

FINAL

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
Fort Sill
COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Prepared Under:



U.S. Army Environmental Command
2455 Reynolds Road, Building. 2266
Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234
Contract No. W912PL-16-D-0041 / TO W912PL19F0112



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District
915 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 930
Los Angeles, California 90017

Prepared by:



Dawson Federal, Inc.
4100 Market Street, Suite 100
Huntsville, Alabama 35808

May 2020

FINAL

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

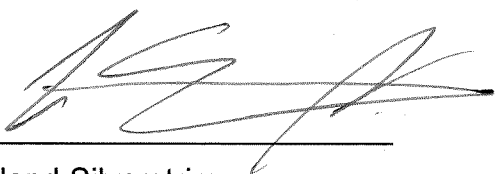
**FORT SILL
LAWTON, COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA**

Contract Number: **W912PL-19-D-0041, TO W912PLF0112**

Reviewed and Approved by:



Sarah Sminkey
Environmental
Environmental Quality Division
Directorate of Public Works, Fort Sill



Leland Silverstrim
Chief, Environmental Compliance Branch
Environmental Quality Division
Directorate of Public Works, Fort Sill

This document should be used only with the approval of the United States Army Environmental Command (USAEC) and Fort Sill.

May 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN	1
1.1	PURPOSE.....	1
2.0	INSTALLATION and CLEANUP BACKGROUND	1
2.1	INSTALLATION LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.....	1
2.2	HISTORY OF INSTALLATION OPERATIONS.....	2
2.3	OVERVIEW OF THE ARMY CLEANUP PROGRAM	2
2.3.1	PHASES OF CLEANUP PROCESS	3
2.3.2	REGULATORY/POLICY.....	5
2.4	CLEANUP PROGRAM AT FORT SILL	6
3.0	ACTIVE CLEANUP SITES AT FORT Sill	9
3.1	LANDFILL SITES	10
3.2	FTSL-091 SW CANTONMENT AREA SKEET RANGE	11
3.3	FSILL-001-R-01 SOUTHWEST CANTONMENT AREA.....	11
4.0	COMMUNITY PROFILE	12
4.1	COMANCHE COUNTY	13
4.1.1	LAWTON, OK	14
4.1.2	CACHE, OK.....	15
4.1.3	ELGIN, OK.....	16
4.1.4	MEDICINE PARK, OK.....	17
4.1.5	INDIAHOMA, OK	18
4.2	HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	19
4.3	COMMUNITY FEEDBACK	20
4.3.1	INTERVIEW PARTICIPANTS.....	20
4.3.2	ISSUE IDENTIFICATION APPROACH AND FINDINGS.....	20
4.4	RESPONSES TO CONCERNS.....	25
4.5	SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION NEEDS.....	26
5.0	COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES	27
5.1	POINT OF CONTACT (POC).....	27
5.2	INFORMATION REPOSITORY/ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD	27
5.3	FACT SHEETS/ STATEMENT OF BASIS.....	28
5.4	PUBLIC NOTICES, MEETINGS, AND COMMENT PERIODS.....	28

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADA	Air Defense Artillery
AEDB-R	Army Environmental Database – Restoration
AOC	Area of Concern
AR	Army Regulation
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
Army	Department of the Army
BD/DR	Building Demolition/Debris Removal
CC	Compliance-related Cleanup
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
COC	Contaminant of Concern
CRP	Compliance Restoration Program
DD	Decision Document
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DMM	Discarded Military Munitions
DoD	Department of Defense
DSMOA	Defense-State Memorandum of Agreement
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
FA	Field Artillery
FS	Feasibility Study
HQAES	Headquarters Army Environmental System
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
LTM	Long-Term Management
LUC	Land Use Control
MC	Munitions Constituents
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MRA	Munitions Response Area
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NFA	No Further Action
NPL	National Priorities List
ODEQ	Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
PA	Preliminary Assessment
POC	Point of Contact
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
PP	Proposed Plan
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RA-C	Remedial Action-Construction
RA-O	Remedial Action-Operation
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SI	Site Investigation
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TASC	Technical Assistance Services for Communities
USAEC	United States Army Environmental Command
USAEHA	U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency
USC	United States Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UU/UE	Unlimited Use/Unrestricted Exposure
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

1.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

The Department of the Army (Army) has prepared this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) at Fort Sill in Lawton, Comanche County, Oklahoma. The CIP provides guidance for public involvement associated with the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) sites at Fort Sill. Active sites within the program are currently in various phases of remedial action activities.

The Army has prepared the Fort Sill CIP in accordance with current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidance. The community involvement requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Act of 1984, are outlined herein.

1.1 PURPOSE

Effective communication and the timely exchange of information are essential for maintaining community understanding of and support for Fort Sill cleanup activities, and to ensure effective community involvement. The purposes of the community involvement process are to:

- Establish effective methods for informing the community of installation cleanup program actions;
- Solicit input and identify concerns that the local community may have regarding current and future cleanup program activities; and
- Maintain a strategy that supports pro-active, two-way communication between the Army and the local community.

Two-way communication and public involvement activities between the Army installation and the local community are identified in this CIP. It also identifies the target audiences including local community members and neighbors; installation residents and tenants; federal, state, and local officials and agencies; and local businesses, civic interest groups, and the media.

2.0 INSTALLATION AND CLEANUP BACKGROUND

2.1 INSTALLATION LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Fort Sill is located on approximately 93,828 acres of land in Comanche County in southwestern Oklahoma. The Installation extends approximately 26 miles in an east- west direction and has an average width of six miles. The Fort Sill cantonment area (offices and residences) is located adjacent to the city of Lawton, while the remainder of the Installation is surrounded by rural areas and the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge. The City of Elgin and the Town of Medicine Park are on the Installation's northern border. Interstate Highway 44 intersects the eastern portion of the Installation. The Cities of Cache and Lawton and the Town of Indianola are located on the southern border of Fort Sill. The Wichita

Mountains National Wildlife Refuge is located adjacent to the Installation's northwestern boundary. The location of Fort Sill is shown on **Figure 1**.

2.2 HISTORY OF INSTALLATION OPERATIONS

Fort Sill was established on January 8, 1869 by General Phillip H. Sheridan on an isolated cavalry post in Indian territory to protect and maintain order in the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation. On October 7, 1871, 23,040 acres of land was acquired by executive order, establishing Fort Sill as a military reservation. The first permanent buildings that today make up the Old Fort Sill National Historic Landmark District, were constructed by the Buffalo Soldiers of the 10th Cavalry. In 1902, the 29th Battery of Field Artillery was assigned to Fort Sill, officially converting Fort Sill from a cavalry post to a field artillery center. Fort Sill established the School of Fire for Field Artillery in June 1911 and the first U.S. military aircraft unit in 1915. Between the years 1897-1957, Fort Sill acquired land acreage from private landowners and government agencies, securing a total of 93,828 acres. Since that time, the installation has served in all major American military actions domestically and internationally. From construction of the installation in 1869 until around 1960, various places within Fort Sill have been used for weapons training or demolition.

Fort Sill is home to the U.S. Army Fires Center of Excellence, an organization combining the U.S. Army Field Artillery Center and School; the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center and School; the U.S. Army Electronic Warfare School; and one U.S. Army Training Center brigade. Principal operational units at Fort Sill include the 75th, 428th, and 434th Field Artillery (FA) Brigades and the 30th and 31st Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Brigades. Fort Sill is also one of five locations used for Army Basic Combat Training. The Fires Center of Excellence continually and progressively educates, trains, and inspires Fires Soldiers and leaders and develops requisite capabilities to ensure current and future Fires forces can accomplish their missions, while providing unparalleled support to the Fort Sill community.

The Installation's mission is to train, educate, and develop Soldiers and leaders; create and develop capabilities; engage, collaborate, and partner with stakeholders; and sustain and provide a Fires Force to support Joint Warfighting Commanders across the spectrum of operations in the Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, and Multinational environment.

2.3 OVERVIEW OF THE ARMY CLEANUP PROGRAM

The DERP was formally established by Congress in 1986 and provides for the cleanup of Department of Defense (DoD) sites under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. The key objective of the cleanup program is to reduce, or eliminate when possible, threats to human health and the environment that result from historical use or disposal practices. There are three environmental restoration activities categorized under DERP: the IRP, the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP), and the Building Demolition/Debris Removal (BD/DR) program. Additionally, Compliance Cleanup (CC) addresses cleanup requirements that are legally mandated but not eligible for funding under DERP.

The IRP is a comprehensive program to address required response actions for releases of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants; petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL); hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents; and explosive compounds released to

soil, surface water, sediment, or groundwater. The IRP category also includes response activities to address unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), or munitions constituents (MC) posing an explosive, human health, or environmental hazard that are incidental to an existing IRP site. DERP guidance requires that sites in the IRP be prioritized for cleanup based primarily on relative risk by grouping sites or areas of concern (AOCs) into high, medium, and low priority categories. Relative risk is evaluated using three factors: the contaminant hazard factor (i.e., the types of contaminants present and how hazardous they are); the migration pathway factor (whether the contaminants are moving, and in what direction); and the receptor factor (potential of humans or plants/animals to be exposed to the contaminants). For further information on how relative risk is evaluated for IRP sites, refer to the DoD *Relative Risk Site Evaluation Primer* (1996). Fort Sill currently has eight sites that fall under the IRP.

The MMRP addresses non-operational range lands that are suspected or known to contain UXO, DMM, or MC. In the MMRP, relative cleanup priorities are assigned using the DoD Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol (MRSP) (32 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 179). Data are gathered during a comprehensive site evaluation to identify munitions contaminant types, sources, transport processes, receptors, and exposure pathways. The data are evaluated to determine if a munitions response (MR) area requires further investigation, and to assign a priority for subsequent action. Fort Sill currently has one sites that falls under the MMRP.

BD/DR refers to the demolition and removal of unsafe buildings and structures at facilities or sites that are or were owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the DoD. Fort Sill does not have any sites that fall within this category.

The CRP manages the cleanup of former CC program sites that include remediation of contamination at Army overseas facilities; cleanup of contamination resulting from operations that have occurred since October 1986 (non-DERP) at Active Army, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard federally owned facilities; and cleanup at non-federally owned, federally supported Army National Guard facilities. CRP sites include releases from hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities or solid waste landfills undergoing RCRA closure, and releases from RCRA underground storage tanks in service prior to 1986. Like the IRP and MMRP, CRP follows RCRA and CERCLA guidelines for cleanup and closure. Fort Sill does not have any sites that falls within the CRP.

Each Army installation must implement a cleanup strategy that protects human health and the environment and reduces relative risk.

2.3.1 PHASES OF CLEANUP PROCESS

The investigation and restoration of sites contaminated by past practices is conducted in steps, or phases, with provisions for emergency removal actions or other rapid responses if an imminent danger to public health is identified. The main steps, or phases, in the cleanup process are briefly described below. The names used here are specific to the CERCLA process. The equivalent phase names used in the RCRA program are provided in **Appendix A**.

- **Preliminary Assessment (PA)** – This is the initial review and analysis of available information to determine whether a release is likely to have occurred. The PA describes the potential source and nature (type) of releases, includes a preliminary evaluation of threats to the health and welfare of the public and the environment, and recommends subsequent phases in the cleanup process. The relative risk is evaluated during this phase. The decision to close out a site may be made at the end of the PA phase if enough data exists to support that decision.
- **Site Inspection (SI)** – This phase is conducted for AOCs that are identified during the PA, or for munitions response areas. The SI determines the relative cleanup priority, characterizes the presence or absence of contamination, and determines the next appropriate phase. Screening level human health and/or ecological risk assessments may be performed for MMRP sites during this phase. A decision to close out a site may be made at the end of the SI phase if enough data exists to support that decision.
- **RI/FS (Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study)** – The nature (types) and extent (vertical and horizontal boundaries) of the contamination, and severity of any threat to human health and environment are determined in the Remedial Investigation (RI). Human health and/or ecological risk assessments are conducted during the RI phase.

Potential remedial (cleanup) alternatives are developed and evaluated during the Feasibility Study (FS) phase to address any threats to human health and the environment. The remedial alternatives are evaluated based on an established set of USEPA criteria. The criteria evaluation allows the Army to identify the remedial alternative that best meets the applicable, relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) and mitigates threats to human health and the environment.

The **Proposed Plan (PP)** is a synopsis of the RI/FS that summarizes for the public what the remedial alternatives are, how they were evaluated, how they compared to one another, and which alternative the Army identified as the preferred remedy. The PP is distributed to the public and to the regulatory community for review and comment before a final remedy is selected. A summary fact sheet also is made available to the public at this point in the process. After the public and relevant regulators' review and comment on the PP, the selected remedy is revised as needed and documented in a Record of Decision (ROD) or a Decision Document (DD). A ROD or DD is a legal document that specifies the selected remedy, its objectives, and its endpoint. While the Army is always a signatory to a ROD for its installations, federal or state regulatory signatures also may be required based on a site's NPL and/or RCRA status. Further information on this process is available in *A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents* (USEPA, July 1999).

- **Remedial Design (RD)** – This phase begins after the final remedy has been selected and documented in a ROD/DD. The RD phase includes establishing information and performance objectives, obtaining design information from the military installation, and discussing the design concept with technical experts.

- **Remedial Action-Construction (RA-C)** – The RA-C phase is the construction of and/or implemented cleanup remedy noted in the ROD and designed in the RD phase. When the RA-C phase is complete, the Army classifies the site as Remedy-in-Place.
- **Remedial Action-Operation (RA-O)** – The RA-O phase takes place while the remedy is operating or in progress, and the performance of the remedy is monitored to measure progress toward the remediation goals.
- **Long-Term Management (LTM)** – Post-project activities such as long-term monitoring or LTM also may be required to document the continued effectiveness of the selected remedy. At the point in the restoration process when restoration goals have been met and No Further Action (NFA) is warranted, “closeout” occurs. For any site that is not restored to a condition that allows unlimited use/unrestricted exposure (UU/UE), the protectiveness of the remedy is reviewed during the five-year review process.

2.3.2 REGULATORY/POLICY

The DERP is the statutory authority that establishes an environmental restoration program for DoD. The scope of the DERP is defined in 10 United States Code (USC) § 2701(b), which states:

“Goals of the program shall include the following: (1) identification, investigation, research and development, and cleanup of contamination from a hazardous substance, or pollutant or contaminant; (2) correction of other environmental damage (such as detection and disposal of unexploded ordnance) which creates an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or to the environment; (3) demolition and removal of unsafe buildings and structures, including buildings and structures of the DoD at sites formerly used by or under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.”

When Congress established the DERP, they directed that DoD cleanup efforts be consistent with the CERCLA. CERCLA requires that cleanup efforts at federal facilities be conducted in accordance with, but not limited to, the requirements in Section 120, 42 USC § 9620 of CERCLA. Executive Order 12580 delegates authority for implementing CERCLA to various federal officials, including the DoD. In order to have a common framework for managing a national cleanup program, the Army uses CERCLA as the primary legislative authority for managing environmental restoration. Specifically, Fort Sill operates under the voluntary cleanup program managed within the guidelines of the IRP and the Defense-State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) process.

This CIP is based on guidance for CERCLA cleanup activities, 42 USC §§ 9601 to 9675, as implemented by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) 40 CFR Part 300. As no National Priorities List (NPL) sites have been identified at Fort Sill, the Army is the lead agency responsible for all remedial actions that are not solely related to USTs. The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) Federal provides support to the cleanup program at Fort Sill, with additional support from the USEPA Region VI.

2.4 CLEANUP PROGRAM AT FORT SILL

The IRP was initiated at Fort Sill in 1975, followed by the MMRP in 2003. Fort Sill applied to the USEPA for a Part B permit in 1987 to address corrective action for releases of hazardous waste/materials from identified Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs). In January 1987, Fort Sill requested that the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA) conduct an evaluation of the Fort Sill SWMUs. The USAEHA's evaluation identified 43 sites. In 1990, a RCRA facility assessment (RFA) report was prepared for the USEPA; the assessment identified 120 SWMUs. Fort Sill withdrew its Part B permit application in 1991 and began operating as a less than 90-day generator of hazardous waste. In 1993, the USEPA proposed a RCRA 3008(h) consent order against Fort Sill to ensure that the remediation of Fort Sill's already identified SWMUs were not ignored as a result of the withdrawal of the Fort Sill Part B permit application. During the negotiation of this order, Fort Sill was able to demonstrate to USEPA Region VI that the 120 SWMUs identified during the Fort Sill RFA were being addressed in a timely and appropriate manner. The mutual agreement between Fort Sill and the USEPA Region VI was that the environmental response action system was working efficiently without the need to implement a costly and time-consuming RCRA 3008(h) consent order compliance process. A total of 69 of the 120 Fort Sill SWMUs were included in the IRP program. These sites at Fort Sill include areas impacted by historical activities such as landfills, powder burn areas, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) sites, spill locations, contaminated underground storage tanks sites, and other miscellaneous sites.

Fort Sill currently has eight active IRP sites and one active MMRP site. Contaminants of concern (COCs) for IRP sites include explosives, metals, pesticides, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) influencing the groundwater and soil. The COCs for the MMRP site are munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) and MC affecting the sediment and soil. Individual site cleanup/exit strategies for the active IRP and MMRP sites are discussed in Section 3.0. A table of Fort Sill's closed out sites is included as **Table 1**.

Table 1 Closed Fort Sill Sites

HQAES ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date
40755.1001	FTSL-001 LANDFILL 1 A	4/30/1990
40755.1002	FTSL-002 LANDFILL 1 B	4/30/1990
40755.1003	FTSL-003 LANDFILL 1 C	4/30/1990
40755.1004	FTSL-004 LANDFILL 1 D	4/30/1990
40755.1005	FTSL-005 LANDFILL 1 E	4/30/1990
40755.1006	FTSL-006 LANDFILL 2 (CAMP DONIPHAN)	4/30/1990
40755.1007	FTSL-007 LANDFILL (3 HEYLES HOLE)	11/30/1999
40755.1009	FTSL-009 LANDFILL 5 (SITTING BEAR CREEK)	12/19/2011
40755.1015	FTSL-015 LANDFILL 11	9/30/2002
40755.1016	FTSL-016 LANDFILL 12	9/30/2002
40755.1017	FTSL-017 LEAF DISPOSAL AREA	9/30/2000
40755.1018	FTSL-018 WOOD DISPOSAL AREA	9/30/2000
40755.1019	FTSL-019 POSSIBLE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL DI	4/30/1990
40755.1020	FTSL-020 LANDFILL 16 (A & B)	4/30/1990
40755.1021	FTSL-021 LANDFILL 17 (CAMP EAGLE)	7/31/2001
40755.1022	FTSL-022 CRATER CREEK CANYON DEMO AREA	9/30/2003
40755.1023	FTSL-023 BATEMAN WOODS DEMO AREA	9/30/2004
40755.1024	FTSL-024 SOUTH ARBUCKLE DEMO AREA	9/30/2003
40755.1025	FTSL-025 CHATTO FLATS DEMO AREA	9/30/2004
40755.1026	FTSL-026 POWDER BURN AREA 1 (ADAMS HILL)	7/31/2001
40755.1027	FTSL-027 POWDER BURN AREA 2 (BALD RIDGE R	7/31/2001
40755.1028	FTSL-028 POWDER BURN AREA 3 (APACHE GATE)	7/31/2001
40755.1029	FTSL-029 POWDER BURN AREA 4 (CHRYSTIE HIL	7/31/2001
40755.1030	FTSL-030 POWDER BURN AREA 5 (TOWER TWO RD	7/31/2001

HQAES ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date
40755.1031	FTSL-031 POWDER BURN AREA 6 (GATE 6)	7/31/2001
40755.1032	FTSL-032 POWDER BURN AREA 7(BLUE BEAVER	7/31/2001
40755.1033	FTSL-033 POWDER BURN AREA 8(QUANAH RANGE	7/31/2001
40755.1034	FTSL-036 POST LAUNDRY WW LAGOON	9/30/1999
40755.1035	FTSL-037 WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	6/30/1997
40755.1036	FTSL-038 LAKE ELMER OXIDATION LAGOONS	9/30/1999
40755.1037	FTSL-039 VEHICLE WASHRACKS (78)	9/30/1998
40755.1038	FTSL-040 BATTERY ACID DIS PIT	9/30/2002
40755.1039	FTSL-041 WASTE BATTERY ACID UST	6/30/1996
40755.1040	FTSL-042 PAINT THINNER DISPOSAL AREA	7/31/2004
40755.1041	FTSL-043 HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA	2/28/1993
40755.1042	FTSL-044 USED OIL USTS (81) TANKS	9/30/1997
40755.1043	FTSL-045 FIRE TRAINING AREA	4/30/2003
40755.1045	FTSL-049 OIL SEPERATOR AT 1ST - 78TH MOT	6/30/1996
40755.1046	FTSL-050 PAINT SHOP	6/30/1996
40755.1047	FTSL-051 ASPHALT SPILL SITE	6/30/2002
40755.1048	FTSL-052 SPILL SITE AT DPW TANK AREA	6/30/1996
40755.1049	FTSL-053 PATH AND INF WASTE INCENERATOR	6/30/1996
40755.1050	FTSL-054 CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS INCINERATO	6/30/1996
40755.1051	FTSL-055 BATTERY ACID NEUT. TANK	6/30/1996
40755.1052	FTSL-056 CHEMICAL STORAGE SHED NEAR BLDG	6/30/1996
40755.1053	FTSL-057 PAINT BOOTHS AT BLDG 2262	6/30/1996
40755.1054	FTSL-058 CAPACITOR STORAGE AREA, BLDG 19	6/30/1996
40755.1055	FTSL-059 CAPEX AREA - UXO CLEARANCE	9/30/1999
40755.1056	FTSL-060 BUILDING 4700 - HOSPITAL LABORA	9/30/1997

HQAES ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date
40755.1057	FTSL-061 EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SHOP SPIL	4/30/1990
40755.1058	FTSL-062 CONTAMINATED FILL AT INACTIVE S	4/30/1994
40755.1059	FTSL-063 ADAMS HALL, BLDG 5020 - SURFACE	12/31/1994
40755.1060	FTSL-064 BLDG 2209 - OPEN PIT, FORMER O	7/31/1998
40755.1061	FTSL-065 UXO CLEARANCE - BLUE BEAVER	1/31/2000
40755.1062	FTSL-066 UXO CLEARANCE - SPOTS RANGE	1/31/2000
40755.1063	FTSL-067 UXO CLEARANCE - POTATO HILL	1/31/2000
40755.1064	FTSL-068 UXO CLEARANCE - MCKENZIE HILL	1/31/2000
40755.1065	FTSL-069 UXO CLEARANCE - ROCKET POND	1/31/2000
40755.1066	FTSL-070 BULK POL STORAGE AREA, Bldg 2330	12/31/1996
40755.1067	FTSL-089 DUMPING SITE AT KETCH LAKE BUNK	11/30/1998
40755.1068	FTSL-090 OLD MEDICAL WASTE INCINERATOR	9/30/2002
40755.1069	FTSL-48 CONTAMINATED FUEL ACCUMULATION A	7/31/1996
40755.1070	FSILL-001-R-01 CANTONMENT AREA	7/31/2011
40755.1072	FSILL-002-R-01 MB2/MB3 SMALL ARMS RANGES	10/31/2014
40755.1073	PBA@FTSL_PBA@FTSL_IR	3/31/2010
40755.1074	CC-FTSL001 BUILDING 5150 AST TANK FARM S	9/30/2005

In accordance with DoD guidance (DoD Manual 4715.20, March 2012) and Army environmental regulation (AR 200-1, 2007), this installation-specific CIP is an integral requirement of the IRP and is implemented by Army personnel. The plan serves as a guide and toolbox for IRP-related personnel and contractors, as well as for installation officials and personnel, in their efforts to inform and involve the local community. This plan is available to the public as part of the Information Repository. Information Repository and Administrative Record locations and contact information are provided in **Appendix B**.

3.0 ACTIVE CLEANUP SITES AT FORT SILL

A crosswalk table with Army Environmental Database – Restoration (AEDB-R) and Headquarters Army Environmental System (HQAES) site designations for Fort Sill’s active cleanup sites is included in **Table 2**. Site descriptions and cleanup/exit strategies are discussed in the following sections.

Table 2 AEDB-R/HQAES Site Designation Crosswalk Table

Program	Site Name	AEDB-R Site ID	HQAES Site ID
IRP	LANDFILL 4 (GUNNERY HILL) SWMU#004	FTSL-008	040755.1008
	LANDFILL 6 (MISSION RIDGE/WHITE WOLF BRIDGE) SWMU#006	FTSL-010	040755.1010
	LANDFILL 7 (HUMMEL KNOLL) SWMU#007	FTSL-011	04755.1011
	LANDFILL 8 (NORTH FIELD) SWMU#008	FTSL-012	040755.1012
	LANDFILL 9 (PEACH TREE CROSSING) SWMU#009	FTSL-013	04755.1013
	LANDFILL 10 SWMU#010	FTSL-014	040755.1014
	EOD LANDFILL (QUANAH RANGE) SWMU#018	FTSL-047	040755.1044
	SW CANTONMENT AREA SKEET RANGE	FTSL-091	040755.1076
MMRP	SOUTHWEST CANTONMENT AREA	FSILL-001-R-02	040755.1071

3.1 LANDFILL SITES

The following landfill sites have all completed the PA, SI, and RI/FS phases: FTSL-008, -010, -011, -012, -013, -014, and -047. A five-year groundwater monitoring program was conducted for sites FTSL-010, -011, -012, -013, and -014, and was completed in 2000; these sites received an NFA in August 2002. Site FTSL-047 received an NFA on October 14, 2003, and site FTSL-008 received an NFA on October 27, 2004. Public notices presented the findings of the DD and requested public review and comment. The DD for the implementation of land use controls (LUCs) for each landfill site was signed on June 5, 2007. Institutional controls and five-year reviews are being conducted under the LTM phase and will continue for the foreseeable future. A brief history of each landfill site is provided below.

- Site FTSL-008, referred to as Landfill 4 (Gunnery Hill), operated as a hillside disposal site where rubbish was open-burned during the World War II era (the 1940s). The exact composition of wastes managed is unknown. Operation ceased in the late-1940's. The approximately 2.4-acre site is located in the Gunnery Hill area northwest of the intersection of Fort Sill Boulevard and Sheridan Road. The unit is well vegetated and shows no signs of leachate.
- Site FTSL-010, referred to as Landfill 6 (Mission Ridge/White Wolf Bridge), is the earliest documented sanitary landfill used at Fort Sill. During the 1940s and 1950s it was a trench-and-fill disposal site for sanitary wastes and rubbish. Disposal took place at five separate trench-and-fill areas that range from one to six acres. With approximately 111 acres, the site is located between Hummel Knoll and the Medicine Bluff Recreational Area, between Apache Gate Road and Punch Bowl Road. The landfill areas are well vegetated, with minimal surface erosion and no visible signs of environmental impact.
- Site FTSL-011, referred to as Landfill 7 (Hummel Knoll), operated as a trench-and-fill type landfill between approximately 1950 and 1955 for the disposal of sanitary wastes and rubbish. The site is approximately 50 acres and is located between Hummel Knoll and the Medicine Bluff Recreational Area, northeast of the intersection of Apache Gate Road and Knob Hill Road.

- Site FTSL-012, referred to as Landfill 8 (North Field), is located west of North Field Road and north of Elgin Road, south of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad and approximately 200 feet east of East Cache Creek. The landfill is approximately 55 acres and is elongated along a north-south axis. From about 1965 to 1970, the site operated as a trench-and-fill type sanitary landfill used for the disposal of sanitary wastes and rubbish.
- Site FTSL-013, referred to as Landfill 9 (Peach Tree Crossing), is an approximately 12-acre trench-type sanitary landfill that was used for the disposal of sanitary wastes and rubbish from 1970 to 1971. The Peach Tree Crossing site is located immediately west of North Field Road, about 600 feet south of Elgin Road. The edge of the landfill is about 200 feet from the western edge of East Cache Creek.
- Site FTSL-014, referred to as Landfill 10, is located between Dodge Hill Road and Beef Creek Road, north of Beef Creek. The 56-acre site operated from 1971 to 1985 as a trench-type landfill for the disposal of sanitary wastes, although paint sludge, asbestos, cyanide waste, washrack wastes, spent lithium batteries, and pesticides were also reportedly disposed of. Approximately three feet of compacted earth was applied to the cells as a final cover. The site is well-vegetated and is currently used as a training area.
- Site FTSL-047, referred to as the EOD Landfill (Quanah Range), is located in the center part of Quanah Range impact area and Falcon Bombing Range. The site consists of an approximately eight- to 10-foot deep trench extending for approximately 200 feet along an unnamed north/south road about half a mile north of McKenzie Hill Road. The EOD landfill was used to bury exploded bombs and munitions until the 1970s. In October 1989, a site reconnaissance verified the presence of unburied bomb units in and near a northeast-to-southwest trending trench. Contaminants from these units pose a potential threat to the soil zone, groundwater, and surface water. Landfill maintenance was conducted in 2006, which included the removal of metal debris, erosion control and re-vegetation.

3.2 FTSL-091 SW CANTONMENT AREA SKEET RANGE

Site FTSL-091, referred to as the southwest (SW) Cantonment Area Skeet Range, was established on the Fort Sill property in 1966 and operated until February 29, 2016. In 2016, a Recycling Contractor removed the top three inches of approximately 10 acres (4,000 cubic yards) of the area and stock piled the soil to screen out as much lead shot as possible. Approximately 22 tons of lead shot was recovered from the excavation. Unrecovered lead shot remains in the soil at the site. The COCs are lead, potentially leaching from the remaining lead shot, and PAHs from the clay pigeons used at the site.

An engineering evaluation/cost analysis for site FTSL-091 is currently underway.

3.3 FSILL-001-R-01 SOUTHWEST CANTONMENT AREA

Site FSILL-001-R-02 is also known as the Southwest Cantonment Area. The site is approximately 456 acres and is located on the southern boundary of the installation between the west and east range areas. FSILL-001-R-02 is part of the cantonment area that is

occupied by a few buildings and other structures and overlaps sub sites 001 (FARTC rifle grenade range), 002 (inert rifle grenade range), 004 (McKenzie Hill small arms range complex), 005 (FARTC rocket range [1 of 2]), and 006 (FARTC rocket range [2 of 2]). Fort Sill acquired the northern portion of the SW Cantonment Area in 1897 and the southern portion between 1940-1943. From acquisition to around 1960, various places within the site have been used for weapons training or demolition.

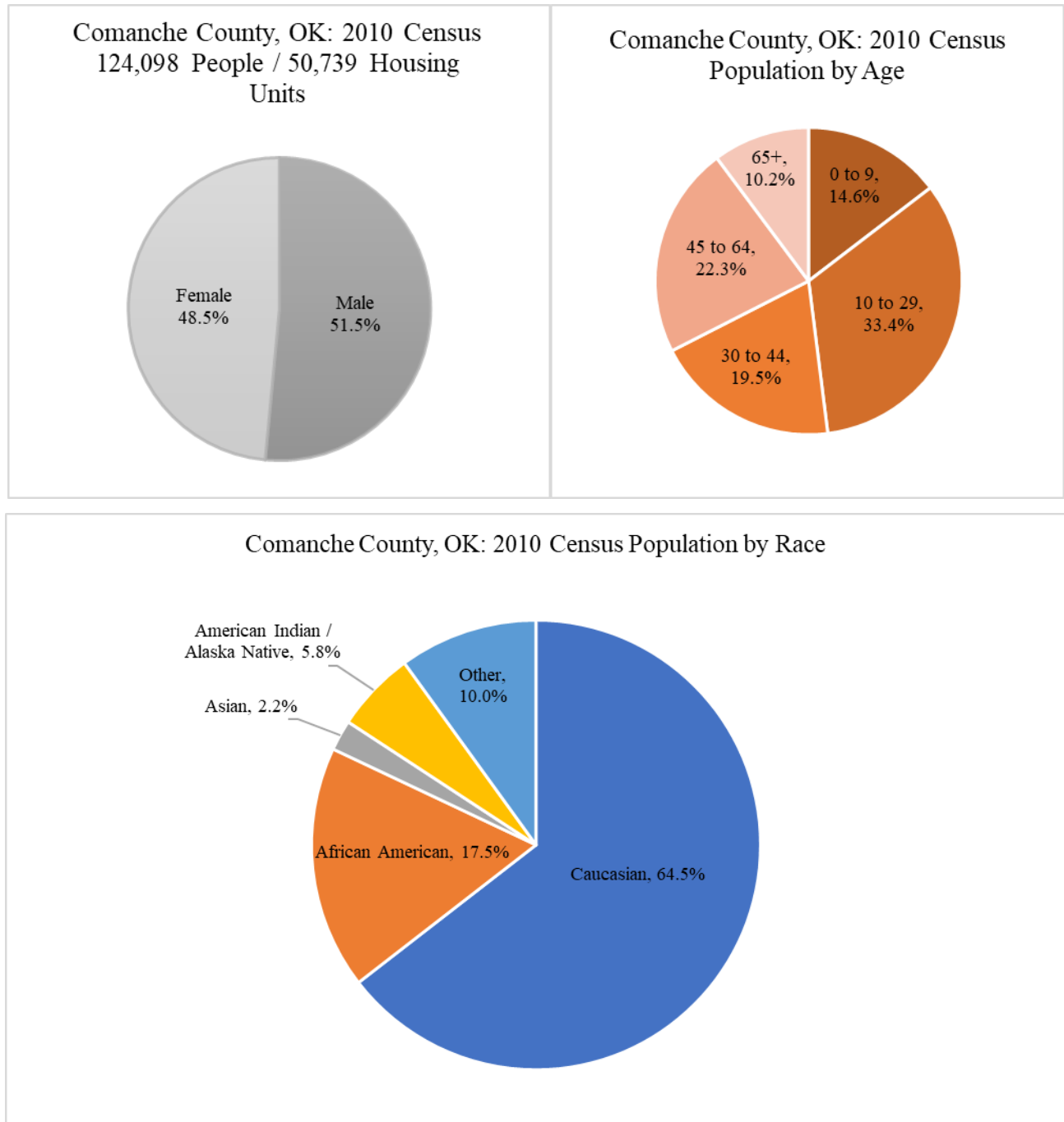
UXO/DMM/MC were discovered during construction of buildings and utilities in the August 2005 SI. The Southwest Cantonment Area was separated out from the original site (FSILL-001-R-01), created in Fiscal Year 2007. A MEC survey and MEC removal action occurred on 218.4 acres. UXO/MEC clearance was completed within the northern 213- acres during 2007-2009. The RI/FS has been completed for the site. The PP/DD was submitted and approved by the Garrison Commander on March 19, 2014. Institutional controls have been implemented at the site. The Southwest Cantonment Area site is in the LTM phase. The cleanup/exit strategy for FSILL-001-R-02 is continued LTM and LUC inspections.

4.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The following subsections present an overview of the surrounding community and a general chronology of community participation and communications to date, as well as the results of the community interviews conducted for this CIP.

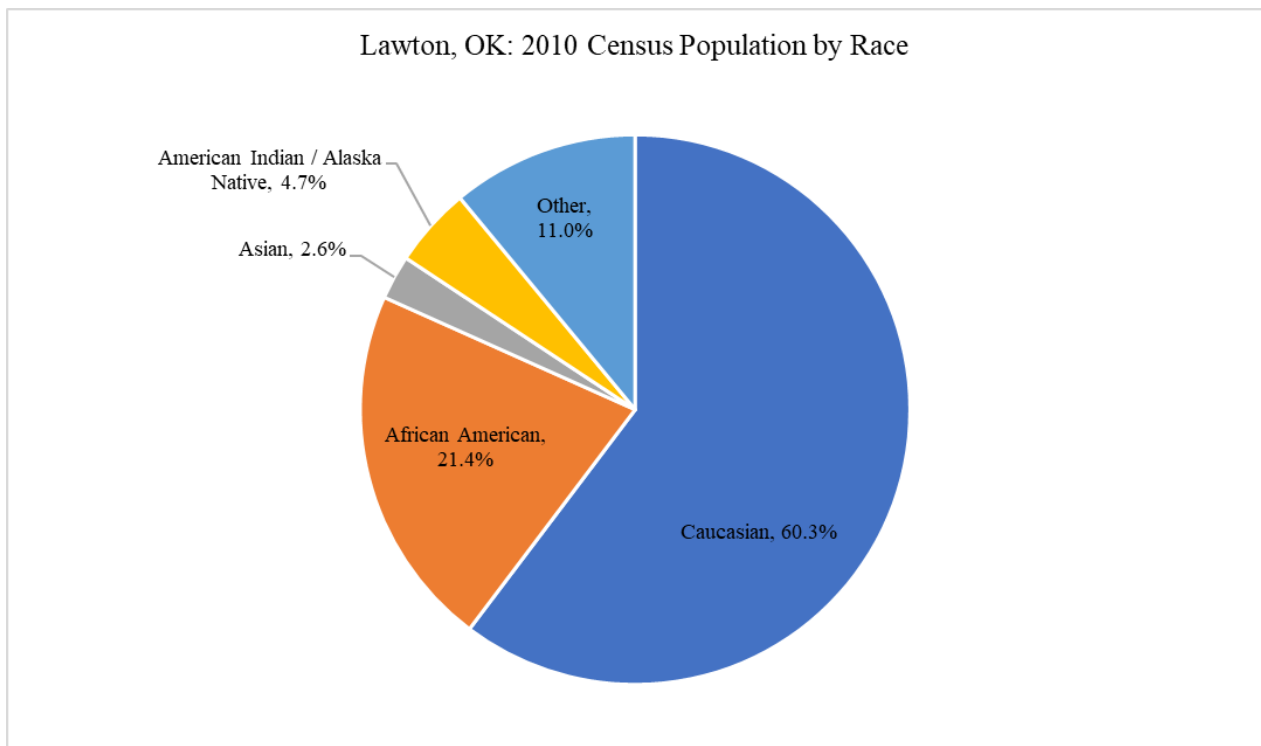
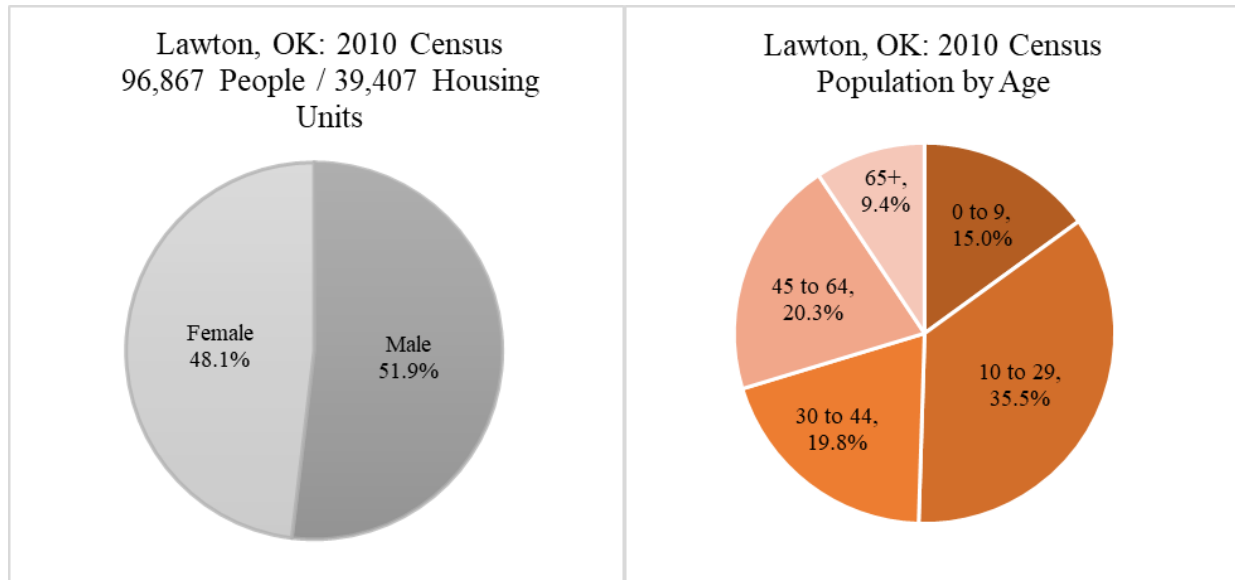
4.1 COMANCHE COUNTY

Comanche County is located in southwest Oklahoma. The Installation is located within Comanche County.



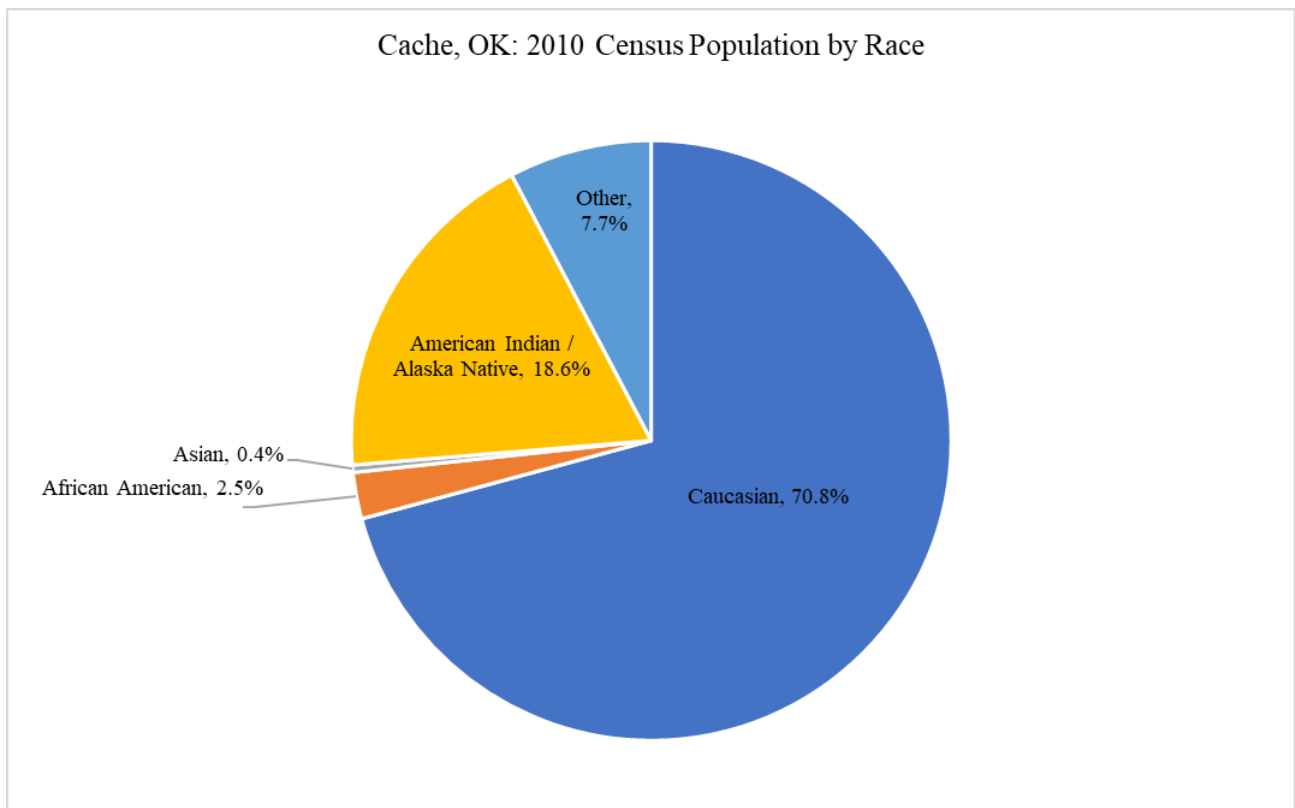
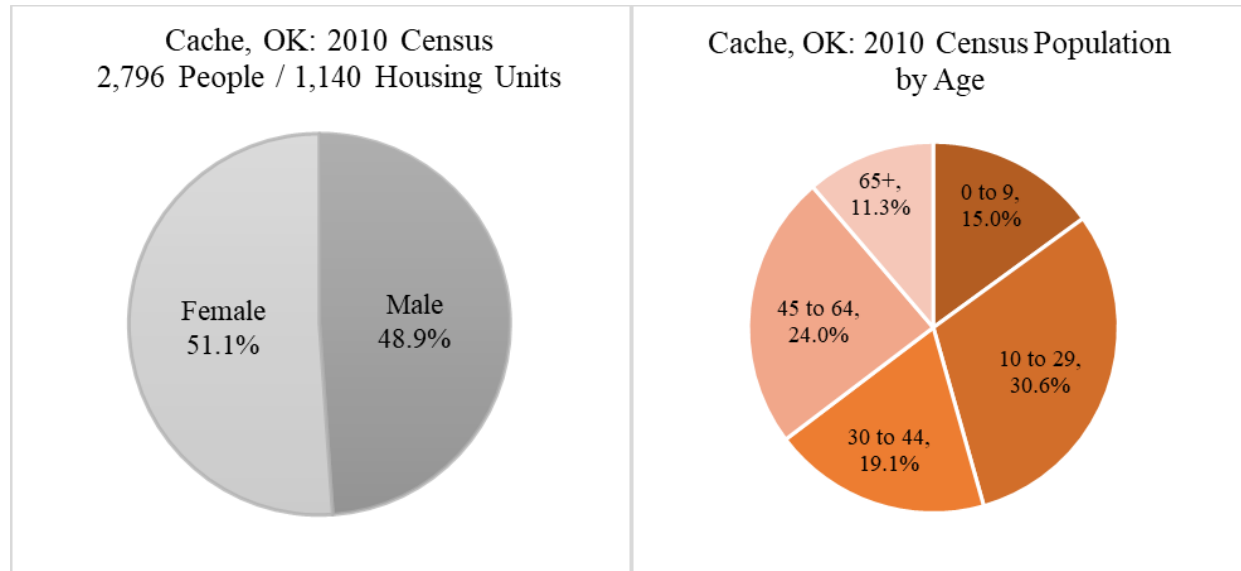
4.1.1 LAWTON, OK

Lawton is the county seat of Comanche County and is located in southwest Oklahoma. The southern portion of Fort Sill is adjacent to the city of Lawton.



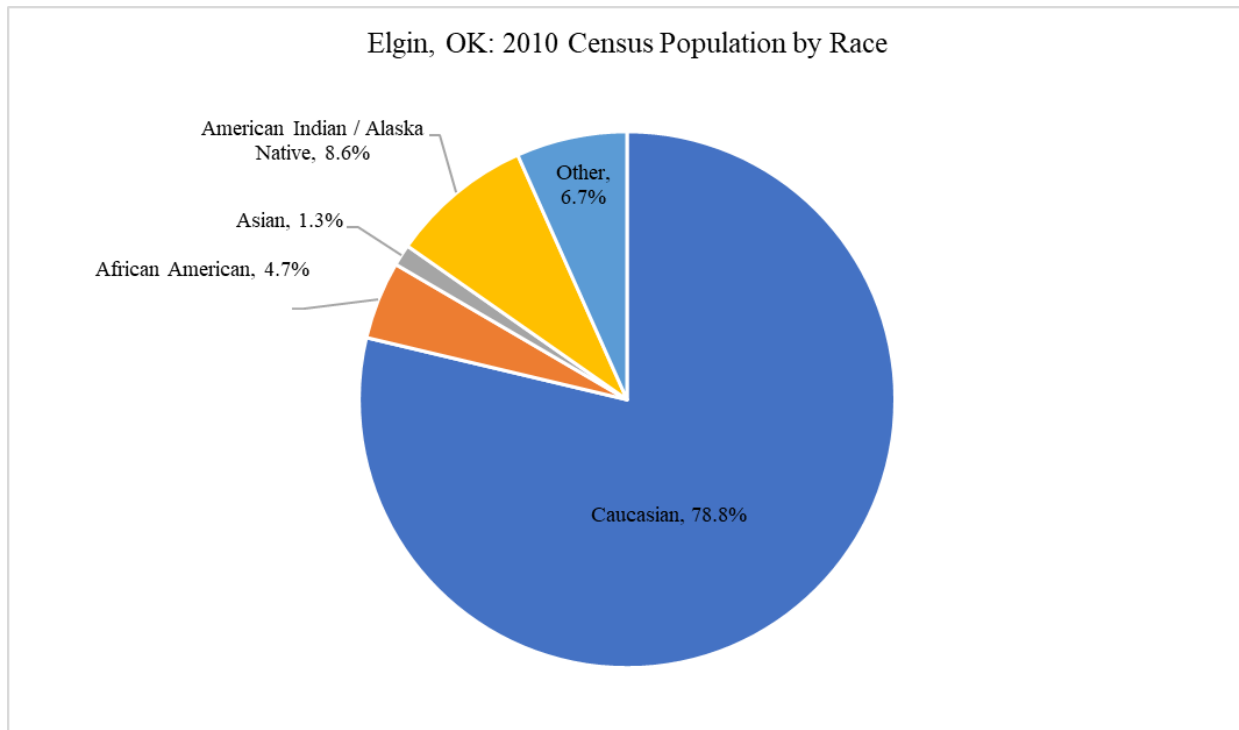
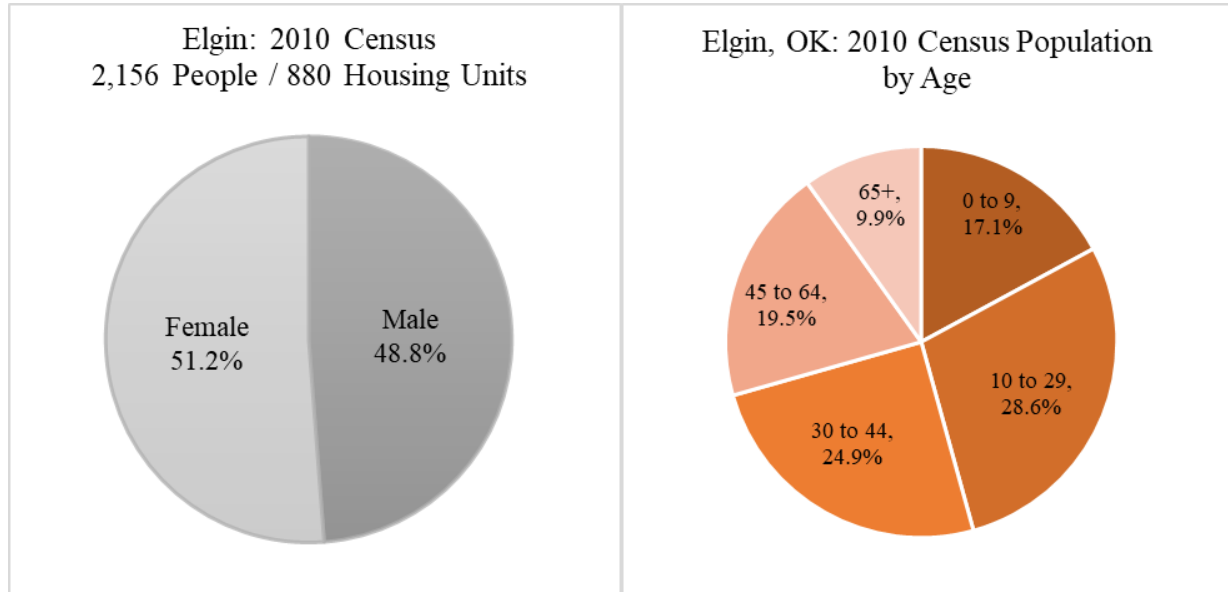
4.1.2 CACHE, OK

The city of Cache is located in Comanche County on the southern border of Fort Sill.



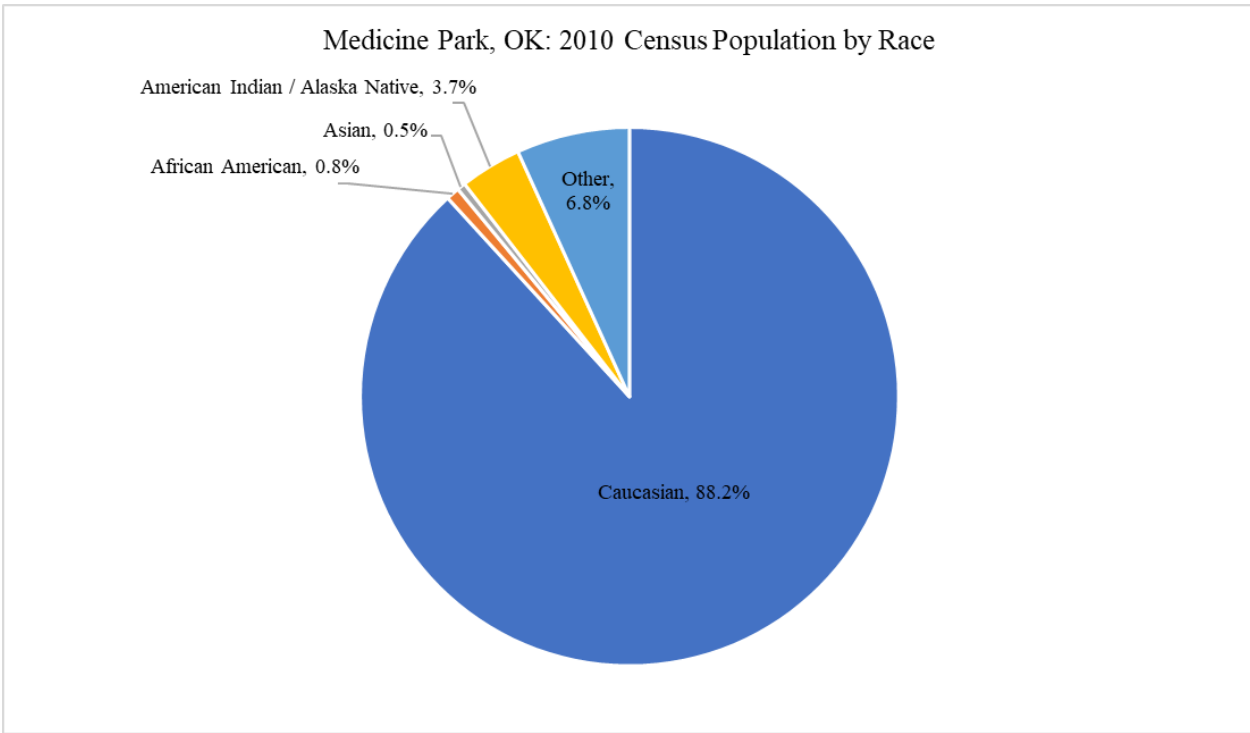
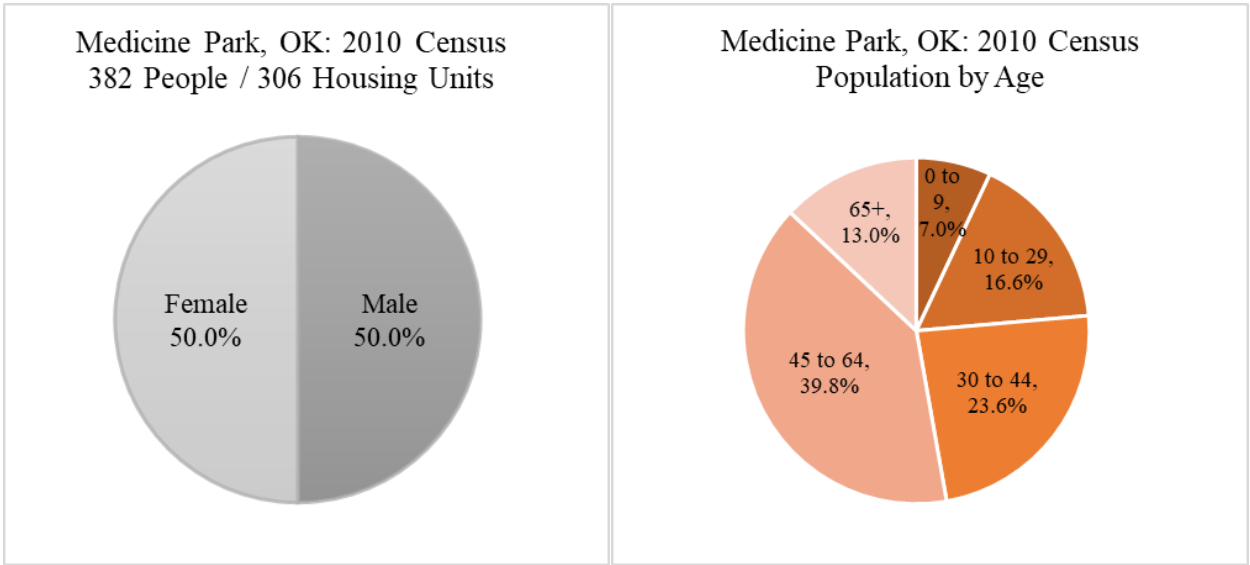
4.1.3 ELGIN, OK

Elgin is a city located in Comanche County to the southeast of Lake Ellsworth. Elgin is located northeast of Fort Sill.



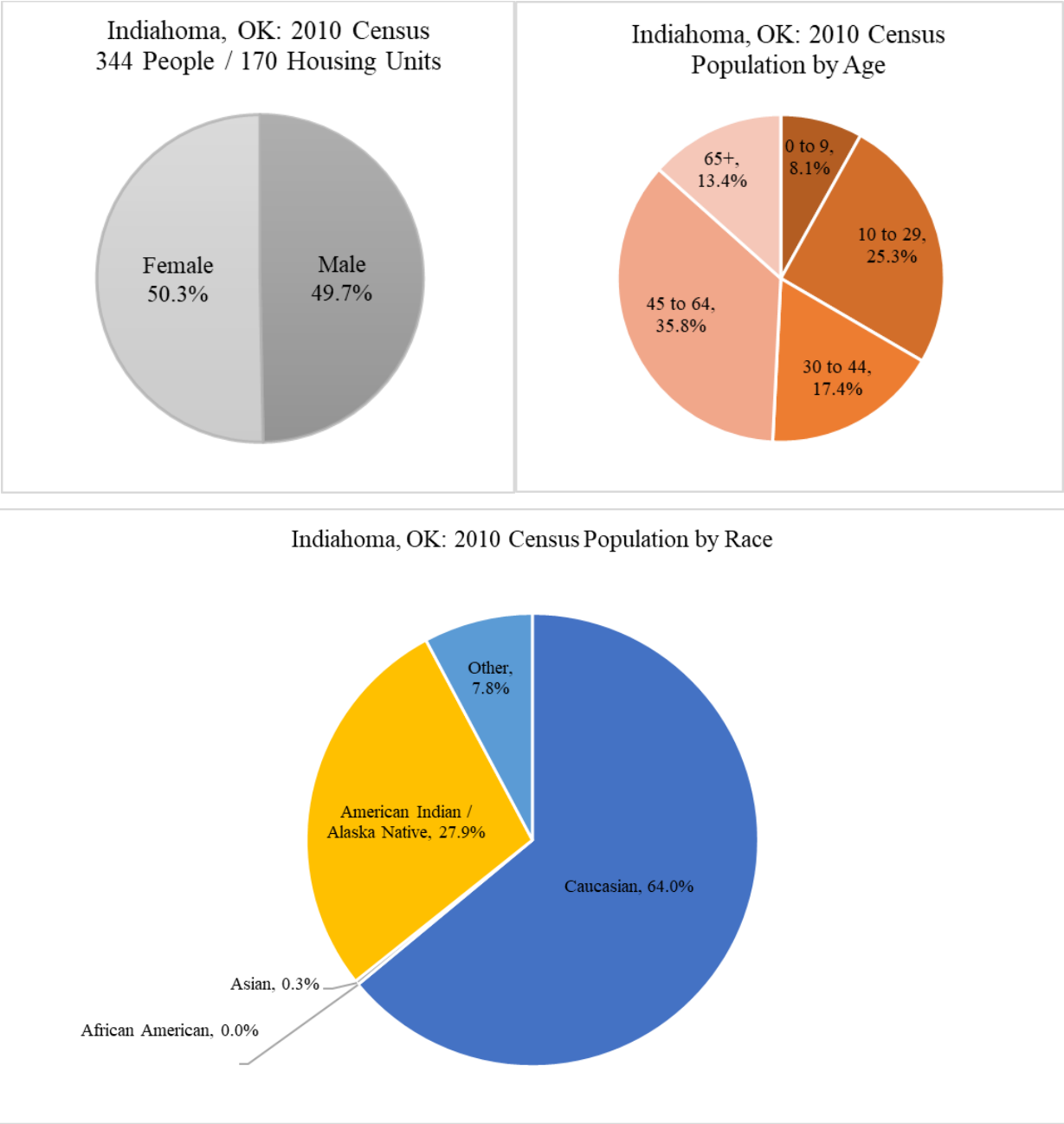
4.1.4 MEDICINE PARK, OK

Medicine Park is a town located directly south of Lake Lawtonka and is located on the northern border of Fort Sill.



4.1.5 INDIAHOMA, OK

The town of Indianhoma is located in Comanche County to the southwest of Fort Sill.



4.2 HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The Fort Sill Environmental Partnership Committee was formed in January 1994. This committee was co-chaired by the Fort Sill Commanding General and the Mayor of the City of Lawton, Oklahoma, and was comprised of public members from the City of Lawton and the eight-county region around Fort Sill. The committee was regularly updated on the status of the Fort Sill IRP until the committee was disbanded.

At present, a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) has not been established for environmental restoration activities at Fort Sill due to insufficient public interest. A RAB is a partnership between the surrounding community, the installation, the state, and the USEPA that provides a forum for discussions to increase community understanding and support for cleanup efforts. It helps with improving the soundness of government decisions and ensuring cleanups are responsive to community needs. As indicated in the Office of the Secretary of Defense Restoration Advisory Board Handbook (February 2007), “the Installation Commander will review community interest to establish a RAB at least every 24 months.” Community interest was most recently solicited in August 2019.

A Community Relations Plan was prepared for Fort Sill in November 2015. The 2015 Community Relations Plan found that no community concerns had been expressed regarding the DERP sites, their operation or administration. The Plan stated that Fort Sill would continue forward as has been done in the past to maintain relationships with state regulators (ODEQ) and the public.

The installation has also participated in additional public involvement activities, such as public comment periods, mailing lists, and maintenance of an Information Repository and Administrative Record. These activities are discussed in Section 5.0.

Fort Sill maintains a public website available at:
<https://sill-www.army.mil/USAG/dpw/Environmental.html>¹

Fort Sill maintains a public Facebook page, available at:
<https://www.facebook.com/officialftsill/>

Fort Sill maintains a public Twitter page, available at:
<https://twitter.com/OfficialFtSill>

Fort Sill maintains a public Instagram page, available at:
<https://www.instagram.com/officialftsill/>

Fort Sill maintains a public YouTube page, available at:
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_OSnq98hRZjH0FbFZJ9MUA

¹ The Fort Sill environmental website is currently undergoing routine maintenance.

4.3 COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

This section describes the methodology that Fort Sill used to collect community input during the CIP process. This section also summarizes the communication preferences and concerns of the interviewees.

4.3.1 INTERVIEW PARTICIPANTS

To prepare this CIP, the Army periodically conducted community interviews with people who work and/or live in the communities near Fort Sill. Interviewees included general community members and residents who live in close proximity to the Installation, local government workers, local business owners, retirees, and business persons. Interviews were conducted telephonically.

4.3.2 ISSUE IDENTIFICATION APPROACH AND FINDINGS

The primary purpose of collecting input from the community is to identify issues and concerns so that the Army can address them via community involvement efforts. To obtain this information, a total of 25 people from the surrounding communities were surveyed and interviewed regarding the issues and concerns associated with the Installation's cleanup progress. The comments and insights from members of the community provided information to help design the Fort Sill community involvement program. These findings are representative only of the individuals who participated in the community interviews and should not be construed as directly representative of the larger population. The interview questions and responses are provided in **Table 3** and are further discussed in sections 4.4 and 4.5.

Table 2 Community Interview Responses

Question	Response
1) How long have you lived in the Lawton Fort Sill community?	Less than 5 years = 5 5 to 10 years = 3 10 to 20 years = 5 20+ years = 12

Question	Response
2) What is your occupation?	<p>Answers included the following professions:</p> <p>Retail Employee, Restaurant Owner, Liaison at Airport, Art Gallery Staff, City Manager, Hotel Worker, President of Civic Organization, Church Secretary, Insurance Agent, Retail Store Manager, Realty Manager, Newspaper Publisher, Fireman, Bookkeeper, Auto Sales Representative, Civic Organization Volunteer, Hotel Front Desk Agent, Secretary at State Agency, Property Manager, Store Owner, Retired Air Force, Apartment Manager, Director of State Planning Organization, Public Relations for Retail Store, Museum Administrative Assistant.</p>
3) How would you characterize the relationship between Lawton Fort Sill and the surrounding communities?	<p>Positive = 19 Not sure = 5 No Opinion = 1</p>
<p>4) a) What do you know about the Army's cleanup and environmental restoration activities at Fort Sill?</p> <p>b) Are you interested in learning more about them?</p>	<p>a) A little = 7 Nothing = 18</p> <p>b) Yes = 11 No = 14</p>

Question	Response
<p>5)) How would you prefer to receive information regarding the cleanup and environmental restoration activities at Fort Sill?</p> <p>b) What is the best way to distribute this information to the community?</p>	<p>a) Social Media = 14 (Facebook = 8) Internet Search = 7 Email = 7 Newspaper = 5 Mail/Fliers = 3 TV = 3 Family Members = 1 Contacts at Fort Sill = 1 All Resources = 1</p> <p>b) Social Media = 22 (Facebook = 10) Newspaper = 10 TV = 8 Mail = 5 Press Releases = 2 Fort Sill Website = 2 Not sure = 2 Notices Sent through City Hall = 1 Comanche Nation Newsletter = 1 Fliers = 1 Fort Sill Publications = 1 Email Blasts = 1</p> <p>(Note: Some interviewees indicated multiple answers for 5a and 5b)</p>
<p>6) a) If you had questions about the Army's cleanup and environmental restoration activities, do you know who/where to go for assistance?</p> <p>b) What channels/venues do you prefer to use when you have questions/concerns?</p>	<p>a) Yes = 12 No = 13</p> <p>b) Phone = 15 Email = 11 Website = 5 In-Person = 3 Internet Search = 2 Declined to Answer = 1</p> <p>(Note: Some interviewees indicated multiple answers for 6b)</p>
<p>7) Are you aware Fort Sill has a public Information Repository containing documents pertaining to the investigation and restoration efforts at the post?</p>	<p>Yes = 3 No = 22</p>

Question	Response
<p>8) Some installation restoration programs that have sufficient interest in the cleanup and environmental restoration activities from the surrounding communities have a formal Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) that serves as a forum for two-way communication between the installation, the community and other stakeholders, such as the state and local Tribes, regarding the investigation and restoration. Is this something that interests you?</p>	<p>a) Yes = 9 No = 13 Maybe = 3</p>
<p>9) Do you have any suggestions for how the Army could more effectively communicate regarding its cleanup and environmental restoration activities in Comanche County?</p>	<p>Social Media = 10 Newspaper = 9 TV = 8 Mail/Fliers = 5 No Suggestion = 5 Fort Sill Website = 4 Radio = 2 Emails = 1 Stream Online Meetings = 1 Outreach Events on installation = 1 Fort Sill Newspaper = 1</p> <p>(Note: Some interviewees indicated multiple answers)</p>

Question	Response
10) Who is the community do you trust most to provide information about the restoration activities at Fort Sill?	<p>Fort Sill = 8 Not Sure = 7 Chamber of Commerce = 3 Local Mayor = 3 Employees at Fort Sill = 2 Local Media = 2 Regulatory Agency = 2 Family at Fort Sill = 1 Local Government = 1 Fort Sill Tribune Newspaper = 1 No one = 1 Declined to Answer = 1</p> <p>(Note: Some interviewees indicated multiple answers)</p>
11) Do you trust the Army's handling of the Fort Sill restoration?	<p>Yes = 22 Not Sure = 3</p>
12) Are you familiar with your neighbor's/other community members' throughs regarding the restoration?	<p>No = 25</p>
13) What is the best location for Fort Sill to hold any public meetings related to environmental restoration?	<p>Local City/Town Halls = 10 Great Plains Coliseum = 7 Hilton-Garden Inn Lawton Fort Sill = 3 Cameron University Auditorium = 3 Local Chamber of Commerce = 2 On the installation = 2 Great Plains Technology Center = 1 Anywhere in Lawton = 1 On TV Stations in Lawton = 1 Local Parks = 1 Apache Hotel in Lawton = 1 Sheridan Movie Theater = 1 Warrior Café in Indianahoma = 1 Local Public Libraries = 1 Local Convention Centers = 1 Local Schools = 1 Fort Sill Conference Center = 1 Fort Sill Town Hall = 1</p> <p>(Note: Some interviewees indicated multiple answers)</p>

4.4 RESPONSES TO CONCERNS

Based on the results of the interview process, the surrounding community is generally unaware of the restoration program's process. The seven respondents who indicated that they knew a little about the cleanup and restoration activities, either used to work on the installation or had a friend or family member that worked there. Those respondents made the following comments: Fort Sill has been doing a decent job; previously worked around the historic buildings; just had a meeting with one of the Fort Sill environmental representatives; and from his work experience he knows Fort Sill has strict cleaning rules for cleaning oil spills on the roads. Some of those who were unaware of the environmental restoration made the following comments: I don't keep up with the news; wasn't aware of anything; knows nothing about it at all; and their family goes on the installation to use the recycling center but they weren't aware of a restoration program.

The majority of interviewees believe that there is a positive working relationship between the installation and the surrounding communities; many categorized the relationship as very good, strong, symbiotic, and satisfactory. One individual felt that the local communities wouldn't be there without the installation. Several respondents referenced the City of Lawton and Fort Sill sharing community events and being great neighbors. Another individual felt that Fort Sill is its own community but has a great relationship with the City of Lawton. One individual believed the relationship used to be good until the General arrived, making the Installation more strict and harder to get on for recreational purposes. Five of the interviewees didn't know how to characterize the relationship between Fort Sill and the surrounding communities, with one stating they didn't know enough about Fort Sill and the area. One respondent had no opinion on the question. Other interviewees stated the following: family served in the Army and the relationship between Fort Sill and Lawton is very good; there is a strong relationship and the fire department has a mutual aid agreement; Fort Sill has a very good rapport; they don't see much interaction between Fort Sill and surrounding communities. One interviewee said, "Fort Sill invited businesses and retail to their area to share the wealth," and thought the relationship was immensely positive.

While the consensus regarding the Installation/community relationship was primarily positive, most interviewees were unaware of the information available to them. Several were thankful to be made aware of the Information Repository. Three individuals knew there was a repository. One of those three individuals knew of the repository due to their spouse having used the repository in the past as part of a local tribe. Another individual knew it was protocol for installations to have repositories. When interviewees were asked if they were interested in learning more about environmental restoration activities at Fort Sill, a slight majority of respondents indicated they were not interested in learning more. One respondent expressed that "if it's about something major like drinking water that could affect me, then yes I would like to know."

Approximately half of respondents did not know who to contact if they had questions about the Army's cleanup and restoration activities at Fort Sill. One respondent said they would reach out directly to the Fort Sill Public Affairs Office. Three respondents said they would contact their local Chamber of Commerce for assistance. Four interviewees had friends

or family at Fort Sill they felt could answer their questions. Additional responses included: going to the visitor center on Fort Sill; looking for information on Fort Sill's website, Google search; and contacts at monthly town hall meetings. The majority of respondents gave multiple preferred methods to express questions or concerns; direct phone call followed by email were the top two methods. Five respondents indicated they preferred a website for their inquiries. Three interviewees said they preferred to speak with someone in person, and one individual declined to answer the question.

The interviewees' interest in RAB participation was mixed. Thirteen individuals were not interested in participating; some of these individuals expressed a lack of time for such a commitment but felt others would be interested. Nine individuals were interested in participating in the RAB; one individual expressed an interest in more information and stated they would pass the information along to others. Those that answered 'maybe' to participating wanted more details.

All persons interviewed said they were unaware of their neighbor's or community members' concerns regarding Fort Sill's environmental cleanup and restoration. Two interviewees said no one ever talks about it. One individual felt that there aren't many people that care about the environment in the area and stated that there are not many "tree huggers," and no one cares unless their water supply is affected or something similar.

Interviewees indicated that they would specifically trust Fort Sill and in broader terms, the Army, the most to provide information about restoration activities. This was followed by the interviewees who were not sure who they trusted to provide information. The remaining responses included local Chambers of Commerce; local mayors; family at Fort Sill; Fort Sill Tribune newspaper; any regulatory agency; and local media. One interviewee said they didn't trust anyone; "there are so many lies in the government." The majority of interviewees expressed trust in the Army's handling of Fort Sill's restoration efforts. Three respondents were not sure if they trusted the Army's handling of Fort Sill's environmental cleanup. One respondent didn't feel strongly one way or the other about the subject; two respondents felt they didn't have enough information to be able to trust the Army.

When asked about potential locations to hold public meetings, many interviewees suggested either any local Town Hall/City Hall or the Great Plains Coliseum in Lawton. The remaining top responses included the Hilton-Garden Inn in Lawton, the Cameron University Auditorium, and any respective Chamber of Commerce.

4.5 SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION NEEDS

Facebook was favored slightly more than internet searches and email as the preferred way for respondents to receive updates on cleanup and restoration activities, followed by other social media (Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube), newspapers, fliers/mail, and TV. Social media was the top suggested method for Fort Sill to distribute information out to the surrounding communities. The 6:00 pm and 10:00 pm segments for TV news were suggested; specifically, KSWO Channel 7 news. It was recommended by respondents to

use newspapers as a way of getting information about Fort Sill out to the older citizens or to those people who might not use a computer. Another interviewee mentioned using the Comanche Nation newsletter and/or distributing that among local businesses. One suggested having in-person events at local businesses or on the Installation. Another interviewee suggested Fort Sill post information on Town Hall/City Hall Facebook pages. One individual said, “paper is very important,” referring to printed and distributed information.

When asked for suggestions regarding how the Army could more effectively communicate regarding its cleanup and environmental restoration activities in Comanche County, some individuals suggested using a range of outreach methods. The most popular suggestions were social media (specifically Facebook), local newspapers, local TV channels, mail/fliers, and the Fort Sill website. Five interviewees had no suggestions. One individual recommended the Army use the Lawton Constitution newspaper to better reach the older citizens in the community. The KSWO Channel 7 news and KCCU radio station were popular news outlets suggested by the interviewees.

5.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

The community involvement activities presented in this section are based on regulatory guidance outlined in the USEPA's Superfund Community Involvement Handbook (USEPA, 2016) and the RCRA Public Participation Manual (USEPA, 2017). The activities are presented below in the order of those required to occur at particular milestones throughout the program followed by those that are appropriate for the program based on community interest or project circumstances.

5.1 POINT OF CONTACT (POC)

For questions related to the environmental cleanup actions at Fort Sill, community members should contact:

Darrell Ames
Public Affairs Office
455 McNair Hall Road Suite 101
Fort Sill, Oklahoma 73503
Office: 580-422-4677
darrell.d.ames.civ@mil

Additional contact information including media, citizens groups, and regulatory and federal, state and local elected officials are provided in **Appendix C**.

5.2 INFORMATION REPOSITORY/ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

An Information Repository is established at the Lawton Public Library in Lawton, Oklahoma. A public Information Repository provides interested parties with background and technical information about the environmental cleanup program at Fort Sill. The Information Repository includes work plans, technical reports, summary documents, and

other information of public interest (e.g., fact sheets and news releases). Examples of items currently contained in the Information Repository include:

- The Installation Action Plan;
- Facility Assessments;
- Facility Investigation Reports;
- Cleanup Work Plans and Reports;
- Site Closure Documentation;
- Correspondence with the regulatory community; and
- Collections of press releases, community notices, public meeting minutes, and fact sheets.

The Administrative Record for Fort Sill is located and maintained at the Fort Sill Environmental Quality Division Data Library. The Administrative Record includes information that may form the basis for selecting a response or remedial action. It includes all documents leading to the selection of any response action at the installation; those documents are duplicated in the Information Repository.

The addresses for the locations of the Information Repository and Administrative Record are presented in **Appendix B**.

5.3 FACT SHEETS/ STATEMENT OF BASIS

Fact sheets can be prepared, as appropriate, to support Fort Sill's community outreach program. Fact sheets are designed to provide information about site history, planned technical activities, schedule updates, and special-interest items.

5.4 PUBLIC NOTICES, MEETINGS, AND COMMENT PERIODS

The installation will comply with the requirements for public notification, the review of SBs and public comment periods. Public notices will be placed in local newspapers to serve as official notification to the local community of plans for environmental activities, upcoming public involvement opportunities, public comment periods, and the availability of documents at the Information Repository.

Public meetings, both informal and formal, are intended to inform the community about ongoing site activities and to discuss and receive feedback from the public on proposed courses of action. All meetings will be announced through public notices, news releases, direct mailings, or a combination of the three. Meetings will be held at a location that is easily accessible to the general public. Fact sheets, including contact information for additional information, can be prepared to support all SBs and, as necessary, to support other meetings and presentations. Suggested meeting locations are provided in **Appendix D**.

Public comment periods will be held at specific phases or milestones in the cleanup process depending on the regulation that is guiding the cleanup at a particular site. A public comment period lasts for at least 30 calendar days under CERCLA guidance and 45 calendar days under RCRA guidance, allowing time for public review and comment on the proposed action. A public meeting may be held during the public comment period; comments made at public meetings and during the public comment periods will be responded to through a responsiveness summary.

5.5 RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARIES

At the conclusion of public comment periods, the Army will prepare, or support the state regulator in preparing, a responsiveness summary or minutes that summarize and respond to the comments received during the public comment period, including those comments given at the public meeting. The responsiveness summary is issued as part of the document under comment and made available in the Information Repository listed in **Appendix B**.

5.6 MAILING LIST UPDATE

Mailing lists are an important component of effective community outreach which ensure that interested community members, as well as other stakeholders and communities impacted by or interested in response activities, are kept informed of activities and opportunities for community involvement. A mailing list can be used to distribute news releases, fact sheets, and other types of pertinent information for project activities.

The installation may add individuals to an email mailing list upon request and will update the list as necessary and appropriate. The installation will provide information during all community participation activities as to how individuals and groups can be added to the mailing list. Additionally, a physical mailing list can be maintained for those community members and stakeholders who prefer to receive project information via the U.S. Postal service.

5.7 SPEAKER BUREAUS/OPEN HOUSE

As program milestones are achieved, project representatives notify and meet with stakeholders (including regulatory agency representatives and the public, as needed) to discuss project status and field questions about proposed restoration actions.

5.8 CIP UPDATES

The CIP will be updated at least every five years or earlier if there are significant program changes. This CIP is a working document to guide the project staff. All or part of this plan may require revision due to new information or changes in community concerns and needs. The plan will be re-evaluated at these times to ensure that the method and schedule of community participation activities is appropriate.

5.9 ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

The public will be notified of any SBs, public meetings and comment periods. Exact dates of the cleanup activities are not provided for two reasons. First, the exact date that each phase in the Army cleanup process will be completed is not known. Second, different sites can be in different phases in the process depending on when each site was discovered, the relative risk or cleanup priority of the site, and funding available for cleanup.

5.10 COMMUNITY GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

The Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) is funding available to community members of an established RAB who need technical assistance in interpreting scientific or engineering issues connected with proposed cleanup activities. If an Army installation does not have an established RAB, community members are not eligible for TAPP. Community members of an established RAB who are interested in applying for TAPP must contact their applicable POC to confirm eligibility and request Army funding.

The Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program, which is partially funded by grants from the USEPA, helps communities understand the environmental cleanup and site reuse process. This program provides communities with independent educational and technical information needed to actively participate in solving environmental problems. While TASC primarily supports the Superfund program, support may also be provided to communities impacted by the RCRA or federal facilities or dealing with air or water environmental problems. Specific information regarding the TASC program is available at: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-services-communities-tasc-program>.

6.0 REFERENCES

AECOM, *Final Community Relations Plan Army Defense Environment Restoration Program Fort Sill*, Oklahoma, November 2015.

DoD Manual 4715.20, Defense Environmental Restoration Program Management, March 2012.

DoD Relative Risk Site Evaluation Primer, 1996.

Office of the Secretary of Defense, *Restoration Advisory Board Handbook*, February 2007.

U.S. Army, Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*, 2007.

U.S. Army, Army Regulation (AR) 360–1, *The Army Public Affairs Program*, May 25, 2011.

USAEC, *For Sill Army Cleanup Program, Installation Action Plan*, February 26, 2019.

USAEC, *Restoration Advisory Board and Technical Assistance for Public Participation Guidance*, 2005.

USEPA, A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents, July 1999.

USEPA, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (The NCP), January 1992.

USEPA, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Public Participation Manual, 2017.

USEPA, Superfund Community Involvement Handbook, January 2016.

U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder at <http://factfinder.census.gov>

USEPA, Official Website Home Page at <http://www.epa.gov>

FIGURE

APPENDIX A

CERCLA/RCRA Equivalents

CERCLA	RCRA
Preliminary Assessment (PA)	RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)
Site Inspection (SI)	Confirmation Sampling (CS)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)	RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study (RFI/CMS)
Proposed Plan (PP)/Record of Decision (ROD)	Statement of Basis
Remedial Design (RD)	Design (DES)
Remedial Action (Construction) (RA-C)	Corrective Measures Implementation (Construction) (CMI-C)
Remedial Action (Operation) (RA-O)	Corrective Measures Implementation (Operation) (CMI-O)
Long-term Management (LTM)	Long-term Management (LTM)
Interim Remedial Action (IRA)	Interim Measure (IM)

CERCLA	RCRA UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST) TERMS
Preliminary Assessment (PA)	Initial Site Characterization (ISC)
Remedial Investigation (RI)	Investigation (INV)
Feasibility Study (FS)	Corrective Action Plan (CAP)
Remedial Design (RD)	Design (DES)
Remedial Action (Construction) (RA-C)	Implementation (Construction) (IMP-C)
Remedial Action (Operation) (RA-O)	Implementation (Operations) (IMP-O)
Long-term Management (LTM)	Long-term Management (LTM)
Interim Remedial Action (IRA)	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

APPENDIX B

Information Repository and Administrative Record Locations

Information Repository:

Lawton Main Library
(Government Documents Section)
110 SW 4th Street
Lawton, OK 73501
580-581-3450

Administrative Record:

Fort Sill Environmental Quality Division Data Library
2515 Ringgold Road
Fort Sill, OK 73503-9051
580-442-3266

APPENDIX C

Additional Contact Information

Media Contacts:

Newspapers

- The Lawton Constitution
102 SW 3rd Street Lawton, OK 73501
580-353-0620
support@swoknews.com
<https://www.swoknews.com/>
- The Comanche Nation News
Jolene Schonchin, Editor, Reporter, Photographer
584 NW Bingo Rd
Lawton, OK 73507 (Physical)
PO Box 908 Lawton, OK 73502 (Mailing)
580-492-3386
jolenes@comanchenation.com
<https://comanchenation.com/tcnn>
- Fort Sill Tribune
580-442-5150
<https://www.facebook.com/FortSillTribune/>

Television

- KSWO- Channel 7 (ABC)
580-355-7000
<https://www.kswo.com/>
- KFDX – Channel 3 (NBC)
940-691-0003
<https://www.texomashomepage.com/>
- KAUZ- Channel 6 (CBS)
940-322-6957
<https://www.newschannel6now.com/>
- OETA- Channel 36 (PBS)
405-848-8501
<http://www.oeta.tv/home/>
- KJTL-Channel 18 (FOX)
<https://www.texomashomepage.com/>

Radio

- KCCU FM 89.3 (NPR)
888-454-7800
<https://www.kccu.org/>
- KJMZ 97.9
580-355-1050
<https://kjmz.com/>
- KMGZ 95.3
580-536-9530
<http://www.magic953.com/>
- KZCD 94.1
580-581-3600
<https://z94.com/>

Fort Sill Website/Social Media

- Fort Sill Website
<https://sill-www.army.mil/>
- Fort Sill Environmental Website
<https://sill-www.army.mil/USAG/dpw/Environmental.html>
- Facebook
<https://www.facebook.com/officialftsill/>
- Twitter
<https://twitter.com/OfficialFtSill>
- Instagram
<https://www.instagram.com/officialftsill/>
- YouTube
@officialftsill
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_OSnq98hRZjH0FbFZJ9MUA

Environmental and Active Citizens Groups:

- Oklahoma Sierra Club
600 NW 23rd Street, Suite 204 Oklahoma City, OK 73103
405-605-7767
<https://www.sierraclub.org/oklahoma>
- Lawton Fort Sill Chamber of Commerce 302 W Gore Blvd.
Lawton, OK 73501
580-355-3541
<https://lawtonfortsillchamber.com/>
- Elgin Chamber of Commerce
209 US- Hwy 277 Suite 7 Elgin, OK 73538
580-678-7886
<https://www.elginchamber.net/secretary@elginchamber.net>

Regulatory Contacts:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VI
1201 Elm Street, Suite 500
Dallas, TX 75270
800-887-6063
1201 Elm Street, Suite 500
Dallas, TX 75270
800-887-6063
<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-6-south-central>
- Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
707 N Robinson
Oklahoma City, OK, 73102
405-702-0100
<https://www.deq.ok.gov/>

Federal Elected Officials:

- Senator James Lankford (R-OK)
 - Washington DC Office
316 Hart Senate office Building
Washing, DC 20510
202-224-5754

- Oklahoma City Office
1015 North Broadway Avenue Suite 310
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
405-231-4741
- Senator Jim Inhofe (R-OK)
 - Washington, DC Office
205 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-224-4721
 - Oklahoma City Office
3817 NW Expressway #780
Oklahoma City, OK 73112
405-208-8841
- Representative Tom Cole (R-OK, District 4)
 - Washington, DC office
2207 Rayburn HOB
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-6165
 - Lawton Office
711 SW D Ave., Suite 201
Lawton, OK 73501
580-357-2131

State Elected Officials:

- Governor Kevin Stitt
Oklahoma State Capitol
2300 N Lincoln Blvd. Oklahoma City, OK 73105
405-521-2342
- Senator Chris Kidd (District 31)
2300 N Lincoln Blvd., Room 427
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
405-521-5563
- Senator John Michael Montgomery (District 32)
2300 N Lincoln Blvd., Room 529.1
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
405-521-5567

- Representative Daniel Pae (District 62)
2300 N Lincoln Blvd., Room 260.1
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
405-557-7374
- Representative Trey Caldwell (District 63)
2300 N Lincoln Blvd., Room 304.2
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
405-557-7307
- Representative Rande Worthen (District 64)
2300 N Lincoln Blvd., Room 302.1
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
405-557-7398
- Representative Toni Hasenbeck (District 65)
2300 N Lincoln Blvd., Room 452.2
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
405-557-7305

Local Elected Officials

- Comanche County
 - Comanche County Board of Commissioners
315 SW 5th Street, Suite 303
Lawton, OK 73501
580-353-3717
<http://www.comanchecounty.us/index.php/government/board-of-commissioners>
 - Gail Turner (District 1) – County Commissioner
gail.turner@comanchecounty.us
 - Johnny Owens (District 2) – County Commissioner
jonny.owens@comanchecounty.us
 - Alvin Cargill (District 3) – County Commissioner
alvin@cargill@comachecounty.us
- Cache, OK
 - Mayor Shawn Komahcheet
Cache City Hall
404 W "C" Ave
Cache, OK 73527
580-429-3354
mayor@cachegov.com

- Cache City Council
 - Flint Runyan – Ward 1
flintrunyan75@gmail.com
 - Ken Lyon – Ward 2
lyon316@gmail.com
 - Steve Red Elk – Ward 3
sredelk@cachegov.com
 - Scott Brown – Ward 4
bsbrown1034@gmail.com
- Lawton, OK
 - Mayor Stan Booker
Mayor's Office, City Hall
212 SW 9th St
Lawton, OK 73501
580-581-3301
<https://www.lawtonok.gov/departments/mayors-office>
 - Col. Don King – Fort Sill Liaison
Taylor Hall Room 120
Fort Sill, OK 73503
580-442-3106
 - Lawton, OK Council Members
<https://www.lawtonok.gov/departments/city-council>
 - Mary Ann Hankins – Ward 1
580-581-0161
 - Keith Jackson – Ward 2
580-357-8386
 - Linda Chapman – Ward 3
580-704-6376
 - Jay Burk – Ward 4
580-591-2234
 - Allan Hampton – Ward 5
580-704-6297
 - Sean Fortenbaugh – Ward 6
580-678-2837
 - Onkreka Johnson – Ward 7
580-585-0806
 - Randy Warren – Ward 8
580-678-4200

- Elgin, OK
 - Mayor Larry Thoma
Elgin City Hall
8183 State Hwy 17
Elgin, OK 73538
treasurer@cityofelginok.com
 - Elgin, OK City Council
 - Scott Richards – Ward 1
 - Jana Barker – Ward 2
 - Jeff Snow – Ward 3
 - Sean Bateman – Ward 4
- Medicine Park, OK
 - Mayor Jennifer Krebs-Ellis
jennifer.ellis@medicinepark.com
154 East Lake Drive
Medicine Park, OK 73557
580-529-2825
mptownhall@medicinepark.com
 - Medicine Park Board of Trustees
 - John Branch – Trustee
john.branch@medicinepark.com
 - Dale Nomura – Trustee
dale.nomura@medicinepark.com
 - David Schucker – Trustee
david.schucker@medicinepark.com
 - Larry Cofer – Trustee
larry.cofer@medicinepark.com
- Indianahoma, OK
 - Indianahoma Town Hall
900 SW Indianahoma Road
Indianahoma, OK 73552
580-246-3572

APPENDIX D

Meeting Locations

Meeting Locations:

Note: Locations were recommended by three or more interviewees. Many interviewees did not specify exact locations; however, examples are provided below.

- Respective City/Town Halls
 - Lawton City Hall
212 9th Street
Lawton, OK 73501
580-581-3500
 - Medicine Park Town hall
154 E Lake Drive
Medicine Park, OK 73557
580-529-2825
 - Cache City Hall
404 W “C” Ave
Cache, OK 73527
580-429-3354
 - Indianahoma City Hall
900 SW Indianahoma Road
Indianahoma, OK
580-246-3572
 - Elgin City Hall
8183 State Hwy 17
Elgin, OK 73538
580-492-5777
- Great Plains Coliseum
920 SW Sheridan Road
Lawton, OK 73505
580-357-1438
- Hilton-Garden Inn Lawton-Fort Sill
135 NW 2nd Street
Lawton, OK 73501
580-280-2100
- Cameron University CETES Conference Center
2800 W Gore Boulevard
Lawton, OK 73505
580-581-2346