – 81-mm mortar – fin, tail boom;
- (1) fragment – 60-mm mortar – tail boom; and
- (1) blasting cap.

Of the 224 MD items, a total of 63 items were recovered as part of the DGM investigation:

- (34) unspecified fragments;
- (15) fragments – 81-mm mortar - tail boom;
- (1) fragment – 60-mm mortar – fin;
- (10) fragments – 60-mm mortar – body, tail boom, fuze parts;
- (1) fragment – 4.2-inch, high explosive, M3 mortar base; and
- (2) fragments – fuze – fragment, adapter ring.

The locations of the MD items are shown on Figure 2-4. A CMUA boundary was conservatively determined using both DGM and analog MD distributions. The CMUA acreage is 353.3 acres (Figure 2-5). The characterization acreage was determined using VSP at 95% confidence at the 1.0 UXO per acre level.

2.3.4.3 Munitions Constituents Investigation and Results

The 2012 Final SI report for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS (WESTON, 2012), recommended NFA for MC. However, a phased sampling approach was developed for the MRS during the RI as the potential for an MC release existed if additional MEC or a high density of MD was identified. Samples were to be collected if MEC/material potentially presenting an explosive hazard (MPPEH) was encountered on site and damaged, corroded, or potentially leaking MC; or if accumulations of MD or areas where MEC/MD may concentrate were encountered. Sample collection associated with individual MD items was not proposed. For the RI, soil sampling was not required because no MEC items were encountered, and no leaking, damaged or corroded MEC/MPPEH were found.

2.3.4.4 Remedial Investigation Summary

Based on the results of the RI field activities and VSP analysis, the following conclusions and recommendations were presented in the RI Report for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS:

- A total of 183.16 acres were investigated at the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS during the RI.
- The Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS should be divided into two MRSs. The Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS (1,863-acres) covers the portions of the MRA where all MD items were encountered. The Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS (10,314-acres) covers the portion of the MRA where no MEC/MD items were encountered during the SI or RI (Figure 2-5).
- No MEC items and 224 MD items (unidentifiable fragments and pieces of 81-mm mortars, 60-mm mortars, 4.2-inch mortars, and smoke grenades) were discovered on the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS during the SI and RI field activities. The MD items were located in a CMUA distributed throughout the southern and western face of Maroon Crater.
- Based on the MC sampling criteria set forth in the RI, no MC samples were collected during RI field activities and NFA was recommended for MC for both the Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS and the Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS.

- Conditions at the Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS are considered safe for current and future uses; therefore, NFA was recommended with regard to MEC and MC. NFA indicates that no additional investigation is deemed necessary based on the RI results. Therefore, no restrictions are placed on the Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS. However, if in the future a military item were to be discovered, then at that time the Army should be notified to determine if further investigation is necessary.
- Further action for MEC in a FS was recommended for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS.

ARNG, AZARNG, USACE, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), and USFS concurred with the RI Report recommendations. At a meeting held on 25 April 2017 in Flagstaff, Arizona, AZARNG, ARNG, and USACE discussed changing the Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS and Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS boundaries. The CMUA MRS boundary was originally drawn to include all MD items encountered during the RI. The frag (Grenade, Smoke, M15, WP items) found at the edge of the Area 1 boundary (Figure 2-4) was considered to be outliers. During the RI investigation no additional items were found in the vicinity despite a thorough visual investigation. Therefore, based on AZARNG, ARNG, and USACE concurrence, the boundaries were re-drawn to include only the VSP-determined target area for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS (Figure 2-6). ADEQ and USFS concurred with the boundary changes (Appendix L, WESTON, 2017b). The revised Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS is comprised of 565 acres (Figure 2-6). The revised Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS is comprised of 11,612 acres (Figure 2-6).

2.4 SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

2.4.1 Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment

The purposes of a human health risk assessment and an ecological risk assessment are to document whether MRS conditions may pose a potential risk to current or future MRS human and ecological receptors and to identify which, if any, MRS conditions need to be addressed further in the CERCLA process. Soil samples were not collected during the RI and detected constituent concentrations in the soil samples collected during the SI were below Arizona screening levels. Therefore, site-specific human health and ecological risk assessments were not performed for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS. MC in soil are not identified as being of potential human health or ecological concern.

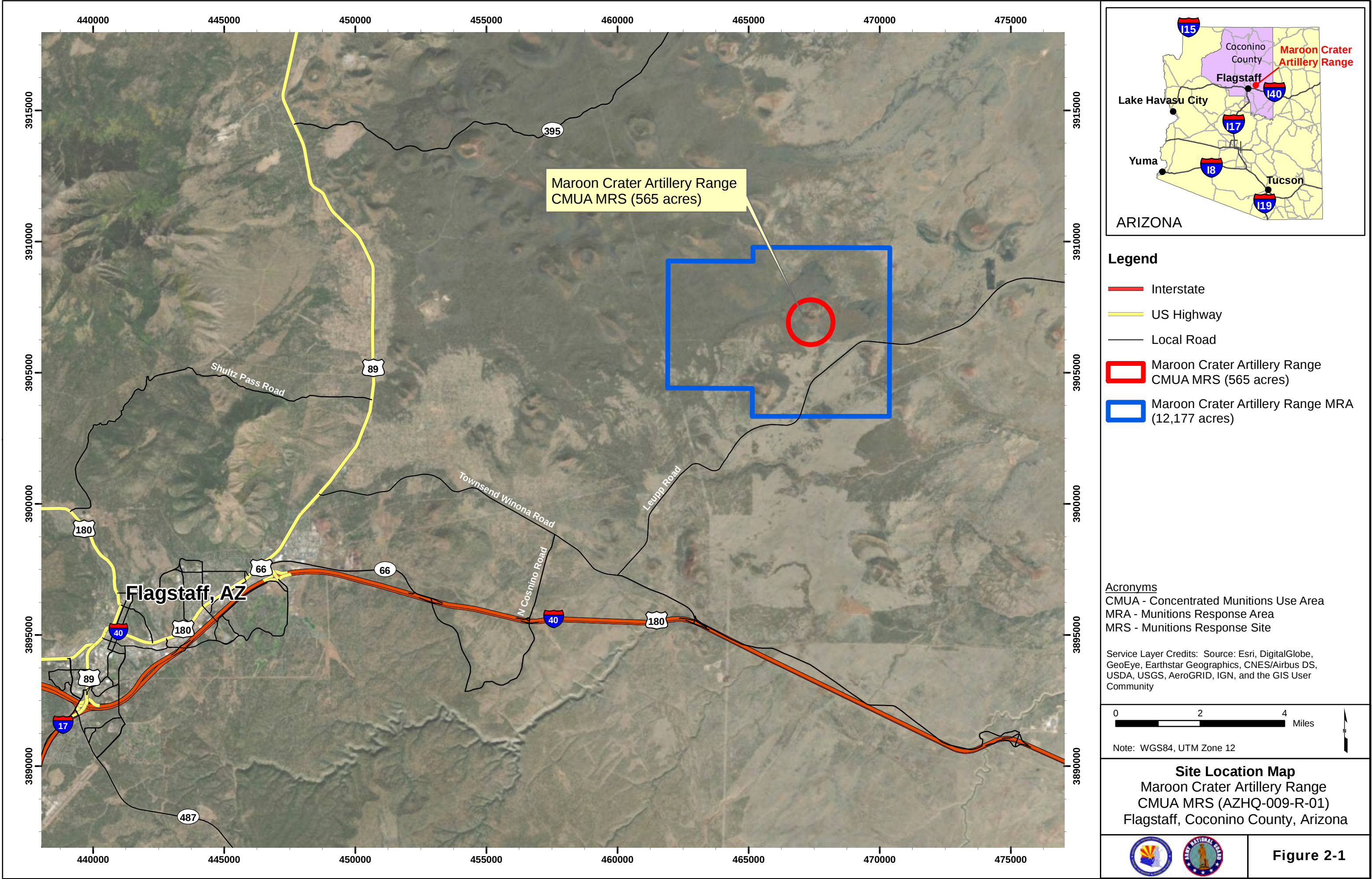
2.4.2 Munitions and Explosives of Concern Hazard Assessment

The purpose of the Munitions and Explosives of Concern Hazard Assessment (MEC HA), as described in the Interim Munitions and Explosives of Concern Hazard Assessment Methodology (Technical Working Group – Hazard Assessment [TWG-HA], USEPA, 2008), is to support the hazard management decision-making process by analyzing site-specific information to assess existing explosive hazards, evaluate hazard reductions associated with removal and remedial alternatives, and evaluate hazard reductions associated with land use activity decisions. The MEC HA is designed to be used at the end of an RI. The risk of exposure to MEC at the MRS is based on historical findings from the SI and RI. The following three components are used to evaluate the potential for explosive hazard incidents:

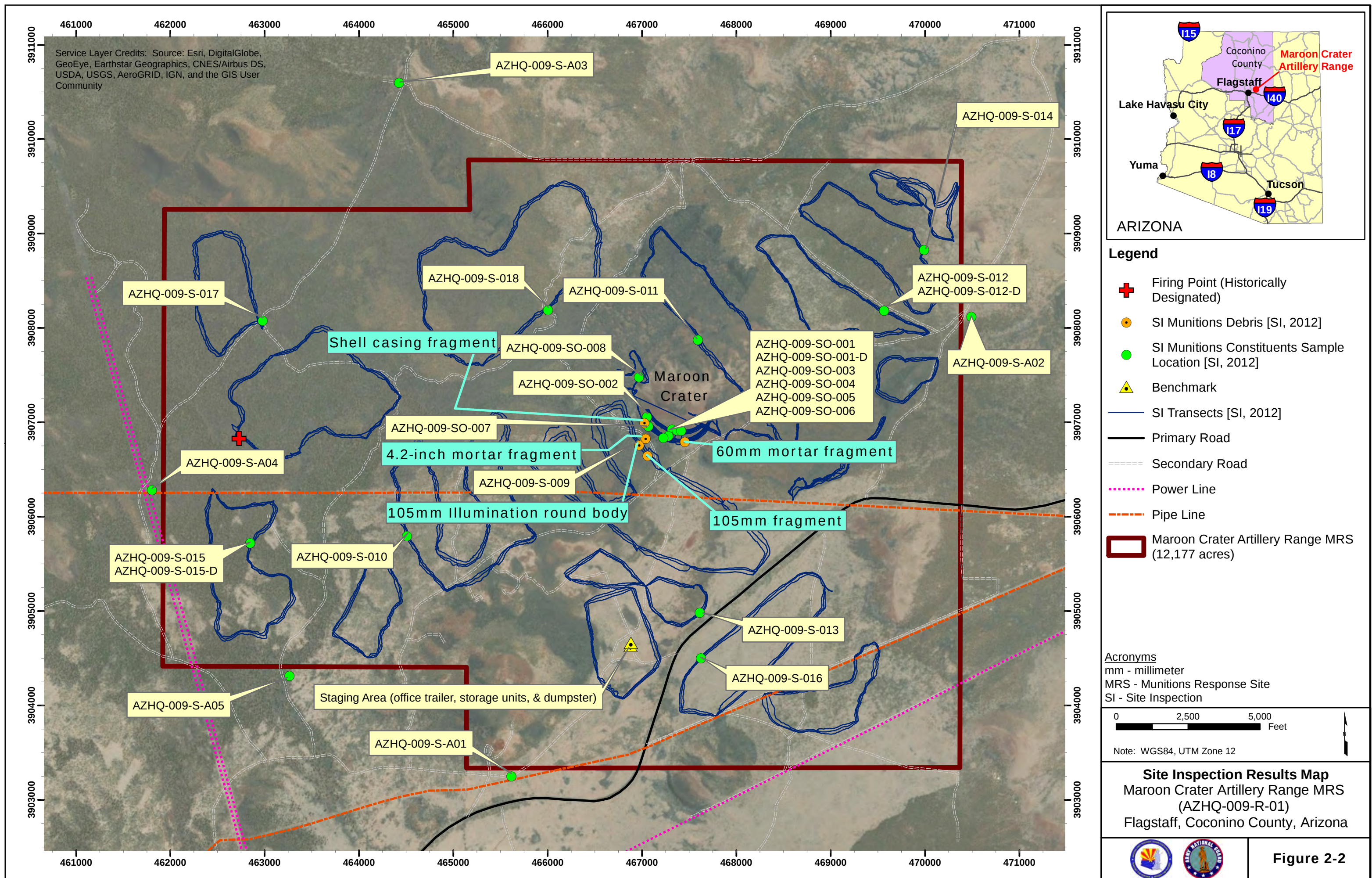
- Severity, which is the potential consequences of the effect on a human receptor should a MEC item detonate;
- Accessibility, which is the likelihood that a human receptor will be able to come in contact with a MEC item; and
- Sensitivity, which is the likelihood that a human receptor will be able to interact with a MEC item such that it will detonate (USEPA, 2008).

The Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS received a score of 145 out of 1,000 points (hazard level category of 4) for current activities. Hazard level category 4 represents the lowest possible category and the lowest hazard.

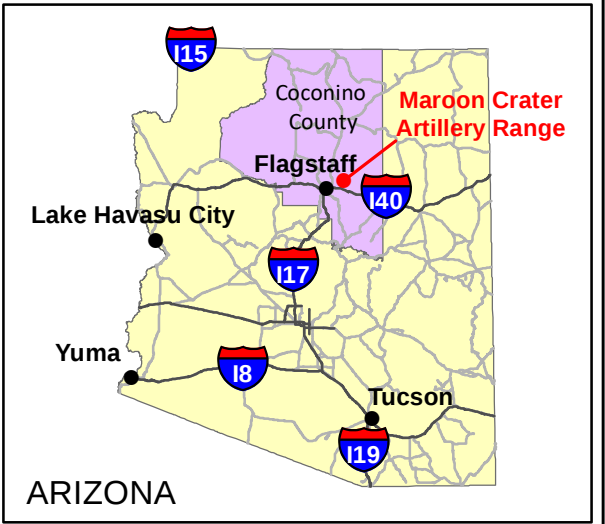
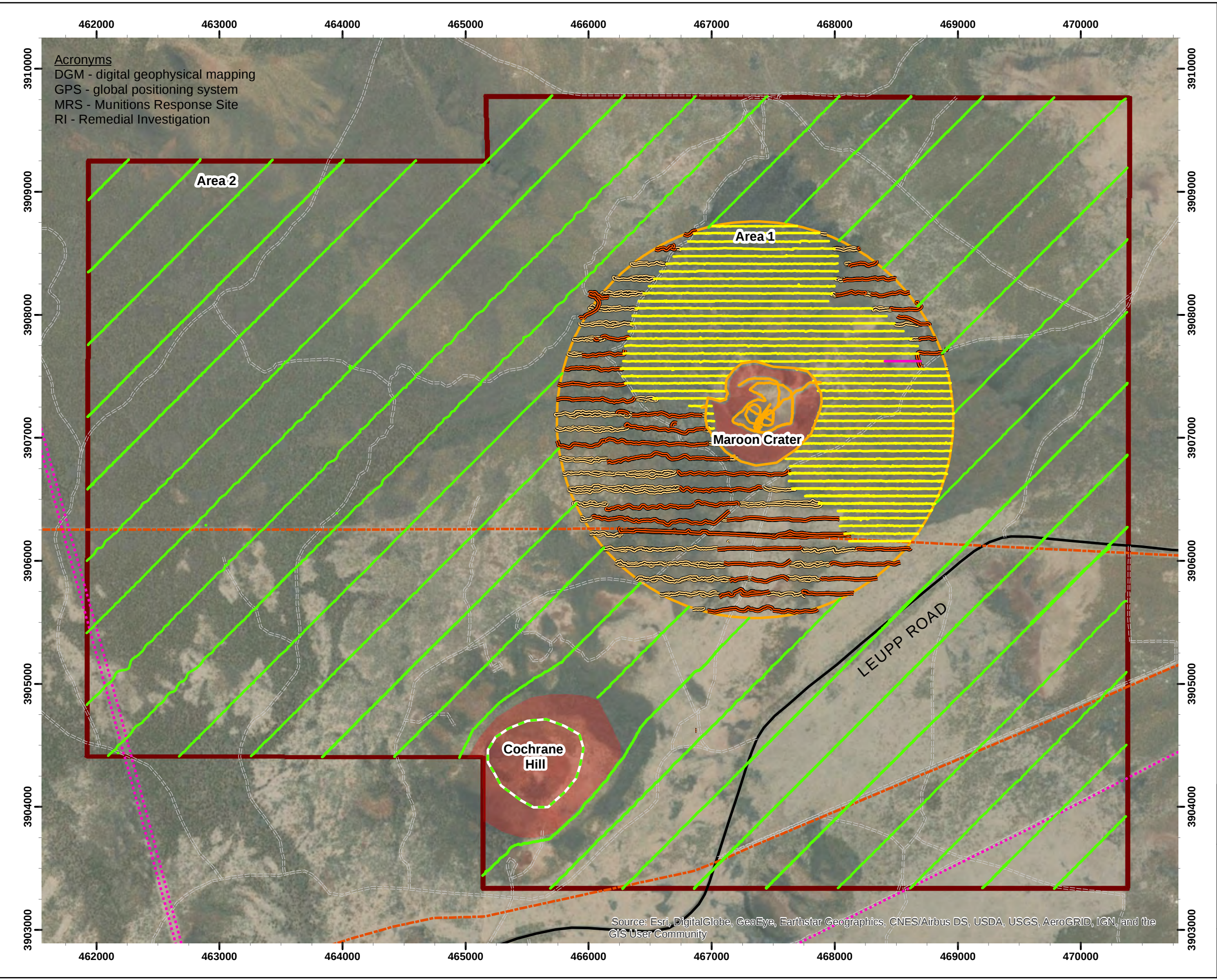
The Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS received a score of 865 out of 1,000 points (hazard level category 1, with 1 having the highest hazard potential) for current use activities at the MRS. Hazard level category 1 represents the highest possible category and the highest hazard. Sites with a hazard level category of 1 may have high explosive UXO on the ground surface, are part of a former target area or open burn/open detonation area, have full or moderate accessibility, and have not yet undergone thorough cleanup.



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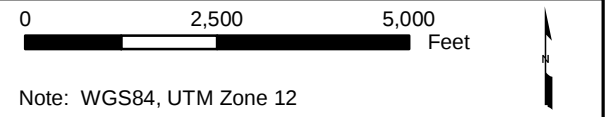


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Legend

- Transect - Analog (1,356 feet spacing between transects) [RI, 2017]
- Transect - Analog (400 feet spacing between transects) [RI, 2017]
- Transect - Analog
- Transect - Analog (200 feet spacing between transects, No GPS Track) [RI, 2017]
- Transect - DGM (Towed Array - 400 feet spacing between transects) [RI, 2017]
- DGM Transect (Single Coil - 400 feet spacing between transects) [RI, 2017]
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Pipe Line
- Power Line
- Steep Slope Areas
- Area 1 (2,015.5 acres)
- Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS (12,177 acres)



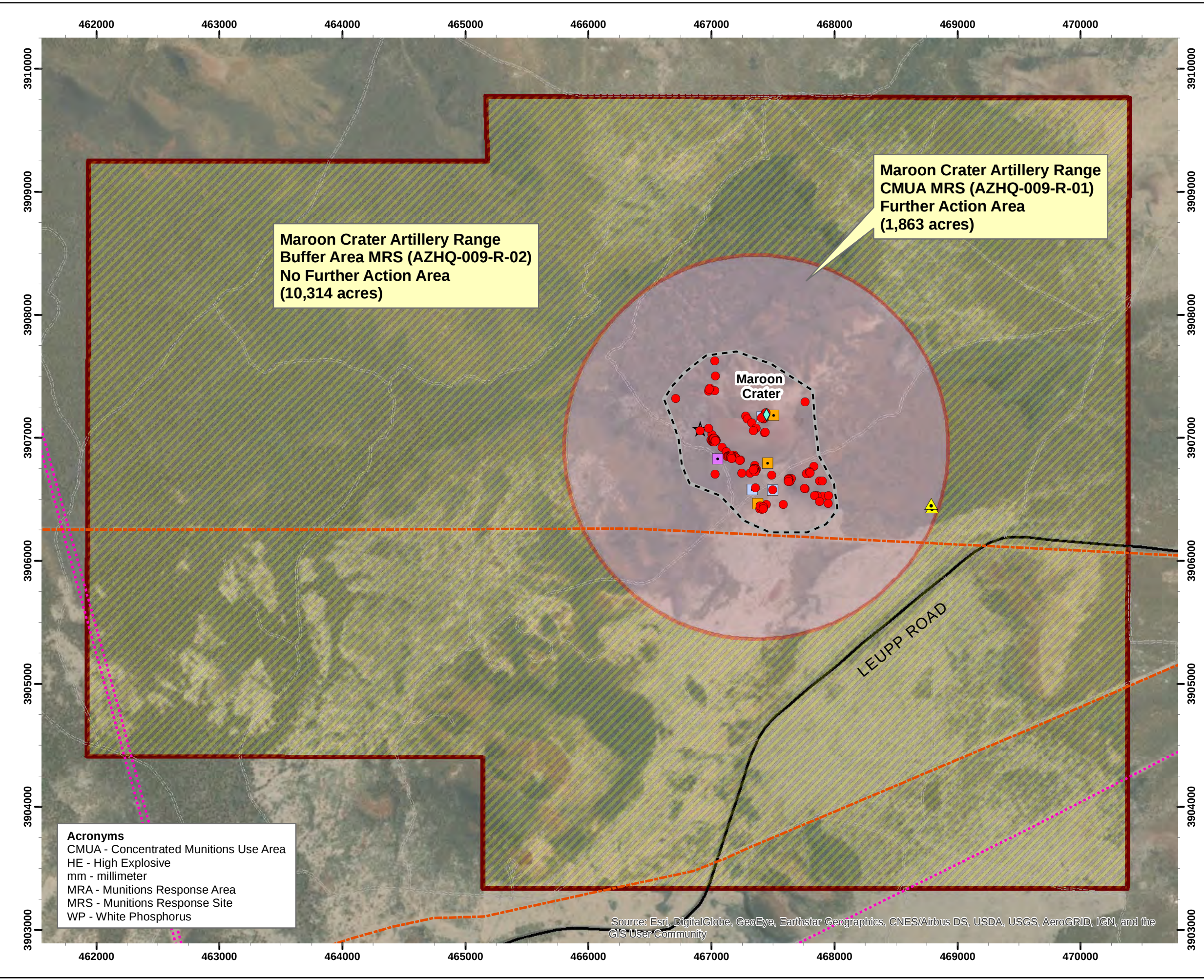
Remedial Investigation Transect Map
Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS
(AZHQ-009-R-01)
Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona



Figure 2-3

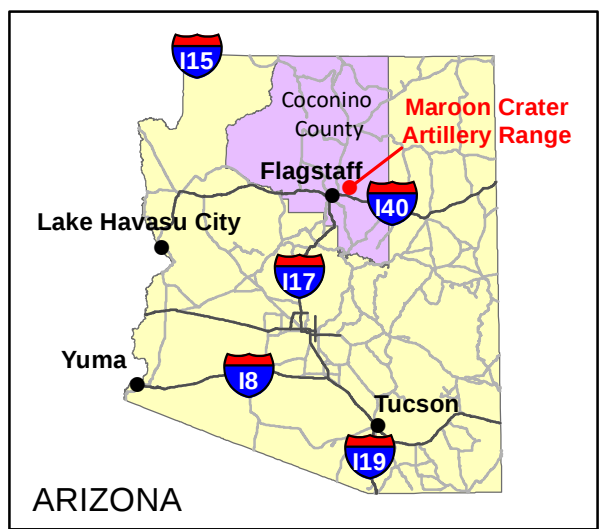
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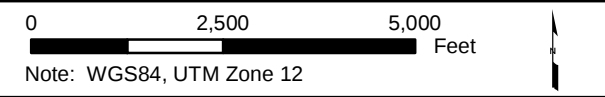


Acronyms
 CMUA - Concentrated Munitions Use Area
 HE - High Explosive
 mm - millimeter
 MRA - Munitions Response Area
 MRS - Munitions Response Site
 WP - White Phosphorus

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



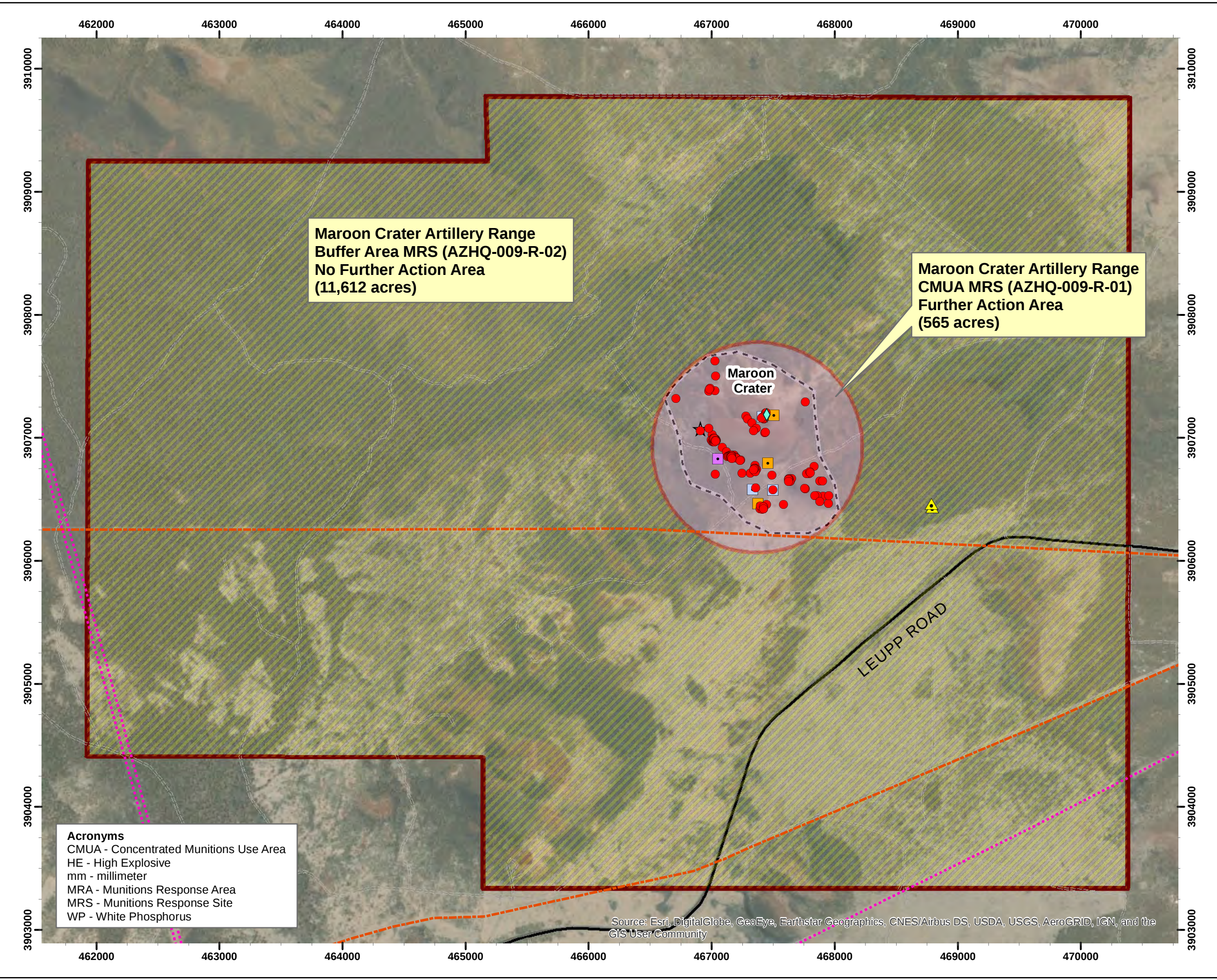
- Legend**
- Blasting Cap
 - Fragment (unidentifiable origin)
 - Fuze - fragments, adapter ring
 - Grenade, Smoke, M15, WP
 - 81mm Mortar - fin, tail boom
 - 4.2-inch, HE, M3, Mortar - base
 - 60mm Mortar - tail boom
 - Primary Road
 - Secondary Road
 - Pipe Line
 - Power Line
 - Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS (AZHQ-009-R-01) - Further Action Area (1,863 acres)
 - Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS (AZHQ-009-R-02) - No Further Action Area (10,314 acres)
 - Boundary - Target Area (353 acres)
 - Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA (12,177 acres)



Remedial Investigation Recommendation Map
 Maroon Crater Artillery Range
 CMUA MRS (AZHQ-009-R-01) and
 Buffer Area MRS (AZHQ-009-R-02)
 Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona

Figure 2-5

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ARIZONA

Legend

- Blasting Cap
- Fragment (unidentifiable origin)
- Fuze - fragments, adapter ring
- Grenade, Smoke, M15, WP
- 81mm Mortar - fin, tail boom
- 4.2-inch, HE, M3, Mortar - base
- 60mm Mortar - tail boom
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Pipe Line
- Power Line
- Maroon Crater Artillery Range
CMUA MRS (AZHQ-009-R-01)
Further Action Area (565 acres)
- Maroon Crater Artillery Range
Buffer Area MRS (AZHQ-009-R-02)
No Further Action Area (11,612 acres)
- Boundary - Target Area (353 acres)
- Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA (12,177 acres)

0 2,500 5,000 Feet

Note: WGS84, UTM Zone 12

**Revised Remedial Investigation
Recommendation Map**

Maroon Crater Artillery Range
CMUA MRS (AZHQ-009-R-01) and
Buffer Area MRS (AZHQ-009-R-02)
Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona

Figure 2-6

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3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 COMMUNITY MEETINGS AND CONTACTS

The WESTON team and Army have met previously, for meetings and interviews with community members to determine whether there was public interest in establishing a RAB and to determine key community concerns. Interviews were conducted with individuals representing the following entities: the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arizona Fish and Wildlife Conservations, Flagstaff Office; the Coconino National Forest; the Arizona Game and Fish Department (State of Arizona); and the Sierra Club.

Additional groups/individuals solicited for information include members of the City of Flagstaff, the Grand Canyon Trust, Coconino County, and the Coconino County Board of Supervisors. However, information was not received from these groups because of schedule conflicts or lack of response.

The WESTON team worked with the AZARNG PAO to determine the most widely read local newspaper, the *Arizona Daily Sun*, and developed and published an advertisement pertaining to the Maroon Crater Artillery Range RI/FS.

3.1.1 Outreach to Tribes

The AZARNG transmitted a formal letter and Fact Sheet, and DVD containing the draft RI Work Plan to local Tribes These materials went out to the following Tribal Nations including:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ▪ Navajo Nation | ▪ Zuni Pueblo; |
| ▪ Havasupai Tribe; | ▪ Fort Mojave Tribe; |
| ▪ Hualapai Tribe; | ▪ Hopi Tribe; |
| ▪ White Mountain Apache Tribe; | ▪ Kaibab Paiute; |
| ▪ Yavapai-Apache Nation; | ▪ San Juan Southern Paiute. |

According to the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs, the Hopi and Fort Mojave tribes responded to the letter, expressing an interest in the RI project.

3.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The area containing the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS is located on USFS-managed land used for recreational purposes and livestock grazing. It has unlimited public access, and is currently undeveloped. Recreational uses of the area include all-terrain vehicle use, utility terrain vehicle use, dirt biking, hiking, horse-back riding, camping, scenic driving, and bicycling. There are no private lands or residences within the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS.

3.2.1 Community Overview – Coconino County

The Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS is located in Coconino County, Arizona. According to the U.S. Census' July 2017 population estimates, Coconino County has a population of 140,435, and covers an area of 18,619 square miles (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018a). There are no residences located within the MRS, which is entirely comprised of USFS-managed land. There are however a number

of residences located outside the MRS boundaries to the north east, and southeast of the site. These residences are located as follows:

- North of the MRS:
 - Section 31: ~4 residences
 - Section 33: ~11 residences
- East of the MRS:
 - Section 3: ~20 residences
 - Section 15: ~25 residences
- Southeast of the MRS:
 - Section 27: ~11 residences

The city nearest the site is Flagstaff, which has a population of 71,975 based on July 2017 population estimates. Flagstaff is located approximately 12 miles west-southwest of the site and covers an area of 63.9 square miles. Coconino County's population distribution by age and race are as follows (US Census Bureau, 2018b):

Race (Percent of Population)

White	65.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	25.8%
Two or more races	3.6%
Asian	2.3%
Black/African American	1.2%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.4%

Source: U.S. Census, 2018c

Age

Persons under 5 years	5.4%
5 to 19 years	24.3%
20 to 44 years	35.6%
45 to 64 years	22.7%
65 years and over	11.8%

*Median Age is 31.6 years

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018d.

Approximately 76.1% of residents speak only English. Translation services are not expected to be necessary for community involvement activities associated with the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS.

Approximately 93.1% of the Flagstaff population 25 years and over have at least a high school education or higher, with 45.1% of the population possessing a bachelor's degree or higher (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018b). The MRS is located in the Flagstaff Unified School District, with students

attending one of 15 school sites including elementary schools, middle school academies, and high school academies.

In addition to the primary and secondary schools, Coconino County is home to Northern Arizona University with approximately 22,700 students at its Flagstaff campus, and Coconino County Community College, with its two campuses and one instructional site throughout the county.

Based on 2017 estimates from the U.S. Census, the highest percentages of workers in Coconino County are in education services, and health care and social assistance (28%). The second and third largest percentages of workers are in arts, entertainment, and recreation and accommodation and food services (19.5%) and retail trade (11%) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018e).

3.3 KEY COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Information obtained from previous interviews with community stakeholders was used to identify key community concerns associated with the project. These concerns consisted of the following:

- Placement of signage at the entrance to the MRS to notify the public of the RI/FS activities.
- Dust control during RI/FS activities.
- Whether potential contamination could affect residents of the community, and where “contaminated” soil would go.
- Plan for keeping wildlife away from cleanup activities.
- Request to use native species for re-vegetation and best management practices for weed control.
- Native American Tribes should be included in the process.
- Use social media to announce the public meetings.
- Access limitations for recreation use or interference with hunting season.
- Decisions to close individual trails during field work.
- Current site hazards from munitions items.
- Methods for notifying adjacent residents of detonation operations and potential for evacuations.
- Methods for keeping local officials and residents updated about the progress of the project (informal public meetings were recommended).

To date, no individuals have expressed interest in forming a RAB. The majority of the interviewees stated that while they would like to be kept informed, they were not interested in participating in a RAB. The public will be informed when documents related to this project have been added to the information repository at the Cline Library, Special Collections and Archives in Flagstaff, Arizona. Details regarding these activities and additional efforts to involve the community in this project are included in Section 4.0.

3.4 RESPONSE TO COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION NEEDS

Community concerns, as identified in Section 3.3 have been addressed in past documents and/or will be addressed in planning document for the RA. A summary is provided in this section.

- Placement of signage at the entrance to the MRS to notify the public of the RI/FS activities.
 - Signage will be provided during RA field activities to indicate that work is being done in the area.
- Dust control during RI/FS activities.
 - Dust was not an issue during the RI field work and, as similar activities will be conducted during the RA, is not expected to be an issue during the RA field work.
- Whether potential contamination could affect residents of the community, and where “contaminated” soil would go.
 - No contaminated soil has been documented at the site (WESTON, 2017); however, should any consolidated shots be conducted during the RA, or if any signs of leaking, damaged, or corroded MEC or MD are encountered during the RA, or any contamination related to past DoD training activities is identified, samples will be collected and analyzed for select metals (antimony, copper, lead, and zinc) and explosives compounds. This will be detailed in the RA Work Plan. If contaminated soil is present, ARNG, USACE, AZARNG, ADEQ, and USFS will be informed of the contamination and appropriate action will be taken to determine the extent, treatment, and removal of the contaminants. These decisions will receive concurrence from State and Federal regulators and stakeholders.
- Plan for keeping wildlife away from cleanup activities.
 - While it is not possible to keep wildlife out of the clearance area, all field equipment will be put away at the end of the day and locked in a storage container. Also, an Environmental Protection Plan will be included in the RA work plan. The plan will list all Federal and State protected species in Coconino County, Arizona and will include photos of each species. The field team will receive training on how to identify and avoid injuring or disturbing the species. The training will be documented with a signature.
- Request to use native species for re-vegetation and best management practices for weed control.
 - No vegetation thinning will be conducted at this MRS during the RA; therefore, no re-vegetation is anticipated as the field work is not expected to damage vegetation. Should this change, a re-vegetation plan will be included in the RA work plan. Additionally, the RA Work Plan will include an Environmental Protection Plan where it will discuss best management practices for weed control. Additionally, all field vehicles/utility terrain vehicles and equipment will be cleaned before being brought onsite.
- Native American Tribes should be included in the process.

- Native American Tribes will be included and will be contacted in the Programmatic Agreement regarding archeological sites at the MRS.
- Use social media to announce the public meetings.
 - No social media platforms or groups were identified or recommended for reaching out to the public regarding public meetings and this has not been used for this project. Additionally, no future public meetings are planned for this MRS.
- Access limitations for recreation use or interference with hunting season.
 - Due to observed low use during the RI field work, the RA field work is unlikely to interfere with hunting or recreation.
- Decisions to close individual trails during field work.
 - No trails will be closed during field work, unless a trail falls within a minimum separation distance during intrusive activities, in which case it will only need to be clear for a short time.
- Current site hazards from munitions items.
 - Site hazards and safety measures will be identified in the RA Work Plan.
- Methods for notifying adjacent residents of detonation operations and potential for evacuations.
 - No private properties/residents will need to be evacuated during the RA. Local fire and police departments will be called prior to any detonations, as will be described in the RA work plan.
- Methods for keeping local officials and residents updated about the progress of the project (informal public meetings were recommended).
 - A public notice will be placed in a local paper informing the community of the upcoming field work and enquiring if there is public interest in a public meeting. If enough public interest exists, a public meeting will be scheduled.

At the completion of the ROD in August 2018, all previous community concerns had been addressed and no new concerns had been identified. If community concerns are identified during the RD/RA they will be addressed in accordance with this Community Relations Plan.

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4.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Public information objectives have been developed to encourage public awareness and understanding of the RD/RA at the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS. The ARNG-D community relations program is to ensure that local officials and interested persons are informed about activities taking place at the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS and have opportunities to provide input and ask questions about the RD/RA. To be effective, the community relations program must be formulated according to the community's concerns, need for information, and interest and willingness to participate in the community relations program during the RD/RA process.

The overall goal of this community relations program is to promote two-way communication between residents, the USFS, ARNG-D, AZARNG, USACE, and ADEQ, and to provide opportunities for meaningful and active involvement by the community during the environmental RD/RA of the Maroon Crater Artillery Range. The following community relations program presents communication tools and techniques developed based on prior interviews with the AZARNG Project Manager and PAO and the community.

4.1 KEEP THE PUBLIC INFORMED AND UP-TO-DATE

4.1.1 Designate a Spokesperson for the Project

Objective – Provide primary contact(s) for the public to communicate with AZARNG and ARNG-D, and to ensure prompt, accurate, and consistent responses and information dissemination about the MRS.

Method – Community relations coordination must be approved by the AZARNG through the Restoration Program Manager, Kim Birdsall, in conjunction with the AZARNG PAO. The WESTON team will provide necessary support to initiate, schedule, and address community involvement aspects of the project. It is paramount that the WESTON Project Manager keeps the AZARNG Project Manager informed of the RD/RA schedule, technical procedures, revisions to the process, and any deviations.

Ms. Birdsall is the primary contact for the public and the news media regarding activities at the MRS. Ms. Birdsall and PAO staff will be prepared to respond to public and news media inquiries. If needed, technical personnel will be available to assist in explaining the RD/RA process and post-RA requirements for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS. The ARNG-D/AZARNG PAO will be integral in communicating with the Public.

If the news media or members of the public have a question about WESTON as a company, those inquiries will be forwarded to Mr. Tim Trego, WESTON Project Manager. Contact information for the ARNG-D/AZARNG and Mr. Trego is provided in Appendix C.

Timing – WESTON will establish communication with the AZARNG PAO prior to the initiation of RD/RA activities at the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS.

4.1.2 Maintain Contact with Stakeholders

Objective – Identify and assess stakeholder perception of the RD/RA activities at the site and the work being done by AZARNG/ARNG-D and its contractor, WESTON. ARNG will continue to address issues or developing concerns identified by the community, should there be any.

Method – Prior to the RD/RA, AZARNG/ARNG-D will inform stakeholders of the upcoming environmental activities. It is essential that stakeholders be regularly and fully informed of the site activities, findings, and developments.

Continuing contact with the stakeholders will be done through various means as identified below:

- Technical Project Planning (TPP) meetings and
- Document reviews.

Timing – AZARNG/ARNG-D and WESTON will organize TPP meetings with stakeholders. The first TPP meeting will occur before the RD/RA field work begins to discuss the RD Work Plan and the second TPP meeting will occur after the RD/RA field work to discuss the Removal Action Report.

4.1.3 Establish and Maintain an Information Repository

Objective – Provide a convenient location that residents can visit to read and photocopy official technical documents and other pertinent information about the sites.

Method – The information repository is a reference collection of information pertaining to the project. Types of information/documents that may be contained in the information repository for this contract include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Community Relations Plan;
- RD Quality Assurance Project Plan;
- Land Use Control Implementation Plan;
- RAB Information;
- Final RA Reports; and
- Property Management Plan.

Documents will be contained in two information repositories.

- The Special Collections and Archives section of the Cline Library, located at Building 28, Knoles Drive, on the campus of Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, Arizona.
- The ADEQ Records Management Center, located at 1110 West Washington Street in Phoenix. With 48-hour notice, an appointment to review related documentation is available Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Please contact (602) 771-4380 to schedule an appointment to review these documents. The following website also provides online guidance on how the public can request public records through ADEQ: <https://azdeq.gov/records-center>.

Timing – The Cline Library at Northern Arizona University agreed to host the information repository documents in the Special Collections and Archives section of the library. Additional contact information for this repository is provided in Appendix C. Documents will be placed in each information repository after they are finalized.

4.1.4 Establish and Maintain Administrative Record

Objective – Provide a convenient location that residents can visit to read and photocopy documents legally required to be part of the Administrative Record.

Method – The Administrative Record contains the significant documents used to make the decision about the selection of a remedial action. Documents in the Administrative Record include, but are not limited to, the RI Report, FS Report, PP, ROD, and RD plan. Documents generated for the RD/RA, including those listed in Section 4.1.3, will be added to the Administrative Record. The Administrative Record is located at:

Papago Park Military Reservation, Building M5330
5636 E McDowell Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85008

The record can be viewed by contacting the AZARNG Project Manager at (602) 267-2498. Additional contact information for the Administrative Record is provided in Appendix C.

Timing – Once documents are finalized they will be sent to the Administrative Record.

4.2 PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

4.2.1 Consider Forming a Restoration Advisory Board

Objective – To provide local residents with a meaningful way to become involved, and to provide AZARNG, ARNG-D, and WESTON personnel with a means of learning citizens' concerns, perceptions, ideas, and information on the area.

Method – The public's level of interest to form a RAB for the MRS was assessed during the community interviews in 2014 as well as through public notices placed in the *Arizona Daily Sun* in December 2014 and January 2018. Because no individuals expressed interest in forming a RAB or forming short-term, site-specific community interest group, additional information regarding these items was not distributed.

Timing – AZARNG, ARNG-D, and WESTON solicited input to determine interest in forming a RAB as recently as January 2018. However, to date, interest in forming a RAB has not been expressed. A RAB may be formed at a later date if the level of community interest increases, based on responses to the upcoming newspaper advertisements. The Army's Project Team will continue to reevaluate this.

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

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Term	Definition/Meaning
Administrative Record	The body of documents that forms the basis for the selection of a particular response at a site. Documents that are included are relevant documents that were relied upon in selecting the response action as well as relevant documents that were considered but were ultimately rejected.
Community Relations Plan	The Community Relations Plan serves as the framework to establish a successful information exchange with the public during the environmental restoration process. The Community Relations Plan follows guidelines set forth under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Each plan must be tailored to fit the individual site and situation. The Community Relations Plan is not a static document and should be revised to reflect the development and progress of actions at the project.
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)	Congress enacted CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund, on December 11, 1980. This law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.
Discarded Military Munitions (DMM)	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 (FS)	The FS follows the Remedial Investigation (RI). During the FS, the RI data are analyzed and remedial alternatives are identified. The FS serves as the mechanism for the development, screening, and detailed evaluation of alternative remedial actions.
Information Repository	A repository, generally located at libraries or other publicly accessible locations in or near the community affected by an environmental project, which contains accurate and up-to-date documents reflecting the ongoing environmental restoration activities.
Material Documented as Safe (MDAS)	Material potentially presenting an explosive hazard (MPPEH) that has been assessed and documented as not presenting an explosive hazard and for which the chain of custody has been established and maintained. This material is no longer considered to be MPPEH.
Material Documented as an Explosive Hazard (MDEH)	(Formerly referred to as material documented as hazardous, or MDAH.) Material potentially presenting an explosive hazard (MPPEH) that cannot be documented as material documented as safe, that has been assessed and documented as to the maximum explosive hazards the material is known or suspected to present, and for which the chain of custody has been established and maintained. This material is no longer considered to be MPPEH. (The MDEH characterization only addresses the explosives safety status of the material.
Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH)	Material owned or controlled by the Department of Defense (DoD) that, prior to determination of its explosives safety status, potentially contains explosives or munitions (e.g., munitions containers and packaging material; munitions debris remaining after munitions use, demilitarization, or disposal; and range-related debris) or potentially contains a high enough concentration of explosives that the material presents an explosive hazard (e.g., equipment, drainage systems, holding tanks, piping, or ventilation ducts that were associated with munitions production, demilitarization, or disposal operations). Excluded from MPPEH are munitions within the DoD-established munitions management system, non-munitions related material (e.g., horseshoes, rebar, other solid objects), munitions related solid metal fragments that do not realistically present an explosive hazard, and other items that may present explosion hazards (e.g., gasoline cans, compressed gas cylinders) that are not munitions and are not intended for use as munitions.

Term	Definition/Meaning
Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP)	The United States Congress established the MMRP under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program to address unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, and munitions constituents located on current and former defense sites. MMRP eligible sites include other than operational ranges where unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituents are known or suspected. Properties classified as operational military ranges, permitted munitions disposal facilities, or operating munitions storage facilities are not eligible for the MMRP.
Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC)	This term, which distinguishes specific categories of military munitions that may pose unique explosives safety risks, means unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituents (e.g., explosives) that are present in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard.
Munitions Constituents (MC)	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 Response Action	Response actions, including investigation, removal actions, and remedial actions to address the explosives, human health, or environmental risks presented by unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituents or to support a determination that no removal or remedial action is required.
Munitions Response Area (MRA)	Any area on a current or former defense site that is known or suspected to contain unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituents. Examples include former ranges and munitions burial areas. A munitions response area is composed of one or more munitions response sites.
Munitions Response Site (MRS)	A discrete location within a munitions response area that is known to require a munitions response.
Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol (MRSP)	The MRSP is established by 32 Code of Federal Regulations Part 179 to assign a relative priority for munitions responses to each Munitions Response Site in the Department of Defense inventory. The MRSP evaluates the potential explosive, chemical warfare materiel (CWM), and environmental hazards at an MRS derived from munitions and explosives of concern and munitions constituents data. The MRSP uses three modules, 1) explosive hazard evaluation, 2) CWM hazard evaluation, and 3) health hazard evaluation. Each module evaluates the source, the exposure pathway, and the receptors for each hazard through the use of weighted factors.
Operational Range	A range that is under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Secretary of Defense and that is used for range activities, or although not currently being used for range activities, that is still considered by the Secretary to be a range and has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities. Also includes: "military range", "active range", and "inactive range" as those terms are defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations 266.201.
Ordnance	Explosives, chemicals, pyrotechnics, and similar stores. Examples of ordnance are bombs, guns and ammunition, flares, smoke, or napalm.
Proposed Plan (PP)	The PP is a supplement of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and provides the public with the cleanup alternatives considered, the preferred alternative that meets the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, and an opportunity for the public to comment on the alternatives and participate in the selection of the remedial action.
Record of Decision (ROD)	The ROD is a public document that explains which alternatives will be used to clean up a Superfund site. The ROD is created from information generated during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

Term	Definition/Meaning
Remedial Action	An action consistent with the permanent remedy taken in the event of a release or a threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health, welfare or the environment.
Remedial Design	A phase of remedial action that follows the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and includes development of engineering drawings and specification for a site cleanup.
Remedial Investigation	An in-depth study, designed to gather the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of known contamination at a site, assess risk to human health and the environment, and establish criteria for cleaning up the site
Responsiveness Summary	A formal written summary and response by the lead agency to public questions and comments. A responsiveness summary is prepared following a public meeting and public comment period about a proposed plan. The responsiveness summary may list and respond to each question, or summarize and respond to questions in categories.
Superfund	The commonly used term that describes the federal legislation authorizing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to investigate and respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances to the environment. The Superfund program outlines specific steps and actions for conducting a response to a release. The official term for Superfund is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. In 1986, Superfund was reauthorized as the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.
Superfund Site	A Superfund site is an uncontrolled or abandoned place where hazardous waste is located, possibly affecting local ecosystems or people. Sites are listed on the National Priorities List upon completion of Hazard Ranking System screening, public solicitation of comments about the proposed site, and after all comments have been addressed.
Transects	Lines for visual observation and/or geophysical measurements; a strip of ground along which such measurements are made at regular intervals.
Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	Military munitions that have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in manner that constitutes a hazard to operations, installation, personnel, or material; and remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

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APPENDIX B

KEY CONTACTS

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KEY CONTACTS	
B.1 FEDERAL AGENCY PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	
ARNG-D	
Walt Gee Army National Guard Directorate Representative ARNG-IED 111 South George Mason Drive Arlington, VA 22204	(703) 607-7980 walter.f.gee.ctr@mail.mil
John Haines Army National Guard Directorate NDNODS Program Manager ARNG-ILE-C 111 South George Mason Drive Arlington, VA 22204	(703) 607-7986 john.b.haines.ctr@mail.mil
USACE	
Jim Lukasko USACE Representative U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District 1325 J Street Sacramento, CA 95814-2922	(916) 557-5392 james.j.lukasko@usace.army.mil
Wayne Davis USACE Representative Environmental and Munitions Design Center U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District 2 Hopkins Plaza, Room 09-F-05 Baltimore, MD 21201	(410) 962-3506 wayne.f.davis@usace.army.mil
Cheryl Webster USACE Project Geophysicist US. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District 1325 J Street Sacramento, CA 95814-2922	(916) 557-7504 cheryl.l.webster@usace.amry.mil
AZARNG	
Kim Birdsall Restoration Program Manager Army National Guard Environmental Office 5636 East McDowell Road, Building M5350 Phoenix AZ 85008-3495	(602) 267-2498 birdsallk@emo.azdema.gov

B.2 STATE AGENCY PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	
Karin Harker ADEQ Manager Federal Projects Unit Arizona Department of Environmental Quality 1110 W Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007	(602) 771-0361 harker.karin@azdeq.gov
Jerry Helton ADEQ Project Manager Federal Projects Unit Arizona Department of Environmental Quality 1110 W Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007	(520) 209-4265 helton.jerry@azdeq.gov
Erin Davis Arizona State Historic Preservation Office Archaeological Compliance Specialist 1100 W Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007	(602) 542-7141 edavis@azstateparks.gov
Joshua Peck USFS Deputy District Range, Coconino National Forest US Forest Service 5075 US-89 Flagstaff, AZ 8004	(928) 527-8214 joshua.p.peck@usda.gov
B.3 WESTON SOLUTIONS, INC. PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	
Mark Bell Program Manager Weston Solutions, Inc. 1435 Garrison Street, Suite 100 Lakewood, CO 80215	(303) 729-6153 mark.bell@westonsolutions.com
Tim Trego, P.E. Project Manager Weston Solutions, Inc. 1435 Garrison Street, Suite 100 Lakewood, CO 80215	(303) 729-6107 tim.trego@westonsolutions.com
Lara Lugo, P.G. Deputy Project Manager Weston Solutions, Inc. 805 North Last Chance Gulch Helena, MT 59601	(406) 502-1570 lara.lugo@westonsolutions.com

B.4 FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS	
Martha McSally U.S. Senator B40D Dirksen Senate Office Building Washington DC 20510 <u>District Office (Phoenix):</u> 2201 E Camelback Road Suite 115 Phoenix, AZ 85016	(202) 224-2235 Website: https://www.senate.gov/senators/116thCongress/McSallyMartha.htm (602) 952-2410 contact@mcsally.senate.gov
Kyrsten Sinema U.S. Senator 825B&C Hart Senate Office Building Washington DC 20510	(202) 224-4521 Website: https://www.senate.gov/senators/116thCongress/SinemaKyrsten.htm (602) 598-7327 contact@sinema.senate.gov
Tom O'Halleran U.S. Representative District 1 324 Cannon House Office Building Washington, DC 20515 <u>District Office (Flagstaff):</u> 405 N Beaver Street Suite 6 Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(202) 225-3361 Website: https://ohalleran.house.gov/ (928) 286-5338
B.5 STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS	
Doug Ducey Governor of Arizona 1700 W. Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007	(602) 542-4331 Website: http://www.azgovernor.gov/
Jamescita Peshlakai Arizona State Senator, District 7 1700 W. Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007	(602) 926-5160 jpeshlakai@azleg.gov
Arlando Teller Arizona House of Representatives, District 7 1700 W. Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007	(602) 926-3069 ateller@azleg.gov
Myron Tsosie House of Representatives, District 7 1700 W. Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007	(602) 926-3157 mtsosie@azleg.gov

B.6 COCONINO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	
District 1 - Art Babbott (Chair) 219 E. Cherry Ave Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(928) 679-7151 ababbott@coconino.az.gov
District 2 - Liz Archuleta 219 E. Cherry Ave Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(928) 679-7162 larchuleta@coconino.az.gov
District 3 - Matt Ryan 219 E. Cherry Ave Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(928) 679-7163 mryan@coconino.az.gov
District 4 – Jim Parks (Board Member for Maroon Crater MRS Area) 219 E. Cherry Ave Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(928) 679-7154 jparks@coconino.az.gov
District 5 - Lena Fowler (Vice Chair) 219 E. Cherry Ave Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(928) 679-7751 lfowler@coconino.az.gov
B.7 FLAGSTAFF CITY OFFICIALS	
Coral Evans Mayor 211 West Aspen Ave Flagstaff, AZ 86001	928-213-2015 cevans@flagstaffaz.gov
Adam Shimoni Vice Mayor 211 West Aspen Ave Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(928) 213-2015 adam.shimoni@flagstaffaz.gov
Jamie Whelan City Council Member 211 West Aspen Ave Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(928) 213-2015 jwhelan@flagstaffaz.gov
Charlie Odegaard City Council Member 211 West Aspen Ave Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(928) 213-2015 coodegaard@flagstaffaz.gov
Regina Salas City Council Member 211 West Aspen Ave Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(928) 213-2015 Regina.Salas@flagstaffaz.gov
Jim McCarthy City Council Member 211 West Aspen Ave Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(928) 213-2015 jmccarthy@flagstaffaz.gov
Austin Aslan City Council Member 211 West Aspen Ave Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(928) 213-2015 Austin.Aslan@flagstaffaz.gov

B.8 TRIBES	
Terry Morgart Hopi Cultural Preservation Office 1 Main Street P.O. Box 123 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039	(928) 734-3619 tmorgart@hopi.nsn.us
Luke Johnson Fort Mojave Indian Tribe 500 Merriman Avenue Needles, California 82363	(760) 629-4591
B.9 NEWS MEDIA	
B.9.1 Newspapers	
Arizona Daily Sun 1751 S. Thompson Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(928) 774-4545
B.9.2 Television	
KNAZ-TV NAU School of Communication Building 16, Rm 301 307 W. Tormey Drive Flagstaff, AZ 86011	(928) 523-2232
B.9.3 Radio	
KNAU Arizona Public Radio 91.7 PO Box 5764 Flagstaff, AZ 86011-5764	(928) 523-5628
KVNA (CBS) 600/104.7 1800 S. Milton Road, STE 105 Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(928) 774-1740
B.10 LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS	
Sierra Club P.O. Box 38 Flagstaff, AZ 80662-0038	(928) 774-6514 Website: http://www.sierraclub.org/arizona/plateau
Grand Canyon Trust 2601 North Fort Valley Road Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(928) 774-7488 Fax: (928) 774-7570 Email: info@grandcanyontrust.org Website: http://www.grandcanyontrust.org/

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APPENDIX C

LOCATION OF INFORMATION REPOSITORY/ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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Administrative Record	
Papago Park, Research Library Building M5330, 5636 E McDowell Road Phoenix, Arizona, 85008 Hours: Mon – Thurs: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Fri: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.	Can be viewed by contacting the AZARNG Restoration Program Manager, Kim Birdsall, at (602) 267-2498
Information Repositories	
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Records Management Center 1110 West Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007 Hours: Mon-Fri: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.	With 48 - hour notice, an appointment to review related documentation is available. Please contact (602) 771-4380 to schedule an appointment to review these documents. Website: https://azdeq.gov/records-center
Cline Library, Special Collections and Archives Northern Arizona University Building 28, 1001 S Knoles Drive P.O. Box 6022 Flagstaff, Arizona 86001 Hours (Special Collections and Archives): Mon – Thurs: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Fri: 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Sat: Closed Sunday: Closed	Phone: (928) 523-6502 Fax: (928) 523-3770 Peter Runge, Head of Special Collections and Archives Peter.Runge@nau.edu Website: https://nau.edu/special-collections/

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APPENDIX D

INFORMATION ABOUT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDS

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RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD INFORMATION

Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) are collaborative community forums that address environmental cleanup issues at Army installations under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program. RABs discuss, evaluate, and exchange information through direct lines of communication between their members and installation decision makers. Representatives may include the installation commander; installation and community co-chairs; community members; the United States Environmental Protection Agency; and state, local, and tribal government officials. Advice received from RAB participants helps formulate cleanup strategies, while building trust within the community. A RAB provides communities or individuals affected by an installation's environmental restoration activities with a framework for participating in the environmental process.

In March 2007, the Department of Defense (DoD) issued a document entitled *Restoration Advisory Board Rule Handbook* to supplement the RAB Rule, which was issued on May 12, 2006 (71 Federal Register 27610) with technical corrections at 71 Federal Register 42756 (July 28, 2006). In accordance with statutory requirements (10 United States Code 2705(d)(2)(A)), the RAB Rule addresses the establishment, characteristics, composition, and funding of RABs. The handbook can be accessed on-line at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/rab/home/unassigned/rab-rule-handbook/>.

According to the handbook: "RABs fulfill a statutory requirement for DoD to establish, whenever possible and practical, a committee to review and comment on DoD actions and proposed actions regarding environmental restoration. The DoD strongly encourages RABs at installations where environmental restoration activities occur and where there is community interest in establishing a RAB. If the community is not interested in establishing a RAB at the installation, then a RAB is not required; however, the DoD must make the opportunity to establish a RAB available if the community becomes interested and must assess community interest every 24 months while environmental restoration activities are still ongoing."

According to the Management Guidance for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (September 2001) and DoD Manual 4715.20 (March 2012; incorporating Change 1, August 2018), only one RAB will be recognized per installation.

RABs may discuss only environmental restoration activities. Examples of RAB activities may include the following.

- Review and comment on environmental restoration documents and activities.
- Provide information to the community.
- Receive input from the community.
- Obtain information regarding the schedule, technical methods or approach, and status of environmental restoration activities.

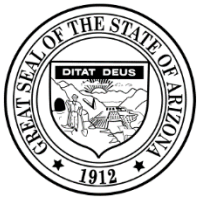
RAB members provide valuable input to the installation and environmental agencies on environmental restoration decisions; however, RABs are not decision-making bodies. The installation decision-makers will listen to and consider the input from RAB members; however, the installation is not required to follow RAB recommendations.

RABs provide a formal forum for interested parties to meet and discuss environmental restoration activities. RABs prepare a mission statement that details goals and describes its' purpose. RABs develop and follow operating procedures that include guidelines for issues to address, membership, participation, training, roles and responsibilities, and reporting requirements. This includes development of a charter as detailed in the *Restoration Advisory Board Rule Handbook*. Co-chairs, a representative each from the community and the installation, lead the RAB meetings. RAB meetings are open to the public, and meeting minutes must be made available to the public.

APPENDIX E

STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

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Douglas A. Ducey
Governor

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY



Misael Cabrera
Director

VIA U.S. Mail and Email

March 5, 2019
FPU 19-166

Mr. James Lukasko
Project Manager
US Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District CESP-K-PM-H
1325 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Maroon Crater Artillery Range – ADEQ Review of Stakeholder Draft Community Relations Plan, prepared by Weston Solutions, Inc., received on February 12, 2019

Dear Mr. Lukasko:

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has reviewed the above referenced document and provides the following comments:

General Comments

1. A plan should have already been developed that addressed each listed community concern as identified in Section 3.3 since these were from previous interviews with the community. This plan should be part of Section 3.4 or Section 4.
2. If Fact Sheets, public notices or news releases have been developed for the RD/RA please add an appendix to include them.
3. Please review all figure legends and titles for consistency with descriptions in the text and Table 2-1. For example:
 - a. The legend entry “Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA (12,177 acres)” on Figure 2-2 Site Inspection Results Map is inconsistent with the text and Table 2-1, which identify the same area as an MRS during the SI. In addition, the figure title refers to the “CMUA MRS”, which is erroneous, as the CMUA was not identified during the SI.
 - b. Figure 2-3 references the MRA, but the map is based on the RI prior to the agreement for the division of the work site into two MRSs.
 - c. Figures 2-3, 2-5, and 2-6 show both the CMUA MRS and the Buffer Area MRS, but the associated title blocks only refer to the CMUA MRS.

Main Office

1110 W. Washington Street • Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 771-2300

Southern Regional Office

400 W. Congress Street • Suite 433 • Tucson, AZ 85701
(520) 628-6733

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4. As is often the case in documents there are minor typographical and grammatical errors. These minor errors noted are not included in this comment evaluation because they're determined inconsequential and do not appear to impact the intent of the Community Relations Plan.

Specific Comments

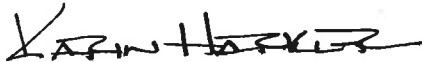
1. Page 1-1, Section 1.1, second paragraph, Line 33. This sentence seems to imply or may be interpreted by the public that they will be involved in the decision-making processes for the RD/RA. Please revise the sentence to the following or similar: The Community Relations Plan is a plan outlining community involvement to ensure the community is continuously informed about and provided opportunities to be involved in the RD/RA.
2. Page 1-2, Section 1.3, Lines 34 and 35. Please delete this paragraph and move the reference to "Appendix D" to the preceding paragraph. This is an assumption that may deter the community from requesting a RAB for this project at some point in the future.
3. Page 1-3, Section 1.3, Lines 3 through 16. The bullets contained within this section appear to be messaging points to consider when developing a Community Relations Plan. It's not clear why the messaging points are included in the Community Relations Plan as there is no other discussion about them nor are they addressed in the plan itself. ADEQ recommends removing these bullets.
4. Page 1-3, Section 1.3, Lines 27 through 29. Please clarify why a location closer to the site was not chosen as the repository location instead of NAU. For example, the East Flagstaff Community Library is on the east side of Flagstaff and closer to the site.
5. Page 1-4, Section 1.4.1, Lines 14 through 17. Please add to this section that an assessment to determine if a RAB is desired/recommended by the community and stakeholders is every 24 months or 2 years while environmental restoration activities are ongoing. The next assessment will be conducted in 2020 or at an earlier date if community members express interest in establishing a RAB (ref. ER 200-3-1 Section 8-1.3.1).
6. Page 1-5, Section 1.5, Bullet No. 7, Lines 25 and 26.
 - a. Please add a description of the LTM actions and annual inspections as described in the ROD.
 - b. Please provide a short description of what is planned for the five-year reviews.
7. Page 2-1, Section 2.1, Line 2. Please clarify in the first sentence who the "lead agency" is for the RD/RA.
8. Page 2-1, Section 2.2, Line 14. Please add a section that describes the difference between the MRA and MRS and when the MRSs were established as part of the MRA.
9. Page 2-6, Section 2.3.4.4, 4th Bullet, Lines 21 through 24. It's unclear on how no MC sampling correlates with the conditions later stated. ADEQ recommends separating these two and adding additional discussion on what a NFA consists of. Such as a NFA on the Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS means that no additional investigation was determined necessary based on the remedial investigation results. Therefore, no restrictions are placed on the Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS however if in the future a military item were to be discovered then at that time the National Guard should be notified to determine if further investigation is necessary.

10. Page 2-7, Section 2.4.2, Lines 29 through 31. Please add a discussion on what the hazard means to the public.
11. Figure 2-2. Please add to the figure the 640 acres of residential land that was excluded from the investigation due to denied rights of entry as stated in Section 2.3.3 (page 2-3). This information would be useful to show to the public.
12. Figure 2-4.
 - a. Within the legend please revise the reference to clarify the footage referenced is the spacing between transects (e.g. change Transect – Analog (200 feet) to Transect – Analog (200 feet spacing between transects).
 - b. Please revise and use a different color for the transects within the crater as they are not spaced 200 feet apart.
13. Figure 2-5. Please correct the Legend typographical error “Fragragment”.
14. Page 3-1, Section 3.2, last sentence. Please revise this sentence to state the site included 640 acres of residential land however was not investigated due to denied rights of entry and therefore was excluded from being within the site boundary investigated. It would be useful to know if rights of entry were granted in the future if this land would then be investigated?
15. Page 3-4, Section 3.4. Please revise this section to explain how the community concerns were resolved (ref. Section 3.3) and how the community concerns that are pending will be approached to ensure they are addressed. As an alternate approach delete this section and add the plan to resolve the issues in Section 4 (see General Comment 1).
16. Page 4-1, Section 4.0, Line 12. Please revise “investigation” to RD/RA.
17. Page 4-2, Section 4.1.2, Lines 2 and 3. Please include in the Objective a statement that commits the AZARNG to continue to address issues or developing concerns identified by the community.
18. Page 4-2, Section 4.1.3, Method Section, Line 29. Please revise to 1110. This comments also applies to Appendix B, Page B-2, under Section C.2 State Agency Project Representatives, first column.
19. Page 4-2, Section 4.1.3, Method Section, Line 32. Please add ADEQ’s Records Management Center website address <https://azdeq.gov/records-center>. This also provides online guidance on how the public can request public records through ADEQ. This comment also applies to Appendix C, Information Repositories, first column.
20. Page 4-3, Section 4.1.3, Timing, Line 4. Please revise accordingly the reference to Section 4.1.5 as the plan does not appear to contain this section. The Plan should describe how the community will be notified when an item is added to the repository.
21. Page 5-1, Section 5.0. Please include ER 200-3-1 as one of the USACE references.
22. Appendix A. Please place spacing between the definitions. It appears as run on from one definition to the next in some instances and may be difficult to distinguish if you’re not familiar with the terms.
23. Appendix B. Please revise Brian Stonebrink’s email address to stonebrink.brian@azdeq.gov.

24. Appendix B, Page B-3, Section C.5 State Elected Officials. Please remain consistent with the address listing since these are all the same main address location and remove the hyperlink to phone numbers. For example, 1700 W Washington Street.
25. Appendix C, Page C-1, Information Repositories, first column, first and second row. Please revise to be consistent with the following column of Cline Library that lists ADEQ's office and record review hours in the first column and contact information and website listings in the second column. In addition, please revise the address to Phoenix, AZ 85007 and see specific comment 21.

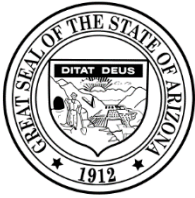
ADEQ respectfully requests response to comment submittals accompany a red-line version of the document for review. Should you have any questions or consider a clarification meeting necessary regarding this correspondence, please do not hesitate to contact me at (602) 771-0361 or harker.karin@azdeq.gov.

Sincerely,



Karin Harker
Project Manager
Federal Projects Unit
Waste Programs Division, ADEQ

Cc: John Haines, Army National Guard (via email)
Kim Birdsall, Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (via email)
Tim Trego, Weston Solutions, Inc. (via email)
Steve Willis, UXO Pro, Inc. (via email)
Tom Bourque, UXO Pro, Inc. (via email)



Douglas A. Ducey
Governor

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY



Misael Cabrera
Director

VIA Email

January 31, 2020
FPU 20-161

Mr. James Lukasko
Project Manager
US Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District CESP-K-PM-H
1325 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Maroon Crater Artillery Range – ADEQ Review of Updated Response to Comments on the Stakeholder Draft Community Relations Plan

Dear Mr. Lukasko:

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has reviewed the above referenced updated response to comments and has the following comments:

Technical Comments

Comment #1: The revised Section 3.3 rejects many of the community concerns by indicating they are not valid. ADEQ recommends that each issue be addressed to ensure there is a proactive approach to mitigate the community's concerns. The following examples are provided: (1) The RA Work Plan will include a Dust Mitigation Plan. The UXO Safety Officer will monitor site conditions daily and if the field work efforts meet the site condition thresholds for dust as defined by the Dust Mitigation Plan then the Plan will be enacted by the Field Management Team. (2) During the RA if contaminated soil resulting from past DoD activity or resulting from the RA field work efforts are identified then the AZARNG and USACE Project Manager, ADEQ, and stakeholders will be informed of the soil contamination. The AZARNG will take appropriate action and will identify the contaminants and develop a proposal for treating or removing the contaminants. These decisions will receive concurrence from State and Federal Regulators and Stakeholders. (3) An Environmental Protection Plan will be included in the RA work plan. The plan will list all Federally and State listed and protected species to include the: Gopher Tortoise and (list all plants and other animal species). The plan will require training to ensure the RA field team can identify protected species and will be trained on how to avoid injuring or disturbing the species. In addition, all animals will be protected under this plan and the injuring or killing of local wildlife will be prohibited.

Comment #3: The maps were not provided with the redline version of the CRP. The response is acceptable pending the review and acceptance of the update figures.

Main Office

1110 W. Washington Street • Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 771-2300

Southern Regional Office

400 W. Congress Street • Suite 433 • Tucson, AZ 85701
(520) 628-6733

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Editorial Comments

Comment #11:

The response as written does not clearly link the original and the revised acres to the discrepancies in the acreage found within the letter requesting the Special Use Permit, and that the assumed acreage for the figures within the letter for the Special Use Permit were determined to be the footprint for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA and not the 12800 acres described in the letter. The following or similar text should be considered to clarify how the acreage was derived: "On March 8, 1948 the ASARNG submitted a letter requesting a Special Use Permit to conduct military training on approximately 12,800 acres. These 12,800 acres as described in the letter included 640 acres of privately-owned land. The privately-owned land was not presented in the letter's accompanied figures. All historical evidence indicates that the private property was not included in the approved Special Use Permit for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range. By excluding the privately-owned property (640 acres) the revised acreage for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA is 12,177 acres. More detailed information can be found in the RI Report (WESTON, 2017)."

Comment #12: The maps were not provided with the redline version of the CRP. The response is acceptable pending the review and acceptance of the update figures.

Comment #13: The maps were not provided with the redline version of the CRP. The response is acceptable pending the review and acceptance of the update figures.

Comment #15: Please see ADEQ evaluation of the general comment/response #1

Comment #23: Please remove Brian Stonebrink and replace with Karin Harker as the Federal Projects Unit Manager. Ms. Harker's email address is harker.karin@azdeq.gov

Should you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please do not hesitate to contact me at (520) 209-4265 or helton.jerry@azdeq.gov.

Sincerely,



Jerry Helton
Project Manager
Federal Projects Unit
Waste Programs Division, ADEQ

Cc: John Haines, Army National Guard (via email)
Kim Birdsall, Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (via email)
Tim Trego, Weston Solutions, Inc. (via email)
Tom Bourque, UXO Pro, Inc. (via email)
Steve Willis, UXO Pro, Inc. (via email)

Comments for the									
Stakeholder Draft Community Relations Plan									
MMRP Munitions Response Services									
Army National Guard Bureau									
Maroon Crater Artillery Range (AZHQ-009-R-01) Remedial Action, Arizona									
Comment Number	Commenter	Page(s)	Section	Line(s)	Comment	Response Code	Response	Back Check Comment	Response
TECHNICAL COMMENTS									
1	KH				A plan should have already been developed that addressed each listed community concern as identified in Section 3.3 since these were from previous interviews with the community. This plan should be part of Section 3.4 or Section 4.	Concur	During the RI all issues and concerns were addressed in previous documents (such as the RI Work Plan) and no additional concerns have been reported. A summary of how each concern is addressed has been added to Section 3.4.	Comment #1: The revised Section 3.3 rejects many of the community concerns by indicating they are not valid. ADEQ recommends that each issue be addressed to ensure there is a proactive approach to mitigate the community's concerns. The following examples are provided: (1) The RA Work Plan will include a Dust Mitigation Plan. The UXO Safety Officer will monitor site conditions daily and if the field work efforts meet the site condition thresholds for dust as defined by the Dust Mitigation Plan then the Plan will be enacted by the Field Management Team. (2) During the RA if contaminated soil resulting for past DoD activity or resulting from the RA field work efforts are identified then the AZARNG and USACE Project Manager, ADEQ, and stakeholders will be informed of the soil contamination. The AZARNG will take appropriate action and will identify the contaminants and develop a proposal for treating or removing the contaminants. These decisions will receive concurrence from State and Federal Regulators and Stakeholders. (3) An Environmental Protection Plan will be included in the RA work plan. The plan will list all Federally and State listed and protected species to include the: Gopher Tortoise and (list all plants and other animal species). The plan will require training to ensure the RA field team can identify protected species and will be trained on how to avoid injuring or disturbing the species. In addition, all animals will be protected under this plan and the injuring or killing of local wildlife will be prohibited.	Concur. Section 3.4 has been revised and additional information has been provided for the majority of the items. Regarding a Dust Mitigation Plan, respectfully, based on the anticipated action and field effort, minimal dust will be generated during field work, and a Dust Mitigation Plan in not going to be included in the Work Plan at this time.
2	KH				If Fact Sheets, public notices or news releases have been developed for the RD/RA please add an appendix to include them.	Non-concur	No fact sheets/public notices/etc. have been developed yet for the RD/RA phase. Draft fact sheets will be developed as part of the Work Plan and included in an Appendix for that document.	NA	NA

3	KH				Please review all figure legends and titles for consistency with descriptions in the text and Table 2-1. For example: a. The legend entry "Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA (12,177 acres)" on Figure 2-2 Site Inspection Results Map is inconsistent with the text and Table 2-1, which identify the same area as an MRS during the SI. In addition, the figure title refers to the "CMUA MRS", which is erroneous, as the CMUA was not identified during the SI. b. Figure 2-3 references the MRA, but the map is based on the RI prior to the agreement for the division of the work site into two MRSs. c. Figures 2-3, 2-5, and 2-6 show both the CMUA MRS and the Buffer Area MRS, but the associated title blocks only refer to the CMUA MRS.	Concur	The maps have been updated as requested.	The maps were not provided with the redline version of the CRP. The response is acceptable pending the review and acceptance of the update figures.	Concur - The revised maps have been provided with this submission.
4	KH				As is often the case in documents there are minor typographical and grammatical errors. These minor errors noted are not included in this comment evaluation because they're determined inconsequential and do not appear to impact the intent of the Community Relations Plan.	Concur	Comment noted.	NA	NA
					End of comments.				
EDITORIAL COMMENTS									
1	KH	1-1	1.1	33	This sentence seems to imply or may be interpreted by the public that they will be involved in the decision-making processes for the RD/RA. Please revise the sentence to the following or similar: The Community Relations Plan is a plan outlining community involvement to ensure the community is continuously informed about and provided opportunities to be involved in the RD/RA.	Concur	The sentence has been revised as requested (page 1-1, lines 27-28).	NA	NA
2	KH	1-2	1.3	34-35	Please delete this paragraph and move the reference to "Appendix D" to the preceding paragraph. This is an assumption that may deter the community from requesting a RAB for this project at some point in the future.	Concur	The paragraph has been deleted as requested and a reference to Appendix D has been moved to the preceding paragraph (page 1-2, lines 33-34).	NA	NA
3	KH	1-3	1.3	3-16	The bullets contained within this section appear to be messaging points to consider when developing a Community Relations Plan. It's not clear why the messaging points are included in the Community Relations Plan as there is no other discussion about them nor are they addressed in the plan itself. ADEQ recommends removing these bullets.	Concur	This section has been removed as recommended (page 1-2).	NA	NA
4	KH	1-3	1.3	27-29	Please clarify why a location closer to the site was not chosen as the repository location instead of NAU. For example, the East Flagstaff Community Library is on the east side of Flagstaff and closer to the site.	Concur	During the RI the East Flagstaff Community Library was not receptive to being a repository for project documents. Respectfully, documents will continue to be submitted NAU for consistency.	NA	NA

5	KH	1-4	1.4.1	14-17	Please add to this section that an assessment to determine if a RAB is desired/recommended by the community and stakeholders is every 24 months or 2 years while environmental restoration activities are ongoing. The next assessment will be conducted in 2020 or at an earlier date if community members express interest in establishing a RAB (ref. ER 200-3-1 Section 8-1.3.1).	Concur	The following sentences have been added to the end of the last paragraph of Section 1.4.1 (page 1-3 and 1-4, lines 35-36 and 1-2): <i>An assessment to determine if a RAB is desired/recommended by the community and stakeholder is every 24 months or 2 years while environmental restoration activities are ongoing per Engineer Regulation 200-3-1 (USACE, 2007). The next assessment will be conducted in 2020, or at an earlier date if community members express interest in establishing a RAB.</i>	NA	NA
6	KH	1-5	1.5	25-26, Bullet No. 7	a. Please add a description of the LTM actions and annual inspections as described in the ROD. b. Please provide a short description of what is planned for the five-year reviews.	Concur	The following text has been added to the 7th bullet (page 1-5, lines 5-9): 7. Long-Term Monitoring – Implementation of the five-year review plan and maintenance of land use controls (if any). <i>Land use controls will include a no-entry area for fire fighters, signs along road access points to the MRS, UXO escort during pipeline maintenance, and annual site visits to ensure the sign(s) are still in place and legible. The Five-Year Review report will include a site visit and will evaluate the implementation and performance of the remedy to determine if the remedy is still protective of human health and the environment.</i>	NA	NA
7	KH	2-1	2.1	2	Please clarify in the first sentence who the “lead agency” is for the RD/RA.	Concur	The following sentence has been added to the beginning of the first paragraph in Section 2.1 (page 2-1, line 3): <i>The lead agency for the RD/RA at the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS is the ARNG.</i>	NA	NA
8	KH	2-1	2.2	14	Please add a section that describes the difference between the MRA and MRS and when the MRSs were established as part of the MRA.	Concur	The following text has been added to Section 2.2 (page 2-1, lines 23-27): Table 2-1 lists the total acreage for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA and MRSs through different phases of the CERCLA process. <i>An MRA is an area that is known or suspected to contain UXO, DMM, or MC. Examples include former ranges and munitions burial areas. A MRA is comprised of one or more MRS. A MRS is a discrete location within an MRA that is known to require a munitions response. At the Maroon Crater Artillery Range an MRA with two MRSs was established at the end of the RI (Section 2.3.4.4).</i>	NA	NA

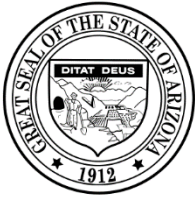
9	KH	2-6	2.3.4.4	21-24, 4th Bullet	It's unclear on how no MC sampling correlates with the conditions later stated. ADEQ recommends separating these two and adding additional discussion on what a NFA consists of. Such as a NFA on the Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS means that no additional investigation was determined necessary based on the remedial investigation results. Therefore, no restrictions are placed on the Maroon Crater Artillery Range Buffer Area MRS however if in the future a military item were to be discovered then at that time the National Guard should be notified to determine if further investigation is necessary.	Concur	The text has been revised as requested (pages 2-5 and 2-6, lines 37-38 and 3-6).	NA	NA
10	KH	2-7	2.4.2	29-31	Please add a discussion on what the hazard means to the public.	Concur	A description of the characteristics of a hazard level category of 1 has been added to Section 2.4.2 (page 2-7, lines 12-15): The Maroon Crater Artillery Range CMUA MRS received a score of 865 out of 1,000 points (hazard level category 1, with 1 having the highest hazard potential) for current use activities at the MRS. Hazard level category 1 represents the highest possible category and the highest hazard. <i>Sites with a hazard level category of 1 may have high explosive UXO on the ground surface, are part of a former target area or open burn/open detonation area, have full or moderate accessibility, and have not yet undergone thorough cleanup.</i>	NA	NA
11	KH	Figure 2-2			Please add to the figure the 640 acres of residential land that was excluded from the investigation due to denied rights of entry as stated in Section 2.3.3 (page 2-3). This information would be useful to show to the public.	Non-Concur	As described in the RI Report (Weston, 2017), the 640 acres of residential land that was excluded from the investigation was erroneously included in the special use permit. No changes have been made to Figure 2-2. Additionally, the following text has been added to Section 2.2 for clarification (page 2-1, lines 28-35): <i>The overall acreage for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRS was revised from 12,817 acres to 12,177 acres between the PA/HRR and SI as 640 acres of privately owned property originally thought to be part of the MRS was excluded. All historical evidence indicates that the private property was never meant to be included and was never used. Additionally, two of the parcels had dates of construction of residences listed as 1935, pre-dating the Special Use Permit obtained by AZARNG for training. The interpretation of the MRS property history does not recognize military training activities in the private properties and was excluded from SI and RI characterization. More detailed information can be found in the RI Report (WESTON, 2017).</i> The sentence regarding ROEs has also been removed from Section 2.3.3.	The response as written does not clearly link the original and the revised acres to the discrepancies in the acreage found within the letter requesting the Special Use Permit, and that the assumed acreage for the figures within the letter for the Special Use Permit were determined to be the footprint for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA and not the 12800 acres described in the letter. The following or similar text should be considered to clarify how the acreage was derived: "On March 8, 1948 the ASARNG submitted a letter requesting a Special Use Permit to conduct military training on approximately 12,800 acres. These 12,800 acres as described in the letter included 640 acres of privately-owned land. The privately-owned land was not presented in the letter's accompanied figures. All historical evidence indicates that the private property was not included in the approved Special Use Permit for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range. By excluding the privately-owned property (640 acres) the revised acreage for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range MRA is 12,177 acres. More detailed information can be found in the RI Report WESTON, 2017)."	Concur - The text has been revised as requested.

12	KH	Figure 2-4			a. Within the legend please revise the reference to clarify the footage referenced is the spacing between transects (e.g. change Transect – Analog (200 feet) to Transect – Analog (200 feet spacing between transects). b. Please revise and use a different color for the transects within the crater as they are not spaced 200 feet apart.	Concur	The map has been updated as requested.	The maps were not provided with the redline version of the CRP. The response is acceptable pending the review and acceptance of the update figures.	Concur - The revised maps have been provided with this submission.
13	KH	Figure 2-5			Please correct the Legend typographical error "Fragragment".	Concur	The typographical error has been corrected.	The maps were not provided with the redline version of the CRP. The response is acceptable pending the review and acceptance of the update figures.	Concur - The revised maps have been provided with this submission.
14	KH	3-1	3.2.	last sentence	Please revise this sentence to state the site included 640 acres of residential land however was not investigated due to denied rights of entry and therefore was excluded from being within the site boundary investigated. It would be useful to know if rights of entry were granted in the future if this land would then be investigated?	Non-concur	It is incorrect that the residential land was not investigated due to denied rights of entry. The residential properties were never used for training. Additional research of historic records was conducted and it was concluded that military training activities are not recognized as having been conducted on the 640 acres of private property. The full discussion can be found in the RI Report (Section 1.3.2). A brief discussion has been added to Section 2.2 (page 2-1, lines 28-35) (see comment #11).	NA	NA
15	KH	3-4	3.4		Please revise this section to explain how the community concerns were resolved (ref. Section 3.3) and how the community concerns that are pending will be approached to ensure they are addressed. As an alternate approach delete this section and add the plan to resolve the issues in Section 4 (see General Comment 1).	Concur	A summary of how concerns were resolved has been added to Section 3.4 (page 3-4, lines 3-20).	Please see ADEQ evaluation of the general comment/response #1	Concur - See response to General comment #1.
16	KH	4-1	4.0	12	Please revise "investigation" to RD/RA.	Concur	The text has been revised as requested (page 4-1, line 12).	NA	NA
17	KH	4-2	4.1.2	2-3	Please include in the Objective a statement that commits the AZARNG to continue to address issues or developing concerns identified by the community.	Concur	The following sentence has been added to the "Objective" part of Section 4.1.2 (ARNG is the appropriate agency in this case): <i>ARNG will continue to address issues or developing concerns identified by the community, should there be any.</i>	NA	NA
18	KH	4-2	4.1.3	Method Section, Line 29	Please revise to 1110. This comments also applies to Appendix B, Page B-2, under Section C.2 State Agency Project Representatives, first column.	Concur	The text has been revised in Section 4.1.3 (page 4-2, lines 30) and in Appendix B to 1110. Additionally, Sections in Appendix B have been revised from C to B (for example C.1 is now B.1, etc.).	NA	NA
19	KH	4-2	4.1.3	Method Section, Line 32	Please add ADEQ's Records Management Center website address https://azdeq.gov/records-center . This also provides online guidance on how the public can request public records through ADEQ. This comment also applies to Appendix C, Information Repositories, first column.	Concur	The website address has been added to Section 4.1.3 (page 4-2, lines 33-35) as well as to Appendix C.	NA	NA
20	KH	4-3	4.1.3	Timing, Line 4	Please revise accordingly the reference to Section 4.1.5 as the plan does not appear to contain this section. The Plan should describe how the community will be notified when an item is added to the repository.	Concur	The references to Section 4.1.5 have been removed (page 4-3). No private property is located within the MRS. As the property manager and main party of concern, the USFS is provided with drafts of all documents to comment on and final documents. No changes have been made.	NA	NA

21	KH	5-1	5.0		Please include ER 200-3-1 as one of the USACE references.	Concur	The reference for ER 200-3-1 has been added to Section 5.0 (page 5-1, lines 14-17).	NA	NA
22	KH	Appendix A			Please place spacing between the definitions. It appears as run on from one definition to the next in some instances and may be difficult to distinguish if you're not familiar with the terms.	Concur	Lines have been added between the definitions to help distinguish them.	NA	NA
23	KH	Appendix B			Please revise Brian Stonebrink's email address to stonebrink.brian@azdeq.gov.	Concur	Brian's email address has been updated as requested. Additionally, Karen Harker has been removed from the CRP and replaced with Jerry Helton. Ann Howard has been replaced with Erin Davis. Debra Mollet has been replaced with Joshua Peck.	Please remove Brian Stonebrink and replace with Karin Harker as the Federal Projects Unit Manager. Ms. Harker's email address is harker.karin@azdeq.gov	Concur - Brian Stonebrink has been replaced with Karin Harker.
24	KH	Appendix B, B-3	Section C.5, State Elected Officials		Please remain consistent with the address listing since these are all the same main address location and remove the hyperlink to phone numbers. For example, 1700 W Washington Street.	Concur	The numbers have been revised so they are black text and not blue and the addresses have been revised so they are all consistent.	NA	NA
25	KH	Appendix C	C-1, Information Repositories	first column, first and second row	Please revise to be consistent with the following column of Cline Library that lists ADEQ's office and record review hours in the first column and contact information and website listings in the second column. In addition, please revise the address to Phoenix, AZ 85007 and see specific comment 21.	Concur	The hours have been added to the first column for the ADEQ Records Management Center to be consistent with the Cline Library row.	NA	NA
					End of comments.				
COMMENTS PROVIDED BY									
Initials	Name		Department/Organization		Email Address		Phone		
KH	Karin Harker		ADEQ		harker.karin@azdeq.gov		602-771-0361		

Comments for the							
Stakeholder Draft Community Relations Plan MMRP Munitions Response Services Army National Guard Bureau Maroon Crater Artillery Range (AZHQ-009-R-01) Remedial Action, Arizona							
Comment Number	Commenter	Page(s)	Section	Line(s)	Comment	Response Code	Response
TECHNICAL COMMENTS							
1	JP				Provide notice prior to RD/RA activities as covered in Section 4.1.2.	Concur	Comment noted.
EDITORIAL COMMENTS							
1	JP				None.		
COMMENTS PROVIDED BY							
Initials	Name	Department/Organization	Email Address			Phone	
JP	Joshua Peck	USFS	joshua.p.peck@usda.gov			928-527-8214	

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Douglas A. Ducey
Governor

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY



Misael Cabrera
Director

March 9, 2019

FPU 20-210

Mr. James Lukasko
Project Manager
US Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District CESP-K-PM-H
1325 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Maroon Crater Artillery Range – ADEQ Review of the Stakeholder Final Draft
Community Relations Plan, Maroon Crater Artillery Range, Coconino County, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Lukasko:

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Federal Projects Unit and ADEQ contractor UXO Pro have reviewed the AZARNG's responses to ADEQ's back-check comments and the red-lined final Community Relations Plan for the Maroon Crater Artillery Range. All comments have been addressed and ADEQ concurs with the final report.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this document. If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please contact me by phone at (520) 209-4265 or by e-mail at Helton.Jerry@azdeq.gov.

Sincerely,

Jerry Helton
Project Manager
Federal Projects Unit
Waste Programs Division, ADEQ

Cc: John Haines, Army National Guard (via email)
Kim Birdsall, Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (via email)
Tim Trego, Weston Solutions, Inc. (via email)
Tom Bourque, UXO Pro, Inc. (via email)

Main Office

1110 W. Washington Street • Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 771-2300

Southern Regional Office

400 W. Congress Street • Suite 433 • Tucson, AZ 85701
(520) 628-6733

www.azdeq.gov

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Lugo (Kapelanczyk), Lara

From: Peck, Joshua P -FS <joshua.p.peck@usda.gov>
Sent: Friday, March 6, 2020 12:55 PM
To: Trego, Tim; Jerry Helton
Cc: john.b.haines.ctr@mail.mil; Kim Birdsall; Lukasko, James J SPK (James.J.Lukasko@usace.army.mil); Lugo (Kapelanczyk), Lara; Brian Stonebrink
Subject: RE: Maroon Crater Stakeholder Draft Community Relations Plan (CRP) - Response to Comments

**** External Email ****

Hi Tim,

I have reviewed the attached documents. Please proceed.



Joshua Peck
Deputy District Ranger
Forest Service
Coconino National Forest, Flagstaff Ranger District

p: 928-527-8214
joshua.p.peck@usda.gov

5075 US-89
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
www.fs.fed.us



Caring for the land and serving people

From: Trego, Tim [mailto:Tim.Trego@WestonSolutions.com]
Sent: Sunday, February 23, 2020 2:53 PM
To: Peck, Joshua P -FS <joshua.p.peck@usda.gov>; Jerry Helton <helton.jerry@azdeq.gov>
Cc: john.b.haines.ctr@mail.mil; Kim Birdsall <BirdsallK@emo.azdema.gov>; Lukasko, James J SPK (James.J.Lukasko@usace.army.mil) <James.J.Lukasko@usace.army.mil>; Trego, Tim <Tim.Trego@WestonSolutions.com>; Lugo (Kapelanczyk), Lara <Lara.Kapelanczyk@WestonSolutions.com>; Brian Stonebrink <stonebrink.brian@azdeq.gov>
Subject: Maroon Crater Stakeholder Draft Community Relations Plan (CRP) - Response to Comments
Importance: High

Joshua/Jerry,

Good afternoon.

Attached are responses to your comments regarding the Maroon Crater Stakeholder Draft CRP for your review and approval. Respectfully, I ask for your review/approval on or before Friday, 06 March 2020 so that this document can be finalized.

Take care,

Timothy A. Trego, P.E. | Senior Project Manager



Weston Solutions, Inc.

1435 Garrison Street, Suite 100

Lakewood, CO 80215

Office: (303) 729-6107 Internal Ext. 1107

Cell: (210) 606-7441

Fax: (303) 729-6101

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