

## Frequently Asked Questions

Question	Answer
<p>What are you looking for?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC)</li> <li>• Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)</li> <li>• Discarded Military Munitions (DMM)</li> <li>• Explosive Munitions Constituents (MC)</li> </ul>
<p>What was Fort Flagler used for?</p>	<p>Between 1900 and 1946 Fort Flagler was used as a U.S. Army costal defense artillery installation protecting Puget Sound. Early in the forts construction the Treasury Department located a lighthouse on the northeast shore of the installation. During World War II the Navy operated an underwater listening station but the fort remained a costal defense installation until 1950 when all harbor defenses around Puget Sound were abolished. The installation was then used for amphibious training and maneuvers.</p> <p>In 1953 Fort Flagler was closed and considered excess to the needs of the Department of Defense. The Treasury Department retained the land containing the lighthouse and the rest of the property was transferred to the State of Washington for use as a state park.</p>
<p>Why is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers involved?</p>	<p>The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for Department of Defense environmental programs on former lands. In the late 1980s the Formerly Used Defense Site program was the initiated. The Corps has conducted several actions leading to the current project.</p>
	<p>In 2002 (National Defense Authorization Act), Congress required DoD to create an inventory of</p>

<p>What prompted the current Site Investigation?</p>	<p>defense sites known or suspected of containing munitions or munitions constituents. DoD will prioritize the nationwide sites needing action and provide Congress with a response plan. All the Site Inspections need to be completed by the year 2010.</p>
<p>How many sites are you inspecting?</p>	<p>Currently there is one site in Washington, Fort Flagler State Park, near Port Townsend, WA. Other sites may be identified in the future. Nationwide, DoD has identified over 3,300 sites with the following breakdown.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Active installations (1,333)</li><li>• Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) (318)</li><li>• Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) (1,658)</li></ul>
<p>What is the goal of the Site Inspections?</p>	<p>To determine if munitions or munitions constituents are present.</p>
<p>What are the possible outcomes after completion of the SI?</p>	<p>Possible outcomes of an SI are the elimination of a site from further action or identify the need for further investigation.</p>
<p>What if there is a need for further investigation?</p>	<p>If there is a need to further investigate the work may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Remedial Investigation (RI)</li><li>• Feasibility Study (FS)</li><li>• Determine need for a time-critical removal action</li></ul>
<p>How will the SI information be used if further</p>	<p>SI provides information needed for EPA's Hazard Ranking System for National Priorities List (Superfund) sites. DoD will use the information for a new Munitions Response Site Prioritization</p>

work is needed?	Protocol.
What all is involved in the Site Inspection process?	The process begins with a review of available reports, what we already know. Next a Technical Project Plan (TPP) is developed followed by a work plan, actual field work, and preparation of a final report summarizing all activities.
What is the Technical Project Plan?	The TPP is developed by meeting with stakeholders (regulators, property owners, local businesses, etc) and identifying their issues and concerns. Identifying Areas of Concern (AOCs) on the property, reviewing site information, and verifying current and future land use. The TPP will develop a Conceptual Site Model, identify data gaps, and select data objectives. Finally all parties will concur on a field work approach.
What types of munitions were used at Fort Flagler?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small Arms</li> <li>• Hand grenade</li> <li>• Rifle grenade</li> <li>• Riot control grenade</li> <li>• 37 MM projectiles</li> <li>• 90 MM projectiles</li> <li>• 2.36-inch rocket</li> <li>• 3.5-inch rocket</li> <li>• Artillery-3, 5, 6, 10 and 12-inch</li> <li>• 12-inch seacoast mortar</li> </ul>
What other activities were there at Fort Flagler?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Munitions disposal</li> </ul>
What other work has been done on the Fort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2004 INPR Supplement</li> <li>• 2005 Archive Search Report</li> </ul>

Flagler?	
Have munitions been found in the area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Small Arms</li> <li>§ Hand grenade</li> <li>§ Practice mine</li> <li>§ 2.36-inch rockets</li> <li>§ 3.5-inch rocket</li> </ul>
What will the Corps be inspecting?	The Corps' contractor will be taking samples of soil, surface water and sediment, and groundwater.
Will the Site Inspection involve heavy equipment?	The SI will be non-intrusive type of reconnaissance. The process will be visual and instrument aided using Magnetometers. The SI will be done by trained Unexploded Ordinance Experts. Their goal will be to avoid UXO, select samples, and evaluate munitions.
Where will they get their samples from?	They will be getting samples from shallow soils, surface water/sediment and groundwater (existing wells).

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