

Final

Former Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant

Community Involvement Plan

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEDB-CC	Army Environmental Database – Compliance Related Cleanup
AEDB-R	Army Environmental Database – Restoration
AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foam
AOPI	Area of Potential Interest
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
BD/DR	Building Demolition/Debris Removal
Bldg.	Building
CC	Compliance Related Cleanup
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFS	Conti Federal Services, LLC
CIP	Community Involvement Plans
CNES	Cherokee Nation Environmental Solutions, LLC
COC	Contaminant of Concern
CRL	Cleanup, Restoration, and Liabilities
CRP	Compliance Restoration Program
DD	Decision Document
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DMM	Discarded Military Munitions
DoD	Department of Defense
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
FS	Feasibility Study
ID	Identification
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
LTM	Long-Term Management
LUC	Land Use Controls
MC	Munition Constituents

MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MNA	Monitored Natural Attenuation
MPCA	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
MR	Munitions Response
NFA	No Further Action
NPL	National Priorities List
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OU	Operable Unit
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PFBS	perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
PFHxS	perfluorohexane sulfonate
PFNA	perfluorononanoic acid
PFOA	perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS	perfluorooctane sulfonate
PGRS	Plume Groundwater Recovery System
POC	Point of Contact
POL	Petroleum, Oil, Lubricant
PP	Proposed Plan
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RA-C	Remedial Action - Construction
RAO	Remedial Action Objectives
RA-O	Remedial Action - Operation
RC	Response Complete
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy-In-Place

ROD	Record of Decision
SI	Site Inspection
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TASC	Technical Assistance Services for Communities
TCAAP	Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
TCE	trichloroethene
TGRS	TCAAP Groundwater Recovery System
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons
USC	United States Code
USAEC	U. S. Army Environmental Command
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UU/UE	Unlimited Use/Unrestricted Exposure
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

1.0 Introduction

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for Former Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant (TCAAP) has been prepared by Cherokee Nation Environmental Solutions, LLC (CNES) and teaming partner, Conti Federal Services, LLC (CFS), collectively known as the Project Team (Team). This document was produced through Contract #W9124J-23-C-0018 issued from the United States Army Environmental Command (USAEC) through the Mission and Installation Contracting Command at Fort Sam Houston on June 7, 2023.

1.1 Overview of the Community Involvement Plan

In accordance with the Department of Defense (DoD) Manual 4715.20 and the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), installations conducting environmental restoration in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) are required to establish a formal community involvement program and documented CIP.

This CIP for TCAAP has been prepared in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidance and addresses site-specific emerging contaminant challenges per DoD policy. This CIP will address conducting outreach about cleanup activities and how the public can participate in decision-making throughout the environmental cleanup process. Installations use their CIP to ensure the community is informed about and involved in the cleanup process. This CIP provides guidance for public involvement associated with the Installation Restoration Program (IRP), Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP), Building Demolition/Debris Removal (BD/DR), Compliance Restoration Program (CRP), and formerly compliance-related cleanup (CC) at TCAAP.

1.2 Purpose

Effective communication and the timely exchange of information are essential for maintaining community understanding and support for installation 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.
- Maintain a strategy that supports proactive, two-way communication between the Army and the local community.

Guidance regarding two-way communication and public involvement activities between the Army installation and the local community will be established. The Team will achieve these communication and public involvement goals through various means, including published documents, community interviews, and public meetings, if necessary. The community involvement process also identifies the target stakeholders including local

community members and neighbors; installation residents and tenants; federal, state, and local officials and agencies; local businesses and civic interest groups, and the media with which to engage.

2.0 Installation and Cleanup Background

2.1 Installation Location and Description

TCAAP, also known as the former New Brighton/Arden Hills Superfund Site, is located within the northern portion of the Minneapolis – St. Paul metropolitan area in Ramsey County, Minnesota and is surrounded by the cities of New Brighton, Arden Hills, Mounds View, and Shoreview. TCAAP no longer has a production mission.

Refer to **Figure 1** – Former TCAAP Installation Location.

2.2 History of the Installation Operations

The facility was constructed between August 1941 and January 1943 historically occupying a four-square mile area east of U.S. Interstate Highway 35W and north of Ramsey County Highway 96. However, since 1983, the size of the federal portion of TCAAP has decreased due to various property transfers.

2.3 Installation Environmental Program

The following section provides an overview of the Army Cleanup Program at TCAAP. The DERP was formally established by Congress in 1986 and provides for the cleanup of DoD sites under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. The key objective of the cleanup program is to reduce, or when possible, eliminate threats to human health and the environment that result from historical use or disposal practices. Each Army installation must implement a cleanup strategy that protects human health and the environment and reduces relative risk.

2.3.1 Installation Restoration Program

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. The DERP requires sites in an IRP to be prioritized for cleanup based primarily on relative risk by grouping sites or areas of concern by high, medium, and low priority categories. Relative risk is evaluated using three factors:

- Contaminant Hazard: Nature and extent of site contaminants.
- Mitigation Pathway: Rate and direction that contamination is moving.
- Receptor: Potential impacts population and ecosystem.

The IRP was initiated in 1978. TCAAP has 21 sites that fall within this category. Historically, primary contaminants of concern (COCs) at these sites include volatile organic compounds (VOCs), lead, metals, explosives, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and trichloroethene (TCE).

2.3.2 Military Munitions Response Program

The MMRP addresses non-operational range lands that are suspected or known to have unexploded ordnances (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), or munition constituents (MC) posing an explosive, human health, or environmental hazard that are incidental to an existing MMRP site. In the MMRP, relative cleanup priorities are assigned using the DoD Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol (32 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 179). Data is gathered during a comprehensive site evaluation to identify munitions contaminant types, sources, transport processes, receptors, and exposure pathways. The data is evaluated to determine if a munitions response (MR) area requires further investigation, and to assign a priority for subsequent action. TCAAP does not have any sites that fall within this category.

2.3.3 Building Demolition/Debris Removal Program

The BD/DR Program addresses 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. TCAAP does not have any sites that fall within this category.

2.3.4 Compliance Restoration Program

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 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) closure, and releases from RCRA underground storage tanks (USTs) in service prior to 1986. Like the IRP and MMRP, CRP follows CERCLA and RCRA guidelines for cleanup and closure. The CRP was initiated in 1996. TCAAP does not have any sites that fall within this category.

2.3.5 CERCLA Phases of Cleanup

CERCLA established the federal Superfund program in 1980 to sites where hazardous materials threatened the environment and/or public health and identified responsible parties to clean up those sites. The DERP was established in 1986 by congress to clean up DoD sites to reduce and/or eliminate threats to human health and the environment from historical use or disposal practices, managed under CERCLA.

CERCLA addresses two categories of response actions for cleaning up hazardous substances. Removal actions provide quick, short-term measures to stabilize or clean up contaminants or pollutants that pose an imminent threat to human health or the environment. Removal actions can be of three types- emergency, time-critical, and non-time critical. A remedial action (RA) provides long-term action that eliminates or reduces releases of contaminants or pollutants that pose a threat to human health or the environment and are completed if the removal action does not or cannot present a

complete solution. Remedial actions occur after the final environmental remedy has been identified in a Record of Decision (ROD) or Decision Document (DD).

CERCLA involves a series of steps that are required to be performed to ensure the cleanup process is concluded. CERCLA is responsible for actions taken at the installation to identify where hazards are present, assess the potential threat the hazard possesses, and take appropriate steps for cleanup. CERCLA also requires that the public be informed and involved in the decision-making process.

The CERCLA Remediation Process consists of the following:

- Preliminary Assessment (PA)/Site Inspection (SI)
- Remedial Investigation (RI)
- Feasibility Study (FS)/Proposed Plan (PP)
- ROD or DD
- Remedial Design (RD)
- Interim Remedial Action (IRA)
- Remedial Action- Construction (RA-C)
- Remedial Action- Operation (RA-O)
- Long-Term Management (LTM)
- Closeout and/or Five-Year Review

The **PA/SI** is the first step in the process and provides an initial review and analysis of historical records and review of activities at the site. The PA determines the location of hazardous waste disposal areas and determines relative cleanup priorities characterized by the presence or absence of contamination. The SI includes a physical inspection to verify information during the preliminary assessment and can include soil and water sampling. A determination to close out a site at the end of the PA/SI phase is determined if data supports that decision.

The **RI** identifies contaminants present and assesses the extent of contamination. An RI characterizes potential risk to public health and the environment. This step in the CERCLA process also determines where contaminants are located. Assessments for human health and or/ecological risk occur during this phase.

The **FS** is used to develop and analyze cleanup alternatives. An FS allows for the best requirements to mitigate threats to human health and the environment. This step includes the **PP**, which is a summary of the **RI/FS** that explains to the public what remedial alternatives are, how they were evaluated, how they compare to each other, and which alternative the Army identified as the preferred remedy. The PP is distributed to the public and the regulatory community for review and comment before a final remedy is selected. A summary fact sheet is available to the public at this point in the process. The public and the relevant regulators review and comment on the PP, and then the selected remedy is revised as needed and documented in a ROD or a DD.

A **ROD** or a **DD** is a legal document that specifies the selected remedy, its objectives, and its endpoint. During this step in the process the ROD or DD identifies a remedial action (RA) plan for the site and certifies a remedy selection process. The ROD or DD describes technical components of the remedy and provides consolidated sources of information about the site to the public. The Army is always a signatory to a ROD or DD, and federal or state regulatory signatures may be required based on a site's National Priorities List (NPL) and/or RCRA status. Further information on this process is available in USEPA's *A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents* (USEPA, July 1999).

The **RD** phase occurs after the final remedy has been selected in a ROD/DD. This phase establishes performance objectives and includes preparing technical drawings and engineering specifications for the remedial action.

An **IRA** is used as a partial solution to a complex (e.g., multi-media) contaminant problem or as a remedial action at one site included within a group of sites. IRA decisions are documented in interim DD. The final PP and DD for those sites shall include a summary of all IRAs conducted. An IRA is not a final remedial action for a site and implementing an IRA does not meet the remedy-in-place (RIP) or response complete (RC) milestones. Should an IRA become the final action, then the IRA is considered the final remedial action and meets DoD metrics for achieving RIP, and upon completion of the final action, it is considered RC.

RA-C is the construction of and/or implemented cleanup remedy outlined in the ROD and designed in the RD phase. The ROD will include remedial action objectives (RAOs); at the end of the RA-C phase, a site is considered RIP if the RAOs will be met at some time in the future, or the site is considered RC when the RA-C phase meets the RAOs outlined in the ROD.

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 meeting the RAO goals. Once the remedy achieves the RAOs, the remedy is considered RC. Five-Year reviews are conducted during the RA-O phase to demonstrate that the remedy continues to be effective and operating as intended.

Lastly, the **LTM** phase consists of post-project activities, such as long-term monitoring or management to document effectiveness of the selected remedy. At this point in the process, when all remediation goals have been met and no further action (NFA) is required, site close out occurs. For sites that are not restored to a condition that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (UU/UE), the protectiveness of the remedy is reviewed during the five-year review process. The Five-Year Review evaluates the implementation and performance of a remedy to determine if the remedy is protective of human health and the environment. Five-Year Reviews also identify issues found during the review, if any, and provide recommendations to address them.

Refer to **Appendix A** – RCRA and CERCLA Phase Crosswalk.

2.3.6 Regulatory & Policy Drivers

The DERP statutory authority is defined in 10 United States Code (USC) Section (§) 2701-2710. The program goals are included in 10 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 contaminate; (2) correction of other environmental damage (such as a detection and disposal of exploded 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 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 CERCLA. CERCLA requires that cleanup efforts at federal facilities be conducted in accordance with the requirements in Section 120 (a), 42 USC § 9620. Executive Order 12580 delegates authority for implementing CERCLA to various federal officials, including the DoD. The Army uses CERCLA as a primary legislative authority for managing environmental cleanup. Where the Army’s military mission required a RCRA permit, RCRA Corrective Action may be an appropriate legislative authority for managing DERP cleanup. 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 40 CFR Part 300.

The NPL is a list of national priorities among the known or threatened releases of hazardous substances throughout the United States. Generally, sites that score higher than 28.5 on the Hazard Ranking System (a screening system to evaluate a site’s relative threat to human health or the environment) are eligible for inclusion on the NPL. Installations on the NPL are tracked under USEPA’s Superfund program and may require further investigation by USEPA. A site can be removed from the NPL if it is determined that no further cleanup response is required. TCAAP was placed on the NPL in 1983.

2.3.6.1 Responsibilities

The Army serves as the lead agency for the cleanup activities at TCAAP, with regulatory oversight provided by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), and the U.S. EPA, Region V.

2.3.7 Cleanup Program History

Active cleanup sites at TCAAP are summarized in the following sections, including site descriptions and cleanup/exit strategies.

Reference **Table 1** – Former TCAAP Active Cleanup Site IDs and Nomenclature

2.3.8 Installation Restoration Sites

Listed in **Table 1** below are the active cleanup sites for TCAAP. Listed below in **Table 2** are the per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Sites Requiring Further Study in a Remedial Investigation for TCAAP.

Table 1 – Former Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant Active Cleanup Site IDs and Nomenclature

CRL Site ID	AEDB-R or AEDB-CC Site ID	Site Name	Applicable Regulatory Program (IRP, MMRP, etc.)
27650.1001	TCAAP-01	Burial/Burn Area (Site A)	IRP
27650.1003	TCAAP-05	Open Burn/Disposal Area (Site C)	IRP
27650.1004	TCAAP-06	Leach/Burn Pits (Site D)	IRP
27650.1005	TCAAP-07	Dump and Burning Area (Site E)	IRP
27650.1007	TCAAP-09	Dump (Site G)	IRP
27650.1008	TCAAP-10	Burn/Burial Area (Site H)	IRP
27650.1009	TCAAP-11	Leaching Pits (Site 129-3)	IRP
27650.1010	TCAAP-12	Burn/Disposal Area (Site 129-5)	IRP
27650.1011	TCAAP-13	Dump (Site 129-15)	IRP
27650.1012	TCAAP-15	Bldg. 502 and Area (Site I)	IRP
27650.1013	TCAAP-16	Bldg. 103 (Site K)	IRP
27650.1014	TCAAP-17	OU1 Deep Groundwater	IRP
27650.1015	TCAAP-19	OU2 Deep Groundwater	IRP
27650.1016	TCAAP-20	Grenade Range	IRP
27650.1017	TCAAP-21	Outdoor Firing Range	IRP
27650.1019	TCAAP-23	Bldg. 135 Primer/Tracer Area	IRP
27650.1023	TCAAP-27	OU3 Deep Groundwater	IRP
27650.1024	TCAAP-28	Bldg. 535 Primer/Tracer Area	IRP
27650.1026	TCAAP-30	Bldg. 102 Degreasing Operations	IRP
27650.1027	TCAAP-31	Round Lake	IRP
27650.1028	CCTCAAP-32	Environmental Baseline Survey	IRP

AEDB-CC – Army Environmental Database- Compliance Related Cleanup

AEDB-R – Army Environmental Database

Bldg. – Building

CRL – Cleanup Restoration & Liabilities

ID – Identification

2.3.8.1 Installation Restoration Program Sites

TCAAP-01, also known as Burial/Burn Area (Site A), is 12.3-acres and located near the northern boundary of operable unit (OU)2. It operated as a burial/burn pit between the early 1940's and 1966. During this time, wastes such as sewage sludge, solvents, explosive-containing wastes, and mercury crack cases were disposed of on-site and contaminated the soil and groundwater. In 1988, the IRA implemented a groundwater well to extract and treat contaminated groundwater, which was later modified in 1994 to

include eight extraction wells. Under the initially proposed ROD for OU2, approximately 16,300 cubic yards of metal-contaminated soil and debris were excavated and disposed of from 1998 to 1999. With an additional 688 cubic yards of VOC contaminated soils being excavated from a disposal trench (named the “1945 Trench”) and disposed of offsite in 2002. ROD Amendment #5 for OU2 documented long-term LUCs as part of the final remedy for (UU/UE). COCs associated with the site’s soil and groundwater are metals and VOCs that include dichloroethane, antimony, barium, benzene, chloroform, copper, lead, tetrachloroethene, and trichloroethene. New wells are restricted from being installed and alternative water supplies must be provided to any impacted individuals. LTM will continue which includes maintenance, land use controls (LUCs), and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-05, also known as Open Burn/Disposal Area (Site C), is located immediately east of Mounds View Road within the central portion of OU2 and is approximately 6.2 acres. From 1947 to 1957, the site was used as a burn area, land disposal, and open storage. Specifically, this site was used for burning scrap wooden boxes, solvent oils, and production materials. This site was also used for land disposal and an open storage area. These activities contaminated the nearby soil and groundwater with metals such as lead and VOCs. In 1997, the USAEC sponsored a field demonstration project to phytoremediate lead-contaminated water. The project led to the unintentional spread of lead contamination through groundwater and surface water. In 2002, the Army began operating a groundwater pump-and-treat system as an IRA for this site. The system used three extraction wells, where the treated water was discharged into the local sanitary sewer system. In 2007, Amendment #1 for OU2 ROD was modified to allow for some contamination to stay in place at concentrations exceeding cleanup levels if covered with a minimum of 4-foot-thick soil cover. OU2 ROD Amendment #1 also added long-term LUCs for contaminated soils and sediments in the southern portion of Site C (Site C-2). This is followed by long-term LUCs being added to the northern portion of Site C. COCs associated with Site C include antimony, arsenic, beryllium, lead, manganese, and thallium. New wells are restricted from being installed and alternative water supplies must be provided to any impacted individuals. LTM will continue which includes maintenance, LUCs, and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-06, also known as Leach/Burn Pits (Site D), is in the central portion of OU2 and is approximately 1.8 acres. From 1949 to 1968, this site was used as a dump and burn area. Specifically, it received neutralized cyanide waste, and the pits associated with this site were used to burn sump waste such as scrap propellants solvents, paint thinners, oils rags, and chemicals. Approximately 1,470 cubic yards of soil have been contaminated with PCBs and were excavated to a secured onsite facility in 1985 and later incinerated in 1989. The excavated area was later backfilled with untreated overburn, which still exceeded PCB unrestricted use levels in some areas. This backfill was topped off with a 4- to 6-foot cap of clean soil. A Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) system operated from 1986 to 1998 to extract VOCs and has removed 116,199 pounds of chlorinated solvents. The SVE system was later shut down and dismantled. In 2002 approximately 1,381 cubic yards of soil were removed, which cleaned the soil to site-specific industrial standards. In 2009, ROD Amendment #3 for OU2 amended the remedy for Site D to declare that the past removal actions and PCB soil cover are part of the final remedy for the site, and to include the use of long-term LUCs as part of the remedy. COCs associated with this site

are explosives metals, PCB, and VOCs within the soil. The OU2 ROD in 2002 also required five years of groundwater monitoring, which has been completed, to verify there were no impacts from metals and nitroglycerine. LTM will continue which includes maintenance, LUCs, and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-07, also known as Dump and Burning Area (Site E), is in the central portion of OU2 and is approximately 8.8 acres. The site was used as a dump and burning ground from the early 1940s to 1949. Specifically, it was used for the dumping of construction debris and trash, along with being a burning area for ammunition boxes and other materials including large quantities of unknown chemicals. The original OU2 ROD required excavation and disposal of on-site soils. From 1999 to 2001, approximately 21,097 cubic yards of metal contaminated soil were excavated, stabilized, and disposed offsite. In addition, an area containing asbestos-containing material (ACM) (the Area E1-2 west dump) was covered by a 2-foot thick "soil cover". In 2009, ROD Amendment #3 for OU2 amended the selected remedy for Site E to declare that the cover is part of the final remedy for the site, and to include the use of long-term soil LUCs as part of the remedy. COCs are associated with this site including antimony, arsenic, cooper, lead, and manganese. Five years of groundwater monitoring was completed to verify no metals have impacted this site. LTM will continue which includes maintenance, LUCs, and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-09, also known as Dump (Site G), is in the central portion of OU2 and is approximately 4.6 acres. The site was used as a general dump area for material such as rubble, asphalt pavement, barrels, oil filters, rocket propellant research materials, floor-absorbent sweepings, metal dusts, grindings burning operation ashes, and scrap roofing debris, and appeared to be in use from the beginning of World War II (1939) through 1976. In 1985, a clay cover was installed at the site along with an SVE system implemented as an IRA to address VOC-contaminated soil. The SVE system was declared part of the IRA in the original OU2 ROD. From 1986-1998, the SVE system removed 104,418 pounds of chlorinated solvents. In 2009, ROD Amendment #3 for OU2 amended the selected remedy for Site G to document the revision to the cleanup level for TCE in soil, declaring that the dump cover is part of the final remedy for the site, and included the use of long-term LUCs as part of the remedy. LTM will continue which includes maintenance, LUCs, and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-10, also known as Burn/Burial Area (Site H), is near the southeastern corner of OU2 and is approximately 11.7 acres. From the early-1940s to the late-1960s the site was a burning site with a burning cage located in the center. Items burned at this site consisted primarily of wood, paper, cardboard, and combustible trash. In addition to portions of this site may have been used for the burial and dumping of industrial sludge, paint residue, incineration ash, and solvents. These activities resulted in contamination of the soil. The OU2 ROD selected excavation, stabilization, and offsite disposal of contaminated soil, so from 1999 to 2001, approximately 8,620 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated, stabilized, and disposed of offsite. In addition, a 30-inch-thick soil cover was constructed over an area containing debris and ACM. In 2009, ROD Amendment #3 for OU2 amended the selected remedy for Site H to declare that the cover is part of the final remedy for the site and to include the use of long-term LUCs as

part of the remedy. COCs associated with this site include antimony, arsenic, copper, lead, and manganese. Five years of groundwater monitoring were completed to verify no impacts from metals. LTM will continue which includes maintenance, LUCs, and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-11, also known as Leaching Pits (Site 129-3), is in the central portion of OU2 and is approximately 2 acres. The site had three leaching pits that were in operation from 1971 to 1972 and used for the disposal and flashing of contaminated wastewater. Wastewaters came primarily from a lead styphnate primer mix facility, which reportedly operated from 1971 to 1972. Disposal at Site 129-3 also may have included the burning of scrap powder and lead styphnate wastes. These activities resulted in contamination of the soil. The OU2 ROD selected excavation, stabilization, and offsite disposal of contaminated soil. During remedial actions from 2000 to 2001, approximately 3,460 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated, stabilized, and disposed of offsite. In addition, a small number of debris (approximately 10 cubic yards) with suspect ACM was identified and removed from the site. In 2009, ESD #2 for OU2 amended the remedy for this site to include the use of long-term LUCs. COCs associated with this site include antimony, lead, manganese, nitroglycerine, and trichloroethene. Five years of groundwater monitoring was completed to verify no impacts from metals. LTM will continue which includes maintenance, LUCs, and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-12, also known as Burn/Disposal Area (Site 129-5), is in the central portion of OU2 and is approximately 7.2 acres. From 1945 to the late-1950s the site was used as an open burn/disposal area used to dispose of items such as scrap explosives, bullets, and spent solvents, and primer/tracer sludge. A silt-settling pond for the former gravel operations overlays much of the suspected burn areas within the north and northeastern corner of the site. Activities at this site resulted in contamination of the soil. The OU2 ROD selected excavation, stabilization, and offsite disposal of contaminated soil at the site. Approximately 100 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated, stabilized, and disposed of offsite in 1999. In 2009, ESD #2 for OU2 amended the remedy for this site to include the use of long-term LUCs. COCs associated with this site include antimony, barium, and lead. Five years of groundwater monitoring was completed to verify no impacts from metals. LTM will continue which includes maintenance, LUCs, and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-13, also known as Dump (Site 129-15), is in the central portion of OU2 and is approximately two acres. The site consisted of a landfill that was active from 1970 to 1978 and used for general building materials. In 1994, PAH were discovered during preliminary characterization of the dump material. An investigation in 1998 concluded that the soil in this area contained lead. In 2001, a 2-foot-thick soil cover was constructed to contain waste contents. In 2009, ROD Amendment #3 for OU2 amended the selected remedy for the site to declare that the cover is part of the final remedy for the site and to include the use of long-term LUCs as part of the remedy. COCs associated with this site include lead, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, and PAH. LTM will continue which includes maintenance, LUCs, and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-15, also known as Bldg. 502 and Area (Site I), is near the south-central portion of OU2 and is approximately 43 acres. The site consists of Building 502, which was constructed in 1942, along with its associated structures and facilities. Building 502 was used until 2004 for the manufacture of various ammunition, projectiles, and artillery components. Soluble and quench oils, which were used in Building 502 during the 1940s and 1950s, were distributed throughout the building via a piping system routed in floor trenches. In the 1960s, part of the floor trench was converted to a TCE distribution system, which included a 28,000-gallon TCE storage tank. These production operations resulted in contamination of soil and groundwater. The OU2 ROD selected remedy for Site I expanded to include shallow groundwater characterization of Unit 1 and 2 soil and groundwater. Along with the use of an existing well to remove impacted Unit 1 groundwater and discharge the extracted groundwater to a sanitary sewer system, and groundwater monitoring system to further track remedy performance. Based on an investigation conducted in 2001, the extraction component of the OU2 ROD remedy for Site I groundwater proved technologically infeasible due to site geologic conditions (low-permeability soils). As a result of this, the 2009, ROD Amendment #2 for OU2: Site I Groundwater amended the remedy for Site I to include the removal of “shallow groundwater extraction and discharge to a sanitary sewer system and the implementation of LUCs for groundwater to prevent human exposure to contaminated soils remaining beneath Building 502 until a regulatory approved remedy is implemented. As part of this approved remedy, additional extraction wells were installed at Site I in accordance with the Final ESD #3 document in 2019. Building 502 was demolished in 2014 and all monitoring wells were abandoned with USEPA and MPCA approvals. COCs associated with this site include 1,2- Dichloroethene (cis & trans), TCE, and vinyl chloride. LTM will continue in the form of LUCs and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-16, also known as Bldg. 103 (Site K), is located near the western portion of OU2 and approximately 21 acres. It consists primarily of former Building 103, a two-story structure built in 1943, along with its surrounding property. Building 103 was used for the manufacture of various ammunition and other munitions components. The building was demolished in 2006, and the concrete floor slab was later demolished in 2014 and 2015. Various solvents were used in former Building 103, which resulted in contamination of soil and groundwater. Groundwater containment was initiated in 1986 through pumping from an interceptor trench installed near the downgradient edge of groundwater contamination. The water was treated onsite and then discharged to Rice Creek. The OU2 ROD designated the containment system as part of the remedy for Site K groundwater. The system continues to operate today. In 2009, ESD #1 for OU2, Changes for Groundwater Sites modified the Site K groundwater remedy selected within the original OU2 ROD to add the use of LUCs for groundwater and to prevent human exposure to contaminated soils remaining beneath the floor slab at former Building 103. In 2008, approximately 69 tons of contaminated soil and rubble were excavated and removed offsite. COCs associated with this site include 1,2-Dichloroethene (cis & trans) and TCE. The land has been transferred and will be developed. RAO will continue, which includes groundwater monitoring and treatment followed by natural attenuation. LUCs are in place as well as five-year reviews being conducted.

TCAAP-17, also known as OU1 Deep Groundwater, has VOC contamination of deep aquifers from past industrial activities. Off-post the VOC plumes divide into two plumes termed the north plume (TCAAP-17) and south plume (TCAAP-27). OU1 addresses the north plume while OU3 addresses the south plume. COCs are VOCs in the groundwater. RA-O will continue into the foreseeable future and is executed by the city of New Brighton. RA-O includes monitoring and treatment of the ex post facto 1,4-dioxane followed by natural attenuation until maximum contaminant levels are met. In 1990, a permanent GAC treatment facility with a capacity of 3,900 gallons per minute was installed in New Brighton to treat contaminated municipal wells. As an integral part of New Brighton's municipal water supply system, the treatment plant supplies drinking water to area residents and aids in the remediation of the TCAAP-related contaminated groundwater plume. In 1993, additional extraction wells were required for containment of the plume. ROD requirements also include alternate water supply/well abandonment, well advisory monitoring, and reporting. In 2006, a ROD amendment replaced the requirement for containment with a requirement to demonstrate aquifer restoration through statistical evaluation of monitoring results. In 2015, an emerging COC 1,4-dioxane resulted in the need for the City of New Brighton to suspend remedy pumping to evaluate treatment options and modify their treatment facility. The addition of ultraviolet and peroxide treatment of the 1,4-dioxane was addressed through an ESD. The Army has optimized OU1 to increase the mass collection. The RA-O will continue, which includes groundwater monitoring and treatment, followed by natural attenuation until maximum contaminant levels are achieved. Five-year reviews will also continue to be conducted.

TCAAP-19, also known as OU2 Deep Groundwater, encompasses Sites D, G, and I in a single collective effort to monitor, since the groundwater contamination has been associated with each of these sites. The geological units for this site consist of The Hillside Sand aquifer which is associated with Unit 3 and the Prairie du Chien/Jordan aquifer associated with Unit 4. Groundwater containment was initiated in 1987 through the pumping of six Unit 3 extraction wells that were connected by force to a main air stripping treatment facility. Subsequently, extraction wells were added, including near the source areas (Sites D, G, and I). The expanded system was called the TCAAP Groundwater Recovery System (TGRS). The treated water from the TGRS is discharged to a former gravel pit where the water is allowed to infiltrate to the underlying aquifer. The OU2 ROD designated the TGRS as part of the remedy for the Units 3 and 4 Deep Groundwater remains in operation today, reducing the overall VOC contamination within this groundwater source. In 2009, ESD #1 for OU2, Changes for Groundwater Sites modified the deep groundwater remedy selected in the original OU2 remedy to include the use of LUCs. COCs associated with these sites include dichloroethane, tetrachloroethene, and TCE. RA-O will continue, which includes groundwater treatment and monitoring, with LUCs in place and five-year reviews ongoing.

TCAAP-20, also known as Grenade Range, is approximately 19 acres. This site consisted of two launching structures and three landing pads. The range was active from 1967 to 1975, at which time grenades were loaded with inert materials, not explosives. During a field investigation starting in 1993 and ending in 1994, metal-contaminated soils were identified at the Small Range and Large Range. Removal actions were initiated in 1999, in which approximately 2,180 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated, stabilized,

and disposed of offsite. A remedy for the Grenade Range was not included within the original ROD for OU2. Instead, this was added in with Amendment #3 declaring that the previous removal action constituted the final remedy for the site and added long-term LUCs as part of the remedy. COCs associated with this site include antimony, cadmium, and lead. Four years of groundwater monitoring were conducted to verify there were no impacts from metals. LTM will continue which includes maintenance, LUCs, and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-21, also known as Outdoor Firing Range, is approximately 150 acres and served as an area to test small arms ammunition. In 1955, three new bullet-catching structures were constructed along the firing line to test ammunition. Each bullet catcher was built into the steep slope of a manmade hill that acted as an earthen backstop. The range was last utilized for ammunition training in 1974. Field investigations conducted in 1993 and 1994 identified sources of metal-contaminated soil and PAH-contaminated soil at the 1,900-Yard Range area. An additional investigation at the 1,900-Yard Range was conducted in 1999 to further evaluate PAHs in soils. At the 1,900-Yard Range, a 2-foot-thick soil cover was constructed during 2003 and 2004 to eliminate the potential for human exposure to PAH-contaminated soil. A remedy for the Outdoor Firing Range was not included within the original OU2 ROD. As a result, amendment #3 for OU2 added the Outdoor Firing Range to the final remedy for OU2. The ROD Amendment declared that the removal actions and soil cover constitute the final remedy for the site and added long-term LUCs as part of the remedy. COCs associated with this site include antimony, copper, lead, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, and indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene. LTM will continue which includes maintenance, LUCs, and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-23, also known as Bldg. 135 Primer/Tracer Area, is approximately 65 acres and is in the north-central portion of OU2. The site includes Building 135, and its associated structures. Most of the area buildings and structures remain in place today, however, a few buildings have been removed, including all buildings on the westernmost portion of a parcel of land which has been transferred to Ramsey County. Two separate soil areas of concern were identified in the eastern portion of the site. In 2012, the U.S. Army signed an Action Memorandum selecting excavation and offsite landfill disposal as the remedy for the contaminated soil in the eastern portion of the site. A remedy for the site soil areas of concern was not included within the original OU2 ROD. As a result, amendment #5 for OU2 added soil areas of concern at the site to the final remedy for OU2 declaring that the removal constitutes the final remedy for the soil areas of concern in the eastern portion of the site and that long-term LUCs are part of the remedy. The soil removal and disposal were completed in 2013. COCs associated with this site include benzo(a)pyrene and naphthalene. LTM will continue which includes maintenance, LUCs, and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-27, also known as OU3 Deep Groundwater, is the name of a site in which past industrial areas have resulted in VOC contamination of deep aquifers. Off-post the VOC plumes diverge into two plumes named the north plume (TCAAP-17) and the south plume (TCAAP-27). OU3 addresses the south plume. RA(O) will continue at this site into the foreseeable future and include a combination of monitored natural attenuation (MNA), LUCs, and five-year reviews. The ROD for OU3 was implemented in 1992 and required

the construction of an extraction well to further contain the south plume. Water associated with this extraction well was then treated by granular activated carbon and eventually was discharged to the New Brighton municipal water system. This was collectively known as the plume groundwater recovery system (PGRS). Within FY06, an amendment was made to the OU3 ROD stating that the PGRS was no longer needed and could be replaced with MNA and LUCs. This changed the RIP date to 2006, reflecting implementation of the amended remedy. RA-O will continue which includes MNA for groundwater, LUCs, and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-28, also known as Bldg. 535 Primer/Tracer Area, is in the south-central portion of OU2 and is approximately 75 acres. It refers to Building 535 and an array of associated production building foundations and grounds used to produce primer tracer and incendiary mixtures from 1941 through the early-1960s. Approximately 50 of the structures were burned down during the 1960s. COCs include PAHs and lead in soil and groundwater. The site is now on property controlled by the National Guard; however, restoration program activities are being conducted by TCAAP. In 2009, the U.S. Army signed an Action Memorandum selecting excavation and offsite landfill disposal as the remedy for the contaminated soil. The soil cleanup was completed in 2009 and approximately 882 tons of contaminated soil were removed. The closeout report was approved in 2010, which represents the RA-C end date and response complete (RC) date. The cleanup was to state industrial use levels, so the action memorandum also made LUCs part of the remedy. LTM will continue which includes maintenance, LUCs, and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-30, also known as Bldg. 102 Degreasing Operations, is near the center of the west ridge of the original TCAAP property. Building 102 was constructed in 1942 and used periodically until the mid-1970s to produce small caliber ammunition and other various munitions components. Historical records indicate that portable degreasing machines were used here during the early 1950s. Contamination was first discovered in 2003 during an environmental site assessment conducted for the proposed property transfer. The shallow groundwater was found to have concentrations of VOCs exceeding the Minnesota Department of Health Risk Limits. The exact source of the VOCs is not known, but presumably they are associated with the degreasing operations that reportedly took place in Building 102. Building 102 was demolished. In 2008, the U.S. Army signed an Action Memorandum selecting monitored natural attenuation (MNA) as the remedy for the contaminated groundwater, which was also documented in amendment #4 for ROD OU2. An additional investigation and remediation of contaminated soil was completed beneath and near former Building 102. COCs associated with this site include dichloroethane, TCE, and vinyl chloride. Groundwater as MNA is covered under OU2. LTM for soil will continue which includes maintenance, LUCs, and five-year reviews.

TCAAP-31, also known as Round Lake, is southwest of TCAAP. The lake and surrounding shoreline were controlled by the Army from the early-1940s until 1974 when control was transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. As part of its watershed, the lake accepts storm water runoff from a portion of TCAAP, and periodic discharge of industrial waste occurred until 1969. Round Lake is currently designated as a Minnesota

Valley National Wildlife Refuge. No public activities occur on the lake. COCs are metals in the sediment. The preferred remedy from the Final Supplemental RI/FS Report, which is from the January 2021 Alternative 4a, is dredging and off-site disposal. Limited investigations of contamination began in the early-1980s. The first relatively extensive investigation of surface water and sediment was conducted in 1992. Using this data as the foundation the US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine performed additional phased investigation work in support of an ecological risk assessment. An FS occurred in 2003. In 2010, the USEPA and MPCA requested that additional sediment testing be performed in support of the FS. The ROD was signed in 2022. RD is underway and dredging is expected to begin in 2026 to remove contaminate sediments to UU/UE.

CCTCAAP-32, also known as Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS), was conducted in anticipation of the transfer of federal property control from TCAAP to the National Guard Bureau. Initial field sampling activities conducted identified two soil areas of concern having metals contamination. One area (AOC #1) was part of an open storage area that had been selected for investigation based on review of aerial photographs that noted storage (or possible storage) of such items as debris piles lumber coal and drums. The second area (AOC #2) was a possible burning area located on a concrete pad/loading dock. Soil sampling found metals and PAH contamination. The EBS investigation is in the PA and SI phases. The 2012 RI/FS phase selected soil removal as the remedy. The RD work plan was soil removal and disposal completed in 2013. LTM will continue, which includes LUCs and five-year reviews.

2.3.8.2 Emerging Contaminants

PFAS refers to an entire class of substances that includes perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanic acid (PFOA) and perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), and perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxS). PFAS are man-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products. The Army is assessing the potential historical uses of PFAS-containing materials at Army installations nationwide and is committed to transparently handling PFAS-related issues, sharing information, and maintaining open dialogue with communities, regulators, and other stakeholders. As part of that commitment, the Army will publish PFAS drinking water testing results and cleanup data.

PFAS can also be found in certain firefighting foam known as aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF). DoD began using AFFF that contained PFAS in the 1970s. When released into the environment, PFAS can enter the soil and migrate through surface water and groundwater.

In 2021, a PA was performed, which identified all releases of PFAS to the environment. seven sites were identified as areas of potential interest (AOPIs). Two additional AOPIs were found during an adaptive sampling approach. The nine AOPIs were investigated during the SI and were sampled and compared to risk-based screening levels calculated by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) for PFOS, PFOA, PFBS, PFNA, and PFHxS. The SI was conducted in December 2022 and January and March 2023. Based

on a comparison of SI sampling results to the OSD screening levels, there are four AOPIs needing further study in a CERCLA RI. In 2025, updated DoD guidance lowered the screening levels for PFOA, which added two additional AOPIs needing further study. Each site recommended for further study in a RI is listed below in **Table 2**.

Table 2 – Former Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant PFAS Sites Requiring Further Study in a Remedial Investigation

AOPI Name
Fire Station and Training Area Building 157
Industrial Operations Building 103
Industrial Operations Building 502 (Site I)
Sewer Cleanout Drum Storage Building 576
Southwest Sewer System (Site J)
Open Burn Area/Salvage Area (Site C)

3.0 Community Background

3.1 Community Socioeconomic Profile

The following subsections present an overview of 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.

3.1.1 Counties

3.1.1.1 Ramsey County

Ramsey County is in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul metropolitan area of Minnesota. It is the second-most populous county in the state.

Census data from 2020 for Ramsey County showed the following:

- 552,352 people
 - 49.1% male
 - 50.9% female
- 237,640 housing units

Ramsey County Population by Race:

- 57.6% Caucasian
- 14.1% African American
- 1.2% American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- 16.2% Asian
- 8.7% Hispanic/Latino
- 4.0% Two or More Races

Ramsey County Population by Age:

- 6.0% 0 to 5 years
- 16.6% 5 to 19 years
- 60.9% 20 to 64 years
- 16.5% 65+ years

3.1.1.2 Anoka County

Anoka County is north of Ramsey County and north of Former TCAAP.

Census data from 2020 for Anoka County showed the following:

- 363,887 people
- 50.2% male
- 49.8% female
- 144,915 housing units

Anoka County Population by Race:

- 73.5% Caucasian
- 10.2% African American

- 1.0% American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- 6.8% Asian
- 6.3% Hispanic/Latino
- 3.3% Two or More Races

Anoka County Population by Age:

- 5.7% 0 to 5 years
- 17.5% 5 to 19 years
- 60.3% 20 to 64 years
- 16.5% 65+ years

3.1.2 Cities

3.1.2.1 Arden Hills

Arden Hills is in Ramsey County, south of Former TCAAP.

Census data from 2020 for Arden Hills showed the following:

- 9,939 people
 - 48.6% male
 - 51.4% female

Arden Hills Population by Race:

- 81.8% Caucasian
- 2.4% African American
- 0.1% American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- 5.3% Asian
- 6.4% Hispanic/Latino
- 5.1% Two or More Races

Arden Hills Population by Age:

- 5.9% 0-5 years
- 15.3% 5 to 19 years
- 60.1% 20 to 64 years
- 18.7% 65+ years

3.1.2.2 New Brighton

New Brighton is in Ramsey County between St. Paul and Minneapolis. Former TCAAP is northeast of New Brighton.

Census data from 2020 for New Brighton showed the following:

- 23,454 people
 - 49.4% male
 - 50.6% female

New Brighton Population by Race:

- 67.6% Caucasian
- 13.5% African American
- 0.3% American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- 5.1% Asian
- 8.9% Hispanic/Latino
- 7.8% Two or More Races

New Brighton Population by Age:

- 8.0% 0-5 years
- 16.9% 5 to 19 years
- 56.8% 20 to 64 years
- 18.3% 65+ years

3.1.2.3 Shoreview

Shoreview is in Ramsey County and is directly north and east of Former TCAAP.

Census data from 2020 for Shoreview showed the following:

- 26,921 people
 - 47.4% male
 - 52.6% female

Shoreview Population by Race:

- 76.9% Caucasian
- 3.8% African American
- 0.5% American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- 10.2% Asian
- 4.7% Hispanic/Latino
- 6.5% Two or More Races

Shoreview Population by Age:

- 5.7% 0-5 years
- 17.0% 5 to 19 years
- 55.7% 20 to 64 years
- 21.6% 65+ years

3.1.2.4 Mounds View

Mounds View is in Ramsey County west of Former TCAAP.

Census data from 2020 for Mounds View showed the following:

- 13,249 people
 - 50.9% male
 - 49.1% female

Mounds View Population by Race:

- 64.3% Caucasian
- 6.3% African American

- 0.2% American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- 11.6% Asian
- 9.7% Hispanic/Latino
- 10.3% Two or More Races

Mounds View Population by Age:

- 8.1% 0-5 years
- 16.1% 5 to 19 years
- 59.6% 20 to 64 years
- 16.2% 65+ years

3.1.2.5 Columbia Heights

Columbia Heights is in Anoka County and is southwest of Former TCAAP.

Census data from 2020 for Columbia Heights showed the following:

- 21,973 people
 - 50.4% male
 - 49.6% female

Columbia Heights Population by Race:

- 51.5% Caucasian
- 24.9% African American
- 0.4% American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- 4.8% Asian
- 13.3% Hispanic/Latino
- 6.0% Two or More Races

Columbia Heights Population by Age:

- 7.1% 0-5 years
- 14.2% 5 to 19 years
- 64.1% 20 to 64 years
- 14.6% 65+ years

3.1.2.6 Fridley

Fridley is in Anoka County and is west of Former TCAAP.

Census data from 2020 for Fridley showed the following:

- 29,590 people
 - 50.5% male
 - 49.5% female

Fridley Population by Race:

- 57.2% Caucasian
- 20.0% African American
- 1.1% American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- 3.7% Asian

- 14.0% Hispanic/Latino
- 8.0% Two or More Races

Fridley Population by Age:

- 7.8% 0-5 years
- 15.8% 5 to 19 years
- 61.7% 20 to 64 years
- 14.7% 65+ years

3.1.2.7 Spring Lake Park

Spring Lake Park is in Anoka County and is northwest of Former TCAAP.

Census data from 2020 for Spring Lake Park showed the following:

- 7,188 people
 - 48.2% male
 - 51.8% female

Spring Lake Park Population by Race:

- 61.5% Caucasian
- 8.8% African American
- 0.0% American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- 10.6% Asian
- 14.6% Hispanic/Latino
- 11.2% Two or More Races

Spring Lake Park Population by Age:

- 3.3% 0-5 years
- 18.3% 5 to 19 years
- 59.2% 20 to 64 years
- 19.2% 65+ years

3.2 History of Community Involvement

Community involvement at TCAAP to date has included public meetings; review and coordination meetings with state regulatory personnel; site visits; and meetings with elected federal, state, and local officials with community groups. TCAAP has an established Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). A RAB is a group of individuals comprised of representatives from the DoD, government stakeholders, and members of the public that meet periodically to discuss environmental restoration activities at an installation. The RAB was initiated on January 31, 1996. The last solicitation date to re-solicit for public interest occurred on February 1, 2022.

TCAAP has also participated in additional public involvement activities, such as public comment periods, mailing lists, and maintenance of an Information Repository and Administrative Record.

4.0 Community Engagement Program

4.1 Community Involvement Activities

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

4.1.1 Point of Contact

For questions related to the environmental cleanup actions at TCAAP, community members should contact the following representative:

- Thomas P. Toudouze, Environmental Support Manager, 520-674-1984, thomas.p.toudouze2.civ@army.mil

For additional contact information, refer to **Appendix B** – Local Officials, **Appendix C** – State Elected Officials, **Appendix D** – Federal Elected Officials, **Appendix E** – Environmental and Active Citizens Groups, and **Appendix F** – Media Contacts.

4.1.2 Information Repository

An Information Repository is established and maintained at the Twin Cities AAP Office, Room 183, 184, 4761 Hamline Avenue North, Arden Hills, MN, 55112. A public Information Repository is required under CERCLA to provide interested parties with background and technical information about the environmental cleanup program at TCAAP. 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 Report.
- Cleanup Work Plans and Reports
- Site Closure Documentation
- Correspondence with the regulatory community
- Collections of press releases, community notices, public meeting minutes, and fact sheets

4.1.3 Administrative Record

CERCLA requires that an Administrative Record be established at or near the facility under investigation. The Administrative Record for TCAAP is located and maintained on post at the Twin Cities AAP Office, Room 183, 184, 4761 Hamline Avenue North, Arden Hills, MN, 55112. The Administrative Record includes information that may form the basis for selection of a response or RA. It includes all documents leading to the selection of any

response action at the installation and contains documents like those located in the Information Repository.

Refer to **Appendix G** – Administrative Record and Information Repository for the location of the TCAAP Administrative Record and Information Repository.

4.1.4 Fact Sheets

Fact sheets will be prepared as part of the TCAAP community outreach program. Fact sheets will provide detailed information about site history, planned technical activities, schedule updates, and special-interest items. Fact sheets will be made available at the Information Repository and prepared as handouts to support Public Meeting presentations.

4.1.5 Public Notices

CERCLA and RCRA requires notice and a brief description for remediation of sites to be published in a major local newspaper of general circulation. Public notices will be published for plans of environmental activities, upcoming general involvement opportunities, and the availability of documents at the Information Repository.

4.1.6 Public Comment Periods

The purpose of the comment period is to provide all interested parties, including local, state, and federal officials, residents, and interested groups, an opportunity to express their opinions at specific phases or milestones in the cleanup process, depending on the regulation that is guiding the cleanup at a particular site. The comment period lasts for at least 30 calendar days under CERCLA guidance, allowing time for review and comment on the proposed action. Public comments will be recorded at these meetings and during the comment period and will be responded to through a responsiveness summary.

4.1.7 Public Meetings

Public meetings, both formal and informal, are intended to inform the community about ongoing site activities for the installation 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 all three. Meetings will be held at a location that is easily accessible to the public. Fact sheets will be prepared as handouts to support the presentation and provide contact information for additional information.

Refer to **Appendix H** – TCAAP Suggested Public Meeting Locations.

4.1.8 Responsiveness Summaries

A Responsiveness Summary will be prepared and issued to address comments received from the public and includes documentation of significant comments, criticisms, and new relevant information submitted during the public comment period and the lead agency's response to each issue. The Responsiveness Summary is issued as part of the document under comment and made available in the Information Repository listed in Section 4.1.2.

4.1.9 Mailing List Update

Mailing lists are an important component of effective community outreach that 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 is used to distribute news releases, fact sheets, and other types of pertinent information for project activities. The installation will update this mailing list as necessary and appropriate and will provide information during all community participation activities as to how individuals and groups can be added to the mailing list. Additionally, an email mailing list can be developed for those community members and stakeholders who prefer to receive information in an electronic format.

4.1.10 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 activities. Additionally, speakers from the installation may be available upon request to meet with and discuss restoration program activities with civic and/or environmental organizations. Interested organizations should contact the point of contact (POC) listed in Section 4.1.1 Point of Contact.

4.1.11 Update Community Involvement

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 added information or changes in community concerns and needs. The plan will be reevaluated at these times to ensure that the schedule of community participation activities is appropriate.

4.1.12 Activity Schedule

The public will be notified of any PPs, 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 separate 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.

4.1.13 Community Grant Opportunities

The Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program, which is partially funded by grants from USEPA, helps communities understand the environmental cleanup and site reuse process. This program provides communities with independent education issues. 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 issues. Specific information regarding the TASC program is available at the following website: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-services-communities-tasc-program>.

4.1.14 Technical Outreach Services for Communities

The Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) opportunity is available only 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 the applicable POC to confirm eligibility and request Army funding.

4.2 Community Feedback

The primary purpose of collecting input from the community is to identify issues and concerns that the Army can address via community involvement efforts. This section describes the methodology that TCAAP used to collect community input during the CIP process. This section also summarizes the communication preferences and concerns of the interviewees.

4.2.1 Assessment Methods

A CIP questionnaire was developed to gather information from community members regarding their understanding of cleanup activities at the installations and how they would like to be more involved.

A public notice soliciting interviews to complete the questionnaire was published in *The Star Tribune* on September 15 and 29, 2025. Potential interviewees had until October 15, 2025, to interview with the CNES/CFS team. Additionally, the CNES/CFS team provided TCAAP with a flyer to post on social media and around post to help facilitate the solicitation process.

As of October 15, 2025, the CNES/CFS team received four responses to the newspaper public notice publications. TCAAP distributed the flyer at a TCAAP RAB public meeting on September 16, 2025, and at the National Guard facility where public meetings are held.

Refer to **Appendix I** – Public Notice and Flyer and **Appendix J** – Blank Community Involvement Questionnaire.

4.2.2 Assessment Results

Four responses were received from the newspaper publications or from the flyers distributed at meetings.

Refer to **Table 3** – Former Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant Community Interview Responses for a summary of the questionnaire responses.

Table 3 – Former Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant Community Interview Responses

Question	Response
1.) How long have you lived in this community and what brought you to this community?	○ 53 years; work, and the best school district. ○ 51 years; a housing incentive. ○ 35 years; good schools. ○ 32 years; work.
2.) What is your occupation?	○ Retired from the power company. ○ Retired. ○ Engineer for Boston Scientific, a medical device company. ○ Retired professor of soil, water, and climate at University of Minnesota, volunteered as a technical advisor
3.) What is the prominent language spoken at your home? Within the neighboring community?	○ English- all responses
4.) Do most people get their information about matters in the community via traditional media (website, newspaper, TV stations, radio, and/or newsletter)?	○ City council meetings, Arden Hills Bulletin. ○ Yes- three responses.
4a.) In your opinion. Does the media in the area do an adequate job of reporting environmental news?	○ As good as any other. ○ Yes, the media has been posting updates on the cleanup process for the development. ○ Yes. ○ No.
5.) What are the most important social networks within your community (Examples include: Facebook, Instagram, NextDoor Application; worship/church resources; community centers; schools, or others)?	○ City council, local community organizations, schools. ○ Facebook- two responses. ○ Community newspapers, newsletters online, email lists, the Transition Town newsletter.

Question	Response
6.) Are you familiar with what the installation is and what it does?	○ There is not much public information available. Familiar with the dredging and sampling site. ○ Yes, I have been attending RAB meetings for the last 10 years. ○ Yes, very familiar. ○ Yes, taught classes and was on the RAB.
7.) Does the community benefit from its proximity to the installation? How would you describe the relationship between the community and the installation?	○ No, no one can go to the lake, it's only a wildlife sanctuary. There is traffic around the lake on all four sides. ○ Yes, the development will increase the housing from 10,000-15,000, so it's a benefit for housing and work. There are positive community outreach events. ○ Negatively impacted due to the groundwater and deep well water, drinking water. ○ The national guard has made efforts on the East side. The community benefited with new buildings for the county and city to use in Rice Creek Commons, New benefits will come in the future with the cleanup.
8.) How sensitive is the local community to environmental issues on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = not sensitive, 5 = very sensitive)?	○ 3 - Four responses.

Question	Response
9.) Are you aware of any environmental restoration activities at the installation? How did you become aware?	○ Yes, was the former RAB Chair, and have friends on the current RAB. ○ Yes, lives nearby and attends RAB meetings. ○ Yes, been involved for 25 years. ○ Yes, was a former RAB member.
10.) What issues are important to you in terms of the installation restoration activities? Examples include possible health concerns, costs, project timelines, etc.	○ Will there be spillage from the cleanup trucks with debris from the west side, sludge from the water from Highway 10 to the Elk River? Will toxins from the lake drip onto the road? ○ Health issues and cost. ○ Health issues, drinking water supply off post, municipal water supplies. ○ Time for the deep groundwater cleanup to occur.
11.) How do you receive most of your information about environmental issues at the installation (via traditional media or social media for example)?	○ RAB meetings- 2 responses. ○ In the past letters mailed to residents, attend community meetings, joined the RAB in 2003, zoom meetings twice a year. ○ RAB meetings and material sent out.

Question	Response
12.) What organizations or individuals do you consider to be the most credible regarding environmental issues associated with the installation? The Least credible?	○ Most- Minnesota PCA, EPA; Least-Fish & Wildlife. ○ Most-Minnesota PCA, EPA, Environmental Army representatives, Rice Creek Watershed District, Fish and Wildlife; Least-N/A. ○ Most-Third party contractors; Least-N/A. ○ Most-USEPA, Minnesota PCA, Fish and Wildlife; Least-Rumor mill on social media.
13.) Have you had any contact with local, state, or other officials regarding the environmental restoration program/environmental studies at the installation?	○ Yes-2 responses. ○ No- 2 responses.
13a) If so, what was the nature of the contact?	○ N/A- 2 responses. ○ RAB meetings. ○ Meetings to discuss cleanup, and part of a technical committee to evaluate the Army's cleanup.
13b.) What kind of response did you receive?	○ N/A- 2 responses. ○ Very open about cleanup process. ○ Positive.
14.) Do you have confidence in the Army's ability to implement environmental cleanup at the installation?	○ Yes, the local Army is good. ○ Yes- 3 responses.
14a.) If not, how can the Army's credibility be improved?	○ N/A- 4 responses.

Question	Response
15.) What do you know about the history of community involvement concerning environmental restoration at the installation?	○ Former RAB chair so very familiar with the cleanup, attends current RAB meetings. ○ Monitoring the cleanup sites since 1995, is a resident close by, and have been involved with RAB meetings for 10 years. ○ Meetings with the Army when most of the land had been cleaned up, and it is in a different phase now. ○ A complete understanding.
15a.) Have you personally been involved with the installation in any way?	○ Yes, involved with the city. ○ Yes, as a Trailsperson. ○ Yes, cleanup activities. ○ Yes, was on the RAB.
15b.) Are you aware of any individuals or groups who have emerged as leaders on this issue?	○ Chairman of the RAB. ○ Friends with the former RAB chair and current RAB members. ○ Forest Kelley the Chairman of the RAB. In the past, Paul Bloom and Lyle Salmela for 20-30 years. ○ National Guard, Sierra Club, bow hunter groups because of the deer.
15c.) Do you feel these individuals/groups adequately represent your concerns about environmental issues at the installation?	○ No, doesn't have enough outreach with them. ○ Yes- 3 responses.
16.) Do you feel you have been kept adequately informed about the installation's environmental programs?	○ Yes- 3 responses. ○ Yes, the RAB dispersed and returned a couple years ago.

Question	Response
17.) How can the responsible parties best provide information concerning restoration activities at the installation (potential outreach could include public meetings, letters, fact sheets, workshops, open houses, service organizations, and/or speakers)? How frequently?	○ Speakers, fact sheets in the City of Arden Hills and New Brighton monthly newsletters in the mail and online; monthly. ○ Website updates; constantly. ○ Workshops/open houses through the City of Arden Hills. ○ Community meetings; often if there is more to discuss.
18.) What would be the best location for community meetings on environmental issues at the installation? The best day of the week and time to hold a meeting?	○ Community Maintenance Arden Hills Army Training Site; Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7:00 p.m. ○ Weekday evenings, 7:00 p.m., quarterly. ○ Arden Hills City Hall- two responses.; Mid-week evenings.
19.) Are you aware of the information repository and that it is available for public use?	○ Yes- 2 responses. ○ No- 2 responses.
19a.) Would you use the information repository?	○ No-2 responses. ○ Yes-2 responses.
19b.) Are the location(s) for the information repository convenient for you? If not, where would be convenient for you? (The IR is at the Twin Cities AAP Office, Room 183, 184, 4761 Hamline Avenue North, Arden Hills, MN, 55112.)	○ Yes-2 responses. ○ No but it would be for direct community members. ○ Unsure.
20.) Do you know anyone else to whom we should talk in putting together the community involvement program for the installation?	○ Mentioned two other individuals who also interviewed- 2 responses. ○ Mentioned one other individual who was also interviewed- 2 responses.

Question	Response
21.) Do you have any questions you would like answered about the installation or its environmental restoration program? If you have any questions or comments in the future, how would you like the installation to respond to them (in writing, by phone, in newsletters, or other)?	○ The 23-million-dollar budget for the project has been cut. What is now the current budget, Email address list, and in the newsletter with the city. Forest Kelley could be listed as a contact person. ○ No; Fact Sheet, Newsletter for the RAB meetings and website. ○ No; Newsletters. ○ No; by email.

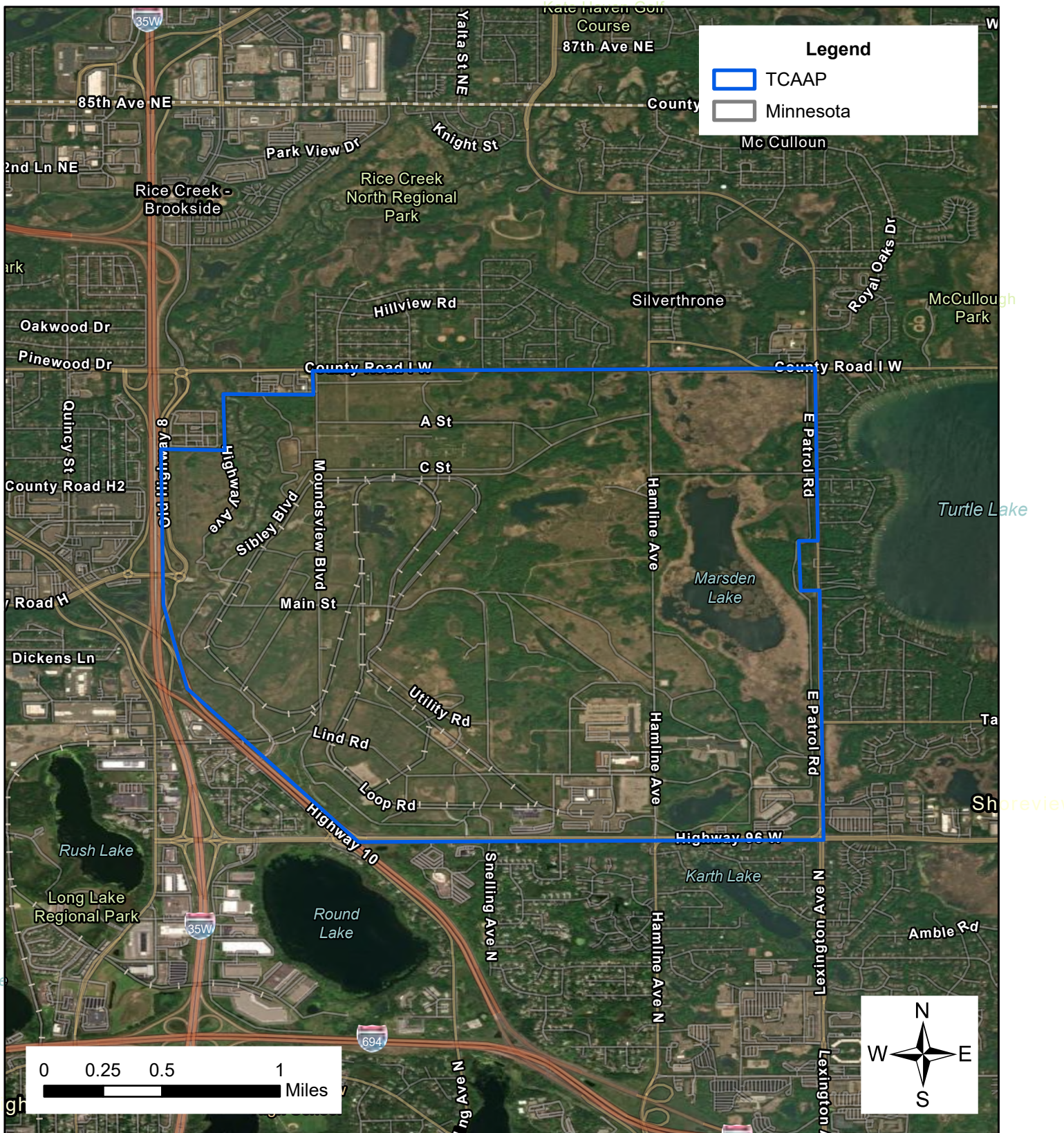
4.2.3 Assessment Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the results from the four interviews conducted in September and October 2025, the interviewees recommend speakers, fact sheets, letters, open houses, workshops, website updates, and meetings to inform the public of ongoing restoration activities at the installation. The interviewees suggested the Community Maintenance Arden Hills Army Training Site and the Arden Hills City Hall to hold community meetings on a quarterly basis, and meeting times were suggested to be held on weeknights. All interviewees have confidence in the Army's ability to implement environmental cleanup at the installation. When asked what issues are important to you in terms of the installation restoration activities, interviewees responded with health issues, costs of cleanup, drinking water supply concerns, and spillage during cleanup activities.

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FIGURES



Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, USFWS, Metropolitan Council, MetroGIS, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Esri, USGS, Maxar	
March 2026	
Coordinate System: GCS North American 1983	

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APPENDIX A – RCRA AND CERCLA Phase Crosswalk

CERCLA Phases/Milestones	RCRA Phases/Milestones	RCRA UST Phases/Milestones
Site Discovery		
Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection Completion	RCRA Facility Assessment	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection Completion
Hazard Ranking System (HRS)	National Corrective Action Prioritization System (NCAPS)	Hazard Ranking System (HRS)
National Priorities Listing (NPL)		National Priorities Listing (NPL)
Remedial Investigation (RI)	RCRA Facility Investigation Imposed by Permit or Order	Remedial Investigation (RI)
Interim Remedial Action (IRA)/Early Action	Interim/Stabilization Measures	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)/Early Action
Feasibility Study (FS) Proposed Plan	Corrective Action Plan (CAP) Corrective Measures Study (CMS)	Feasibility Study (FS) Proposed Plan
Record of Decision Decision Document	Statement of Basis/ Corrective Action Decision (CAD)	Record of Decision Decision Document
Remedial Design (RD)	Corrective Measures Design (DES)	Remedial Design (RD)
Remedial Action Start	Corrective Measures Implementation Plan	Remedial Action Start
Remedial Action Start through Completion	Corrective Measures Implementation- Construction	Remedial Action Start through Completion
Remedial Action Completion	Certification of Remedy Completion or Construction Complete	Remedial Action Completion
NPL Site Construction Completion/Preliminary Close Out Report [all OUs/entire installation]		NPL Site Construction Completion/Preliminary Close Out Report [all OUs/entire installation]
Remedial Action (RA) or Operation & Maintenance (O&M) [depending on remedy]	Corrective Measures Implementation-Operation	Remedial Action (RA) or Operation & Maintenance (O&M) [depending on remedy]
Final RA Report [individual sites/OUs] or NPL Site Completion/Final Close Out Report [all OUs/entire installation]		Final RA Report [individual sites/OUs] or NPL Site Completion/Final Close Out Report [all OUs/entire installation]
NPL Deletion		NPL Deletion
Operation and Maintenance		Operation and Maintenance
Five-Year Review as needed	Periodic Review, if needed	Five-Year Review as needed
Site Closeout	Corrective Action Process Terminated	Site Closeout

APPENDIX B – Local Officials

Ramsey County

Saint Paul City Hall
Ramsey County Courthouse
Suite 250
15 West Kellogg Boulevard
St. Paul, MN 55102
651-266-8350
ChiefClerk@co.ramsey.mn.us

Board of Commissioners

Tara Jebens-Singh, District 1
651-266-8362
Tara.JebensSingh@co.ramsey.mn.us

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Arden Hills, MN 55112
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New Brighton

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763-571-3450
<https://form.jotform.com/242356158597973>

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763-234-2950

City Council

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763-200-4325

Luke Cardona, Councilmember Ward 1
763-334-2810

Ryan Evanson, Councilmember Ward 2
612-325-1329

Ann Bolkcom, Councilmember Ward 3
612-308-2096

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APPENDIX C – State Elected Officials

Minnesota Elected Officials

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130 State Capitol
75 Rev Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard
St. Paul, MN 55155
651-201-3400
<https://mn.gov/governor/connect/contact-us/contact-form.jsp>

Lieutenant Governor Peggy Flanagan
130 State Capitol
75 Rev Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard
St. Paul, MN 55155
651-201-3400
<https://mn.gov/governor/connect/contact-us/contact-form.jsp>

State Attorney General Keith Ellison
445 Minnesota Street
Suite 600
St. Paul, MN 55101
651-296-3353
<https://www.ag.state.mn.us/Office/Forms/ConsumerAssistanceRequest.asp>

Secretary of State Steve Simon
First National Bank Building
332 Minnesota Street, Suite N201
St. Paul, MN 55101
651-296-2803
secretary.state@state.mn.us

Senator Jim Abeler, District 35
95 University Avenue W.
Minnesota Senate Bldg., Room 2207
St. Paul, MN 55155
651-296-3733
<https://www.senate.mn/members/email-form/1216>

Senator Mary K. Kunesh, District 39
95 University Avenue W.
Minnesota Senate Bldg., Room 3209
St. Paul, MN 55155
651-296-4334
<https://www.senate.mn/members/email-form/1242>

Senator, John Marty, District 40
95 University Avenue W.
Minnesota Senate Bldg., Room 3235
St. Paul, MN 55155
651-296-5645
<https://www.senate.mn/members/email-form/1035>

Senator Sandra L. Pappas, District 65
95 University Avenue W.
Minnesota Senate Bldg., Room 2113
St. Paul, MN 55155
651-296-1802
<https://www.senate.mn/members/email-form/1046>

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rep.zack.stephenson@house.mn.gov

Representative Sandra Feist, District 39B
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St. Paul, MN 55155
651-296-4331
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Representative Kelly Moller, District 40A
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651-296-0141
rep.kelly.moller@house.mn.gov

Representative David Gottfried, District 40B
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651-296-9714
rep.maria.isa.perez-vega@house.mn.gov

APPENDIX D – Federal Elected Officials

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425 Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-3244

<https://www.klobuchar.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/email-amy>

Senator Tina Smith
720 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-5641

<https://www.smith.senate.gov/share-your-opinion/>

Minnesota Representatives

Congressman Dr. Kelly Morrison, 3rd District
1205 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-2871

<https://thanedar.house.gov/contact>

Congresswoman Betty McCollum, 4th District
2426 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-6631

<https://morrison.house.gov/contact>

Congresswoman Ilhan Omar, 5th District
1730 Longworth HOB
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-4755

https://omar.house.gov/address_authentication?form=/contact/email-me

APPENDIX E – Environmental and Active Citizens Groups

Environmental and Active Citizens Groups

Minnesota

Anoka Area Chamber of Commerce
12 Bridge Square
Anoka, MN 55303
763-421-7130
https://anokaareachamber.com/?page_id=7652

Friends of the Mississippi River
106 West Water Street
Suite 600
Saint Paul, MN 55107-2032
651-222-2193
<https://fmr.org/contact>

Great River Greening
251 Starkey Street
Saint Paul, MN 55107
651-665-9500
greening@greatrivergreening.org
<https://www.greatrivergreening.org/>

Land of Lakes Bird Alliance
<https://landoflakesbirdalliance.org/contact-us>

Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy
1019 University Avenue West
Suite 515
Saint Paul, MN 55104
651-223-5969
<https://www.mncenter.org/contact-us>

Saint Paul Bird Alliance
<https://saintpaulbirdalliance.org/contact/>

Sierra Club Minnesota Chapter
<https://www.sierraclub.org/minnesota>

The Nature Conservancy
<https://www.nature.org/en-us/about-us/where-we-work/united-states/michigan/>

APPENDIX F – Media Contacts

Newspapers

The Star Tribune

650 3rd Ave. South Suite 1300

Minneapolis, MN 55488

612-673-4000

https://help.startribune.com/hc/en-us/requests/new?ticket_form_id=360001717711

Television

5 EYEWITNESS NEWS/KSTP-TV (ABC)

3415 University Avenue

Saint Paul, MN 55114-2099

612-588-6397

<https://kstp.com/>

KARE 11 (NBC)

8811 Olson Memorial Hwy.

Minneapolis, MN 55427

763-546-1111

<https://www.kare11.com/>

KMSP (Fox) 9

11358 Viking Drive

Eden Prairie, MN 55344-7258

952-944-9999

<https://www.fox9.com>

TPT Twin Cities PBS

172 East 4th Street

Saint Pual, MN 55101

651-229-1300

<https://www.tpt.org/contact-us/>

WCCO-TV (CBS)

90 South 11th Street

Minneapolis, MN 55403

612-339-4444

<https://minnesota.cbslocal.com/>

Radio

102.9 The Wolf
625 2nd Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55402
612-370-0611
<https://www.audacy.com/1029thewolf>

Hubbard Radio
KSTP 94.5 FM, KSTP 1500 AM, KTMJ 107.1 FM
3415 University Avenue
Saint Paul, MN 55114
651-642-4656
<https://corporate.hubbardradio.com/markets/minneapolis-st-paul/>

KFAN FM 100.8
1600 Utica Ave South
Suite 500
St. Louis Park, MN 55416
952-417-3000
<https://kfan.iheart.com/contact/>

KOOL 108
1600 Utica Ave South
Suite 500
St. Louis Park, MN 55416
952-417-3000
<https://kool108.iheart.com/contact/>

KS95 94.5
3415 University Avenue
Minneapolis, MN 55414
651-642-4141
<https://www.ks95.com/contact-us/>

KTIS 98.5
3003 Snelling Avenue North
Saint Paul, MN 55113-1598
651-631-5000
<https://www.myktis.com/contact/>

Minnesota Public Radio
The King Public Media Center
480 Cedar Street
Saint Paul, MN 55101
651-290-1500
<https://www.mpr.org/contact>

APPENDIX G – Administrative Record and Information Repository

Administrative Record

On Post
Twin Cities AAP Office
Room 183, 184
4671 Hamline Avenue North
Arden Hills, MN 55112

Information Repository

Twin Cities AAP Office
Room 183, 184
4671 Hamline Avenue North
Arden Hills, MN 55112

APPENDIX H – Former Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant Suggested Public Meeting Locations

Public Meeting Locations

Arden Hills City Hall
1245 West Highway 96
Arden Hills, MN 55112
651-792-7800
<https://www.cityofardenhills.org/937/Community-Room-or-Meeting-Room-Rental>

Minnesota National Guard Arden Hills Training Site
4761 Hamline Ave.
Arden Hills, MN 55112
651-268-6870
<https://minnesotanationalguard.azurewebsites.us/arden-hills-army-training-site/>

Ramsey County Public Works Building
1425 Paul Kirkwold Dr.
Arden Hills, MN 55112
651-266-7100
<https://www.ramseycountymn.gov/public-works-facility>

APPENDIX I – Public Notice and Flyer

PUBLIC NOTICE

On behalf of the U.S. Army Environmental Command (USAEC), Cherokee Nation Environmental Solutions (CNES), along with Conti Federal Services (CFS), has been contracted to provide an updated Community Involvement Plan (CIP). The Army requests public engagement in the Former Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant (TCAAP) development of the CIP as required by the environmental restoration program.

Communication has evolved. We would like to know how to get information to members of the community, so that the public has an active voice in the environmental actions associated with the installation. We would like to interview people like you to identify your concerns, preferred communication methods, and desired involvement levels in the Army Cleanup Process at TCAAP. Your answers to the interview questions will be incorporated anonymously into the CIP.

Your opinion matters. Please reach out to this contact to express interest and gain more information: Carla Avery at (848) 327-4448 or cavery@contifederal.com. We can complete interviews via phone, email, or through online communication such as MS Teams through October 15th, 2025.

TCAAP also known as the former NB/AH Superfund Site, is located within the northern portion of the Minneapolis – St. Paul metropolitan area in Ramsey County, Minnesota and is surrounded by the cities of New Brighton, Arden Hills, Moundsview, and Shoreview. The facility was constructed between August 1941 and January 1943, historically occupying a four-square mile area east of U.S. Interstate Highway 35W and north of Ramsey County Highway 96. However, since 1983, the size of the federal portion of TCAAP has decreased due to various property transfers. Environmental concerns are identified as areas such as chemicals of concern that impact the soil and groundwater.

We want to hear from you!



The Former Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant environmental restoration team is working to improve our programs and your input is key.

By sharing your thoughts and concerns in interviews, you'll help us create a community involvement plan that benefits everyone - both on post and across the surrounding areas.



Virtual interviews will be held through October 15, 2025.

Interviewee responses will be compiled and any information used will be anonymous.

Your input really matters, and we appreciate you taking the time to be part of this Community Involvement Plan.

To participate, please contact Carla Avery at **cavery@contifederal.com** or **848-327-4448**, who is providing environmental contract support to the Army.

APPENDIX J – Blank Community Involvement Questionnaire

Questions for CIP Interviews

On behalf of the US Army Environmental Command, the CNES/CFS contractor team, is gathering information from community members with which we can complete preparation of a Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to be implemented by Former Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant.

The CIP is being developed to assist the members of the Installation community with understanding: (1) the environmental restoration process; (2) how, when, and where the installation and associated parties (state, USEPA) will provide site-related environmental impacts and cleanup process information to the public; (3) how the public can be actively involved in the cleanup process; and (4) the key points in the cleanup process and the ways in which public input is collected for consideration during interim and final decisions.

An Installation Restoration Program (IRP) addresses response actions for releases or hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants; petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL); hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents; and explosive compounds released to the soil, surface water, sediment, or groundwater because of ammunition or explosive production or manufacturing at ammunition plants and includes response activities to address unexploded ordinance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), or munition constituents (MC) posing an explosive, human health, or environmental hazard that are incidental to an existing IRP site.

A key element of the CIP is a summary of community concerns, needs, and expectations identified from community interviews. This section of the CIP is the opportunity for the installation to communicate what was heard and understood from the community. We will identify major concerns or themes that emerge. We can present quotes from community interviews, but all responses and information gleaned from community interviews will remain anonymous. We will include a discussion of the community interviews conducted, including the number of interviews and how interviewees were selected, along with a summary of the findings from these interviews. Please note the interview experience is entirely voluntary, and each respondent can choose which questions he/she is comfortable addressing.

Caveat: The purpose of the CIP is not to provide technical answers to the community's questions. The CIP is the Installation's plan for informing and involving the community in the cleanup process.

Gathering information from which to prepare a **Community Involvement Plan**.

1. How long have you lived in this community?
 - a. What brought you to this community?

2. What is your occupation?
3. What is the predominant language spoken at your home? Within the neighboring community?
4. Do most people get their information about matters in the community via traditional media (website, newspaper, TV stations, radio, and/or newsletter)?
 - a. In your opinion, does the media in the area do an adequate job of reporting environmental news?
5. What are the important social networks within your community (Examples include: Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, NextDoor Application, worship/church resources, community centers, schools, or other)? Please specify:
6. Are you familiar with what the installation is and what it does?
7. Does the community benefit from the proximity to the installation? How would you describe the relationship between the community and the installation?
8. How sensitive is the local community to environmental issues on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = not sensitive, 5 = very sensitive)?
9. Are you aware of any environmental restoration activities at the installation? How did you become aware?
10. What issues are important to you in terms of the installation environmental restoration activities? Health issues? Costs? Time? Any others?
11. How do you receive most of your information about environmental issues at the installation (via traditional media or social media for example)?
12. What organizations or individuals do you consider to be the most credible regarding environmental issues associated with the installation? Least credible?
13. Have you had any contact with local, state, or other officials regarding the environmental restoration program at the installation?
 - a. If so, what was the nature of the contact?
 - b. What kind of response did you receive?

14. Do you have confidence in the Army's ability to implement environmental cleanup at the installation?
 - a. If not, how can the Army's credibility be improved?
15. What do you know about the history of community involvement concerning environmental restoration at the installation?
 - a. Have you personally been involved with the installation in any way?
 - b. Are you aware of any individuals or groups who have emerged as leaders on this issue?
 - c. Do you feel these individuals/groups adequately represent your concerns about environmental issues at the installation?
16. Do you feel you have been kept adequately informed about the installation's environmental programs?
17. How can the responsible parties best provide information concerning restoration activities at the installation (potential outreach could include public meetings, letters, fact sheets, workshops, open houses, service organizations, and/or speakers)? How frequently?
18. What would be the best location for community meetings on environmental issues at the installation? The best day of the week and time to hold a meeting?
19. Are you aware of the information repository and that it is available for public use?
 - a. Would you use the information repository?
 - b. Are the location(s) for the information repository convenient for you? If not, where would be convenient for you? (The IR is at the Twin Cities AAP Office, Room 183, 184, 4761 Hamline Avenue North, Arden Hills, MN, 55112.)
20. Do you know anyone else to whom we should talk in putting together the community involvement program for the installation?
21. Do you have any questions you would like answered about the installation or its environmental restoration program? If you have any questions or comments in the future, how would you like the installation to respond to them (in writing, by phone, in newsletters, or other)?