

**FINAL  
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**

**SPENCER ARTILLERY RANGE  
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES PROPERTY**

**VAN BUREN, WARREN, SEQUATCHIE,  
AND BLEDSOE COUNTIES, TENNESSEE**

**FUDS Property No. G04TN0178**



**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Savannah District  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville**

**Contract No. W912DY-20-D-0017  
Task Order No. W912DY23F0263**

**April 2025**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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%	percent
mm	millimeter
AGC	advanced geophysical classification
ASR	archives search report
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
FS	Feasibility Study
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
HE	high explosive
LTM	long term management
MEC	munitions and explosives of concern
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MRS	Munitions Response Site
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RI	Remedial Investigation
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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TENNESSEE**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

1.0.0.1 The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) developed this Community Relations Plan (CRP) to encourage two-way communication between USACE and the community surrounding the Spencer Artillery Range Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) property located primarily in Van Buren County, Tennessee, with small portions of the site located in eastern Warren County, northern Sequatchie County, and western Bledsoe County, Tennessee. USACE is involved at the Spencer Artillery Range because it is a FUDS property that requires environmental restoration.

1.0.0.2 The Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property consists of nine projects to address munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) hazards at the site. In 1994, USACE initiated a Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) project, Project No. G04TN017801 (Project 01), to address military munitions hazards at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. Based on the results of Project 01 investigations, USACE separated Project 01 into the following Spencer Artillery Range FUDS projects and associated Munitions Response Sites (MRSs):

- Project No. G04TN017801 (Project 01), MRS-01: Remedial Investigation (RI) Long Term Management (LTM) Areas;
- Project No. G04TN017802 (Project 02), MRS-02: Settlement Agreement Areas;
- Project No. G04TN017803 (Project 03), MRS-03: Covenant Farms-5 Acre Lots;
- Project No. G04TN017804 (Project 04), MRS-04: Covenant Farms-Large Lots;
- Project No. G04TN017805 (Project 05), MRS-05: Recreation/Cabins;
- Project No. G04TN017806 (Project 06), MRS-06: Sequoia Subdivision;
- Project No. G04TN017807 (Project 07), MRS-07: Indian Trails Development;
- Project No. G04TN017808 (Project 08), MRS-08: Rocky River Road-Residential; and
- Project No. G04TN017809 (Project 09), MRS-09: Remaining Lands.

1.0.0.3 The Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property MRSs are discrete locations for which USACE conducted investigations to address explosives safety, human health, and environmental risks presented by munitions hazards. USACE has and will continue to execute the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to ensure that stakeholders are provided with information essential to their understanding of USACE activities at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property.

## **1.1 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**

1.1.0.1 This CRP serves as a framework to establish a successful information exchange with the public during the Remedial Action at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. USACE prepared this CRP in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and National Contingency Plan community involvement requirements for remedial and removal responses.

## **1.2 PURPOSE**

1.2.0.1 The purpose of this CRP is to document community concerns associated with the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property through community interviews and previous USACE involvement at the site, and develop a plan to address these concerns, manage expectations related to current activities at the site, and foster open communication between USACE and the community. Additionally, this CRP aims to encourage community involvement in current and future site-related restoration activities.

1.2.0.2 During preparation of this CRP, USACE interviewed local officials, public safety agencies, and area residents to assess community interest and knowledge about the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. USACE interviewed 12 people via telephone in July 2024. The interviewees are long-time residents of the area and are well aware of the hazards at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. However, the primary concern is with new residents and visitors who may not be aware of the munitions hazards associated with the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property.

1.2.0.3 USACE will implement activities outlined in this plan to ensure that stakeholders are continuously informed about project activities and opportunities for community involvement. USACE will continue to update its community outreach materials, as warranted by developments or future investigations.

## **1.3 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION**

1.3.0.1 USACE prepared this CRP to provide a clear statement of goals and objectives to guide USACE community involvement activities. **Section 2.0** presents a history of the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property, information about land use, an overview of the regulatory process, and a summary of previous investigations at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. **Section 3.0** presents an overview of the community and its concerns about the FUDS property. **Section 4.0** discusses the specific USACE community involvement activities that have been conducted at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property and plans for supplemental activities. **Section 5.0** lists source documents used to compile this CRP. The following are appendices provided in this CRP:

- Appendix A – CERCLA Investigation Process
- Appendix B – Interview Questions and Summary of Responses
- Appendix C – Contact List – Community Leaders and Interested Parties
- Appendix D – Media Resources
- Appendix E – Fact Sheets
- Appendix F – Press Releases/Public Notices
- Appendix G – Information Repository Identification and Location
- Appendix H – Proposed Meeting Locations



Appendix I – 3Rs (Recognize, Retreat, Report) Explosives Safety Education  
Materials

1.3.0.2 The USACE-Savannah District is responsible for implementing the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property community relations program. Contact information for the USACE-Savannah District FUDS program manager and Corporate Communications Office is listed below.

Sararina Keisler  
FUDS Program Manager  
USACE-Savannah District  
100 W. Oglethorpe Avenue  
Savannah, GA 31401  
Telephone: (912) 652-5448  
Email: [cesas-fuds@usace.army.mil](mailto:cesas-fuds@usace.army.mil)

Corporate Communications Office  
USACE-Savannah District  
100 W. Oglethorpe Avenue  
Savannah, GA 31401  
Telephone: (912) 652-5279  
Email: [cesas-cco@usace.army.mil](mailto:cesas-cco@usace.army.mil)

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## **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

This section provides a brief history of the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property including location and land use information. In addition, it addresses the hazardous waste cleanup laws and USACE's previous investigation activities at the site.

### **2.1 LOCATION AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

The Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property is located approximately 10 miles southeast of McMinnville, Tennessee and 12 miles south of Spencer, Tennessee. It comprises approximately 30,618 acres with the majority of the site in Van Buren County (23,703.6 acres) and smaller portions in Warren (3,898.08 acres), Sequatchie (2,751.91 acres), and Bledsoe (40.93 acres) counties.<sup>1</sup> Regionally, the land use is privately owned and includes residential areas, farms, a commercial industrial area, the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail, and undeveloped wooded areas (USACE, 2021a-g). A site location map is provided as **Figure 2.1**. The MMRP projects addressed in this CRP are depicted in **Figure 2.2**.

### **2.2 SITE HISTORY**

2.2.0.1 In January 1940, the federal government began securing leases in rural Tennessee to construct an artillery range for Camp Forrest, located in Van Buren County, Tennessee. The government acquired leases in Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, and Bledsoe counties. From 1941 until 1944, the former Spencer Artillery Range served as the main artillery range for Camp Forrest. The U.S. Army established two impact areas, Jake's Mountain (5,060 acres) and Bald Knob (2,090 acres), and conducted troop training using 37 millimeter (mm) anti-aircraft guns, field and heavy artillery, mortars, anti-tank rockets, and target rockets. In September 1944, Dyersburg Army Airfield used the Spencer Artillery Range as an air-to-ground gunnery range. In the summer of 1946, the federal government returned the land to the 25 original leaseholders.

2.2.0.2 The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) conducted decontamination sweeps in 1950, 1955, and 1956 on various sections of the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property and issued certificates of clearance in those areas. In September 1984, the Tennessee National Guard announced plans to purchase the FUDS property to construct a new training complex; however, then canceled those plans. USACE released an Inventory Project Report to recommend further investigation for ordnance (USACE, 2009).

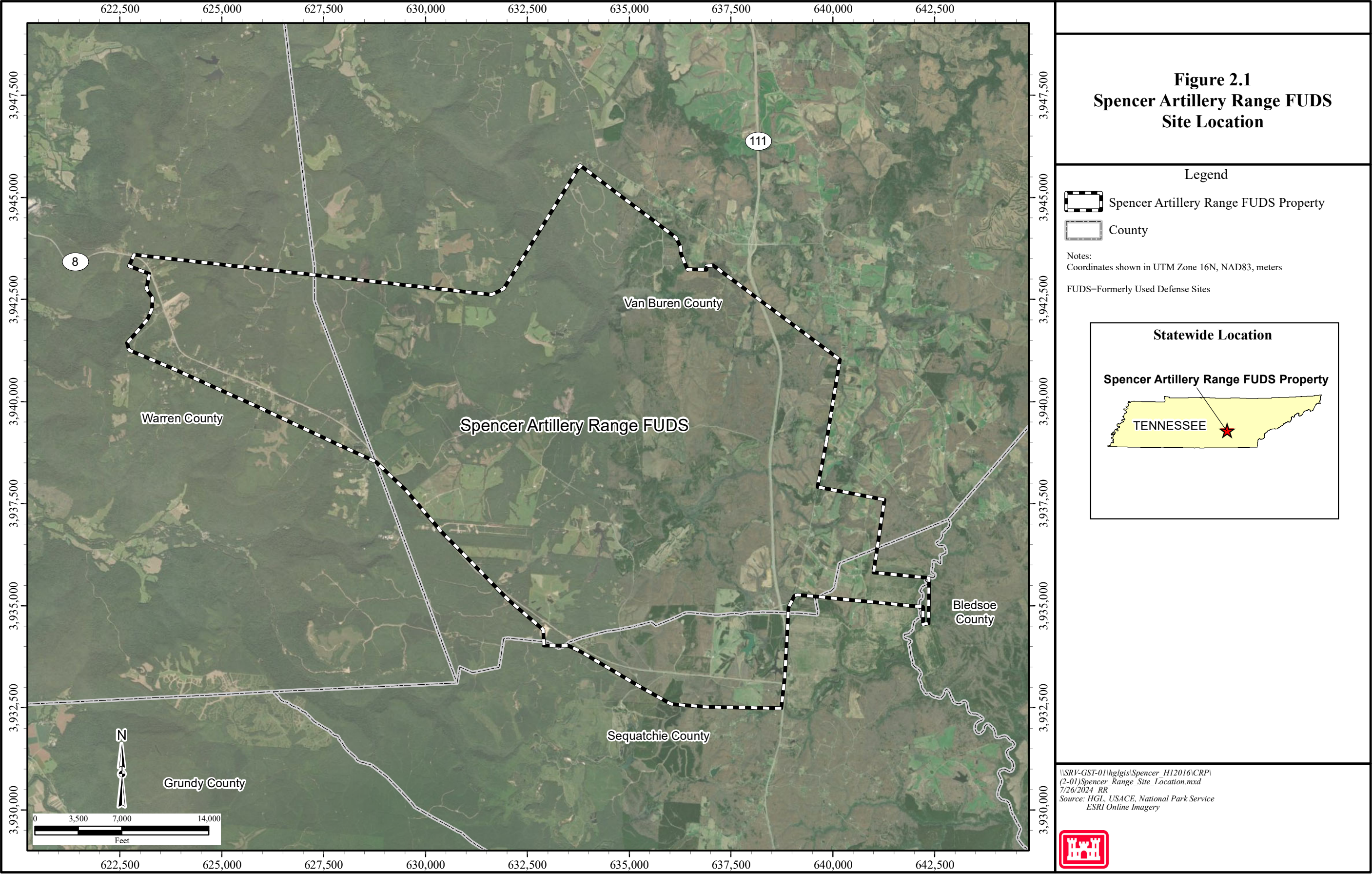
2.2.0.3 On November 3, 1999, a logging crew found an 8-inch, high explosive (HE) projectile on the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. USACE re-assessed and elevated the priority for investigation of the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property and conducted archival research of the site. During this research, on July 7, 2001, a 37mm projectile exploded and severely injured a boy in his home in Cookeville, Tennessee. The boy had reportedly found the projectile 2 years earlier, in 1999, on the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property (USACE, 2009).

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<sup>1</sup> USACE calculated the acreage by county using current geographic information systems data and equates to 30,394.52 acres. This differs from the 30,618 acres listed for the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property in the 2014 Inventory Project Report, the 2021 Record of Decision, and in the FUDS Management Information System.

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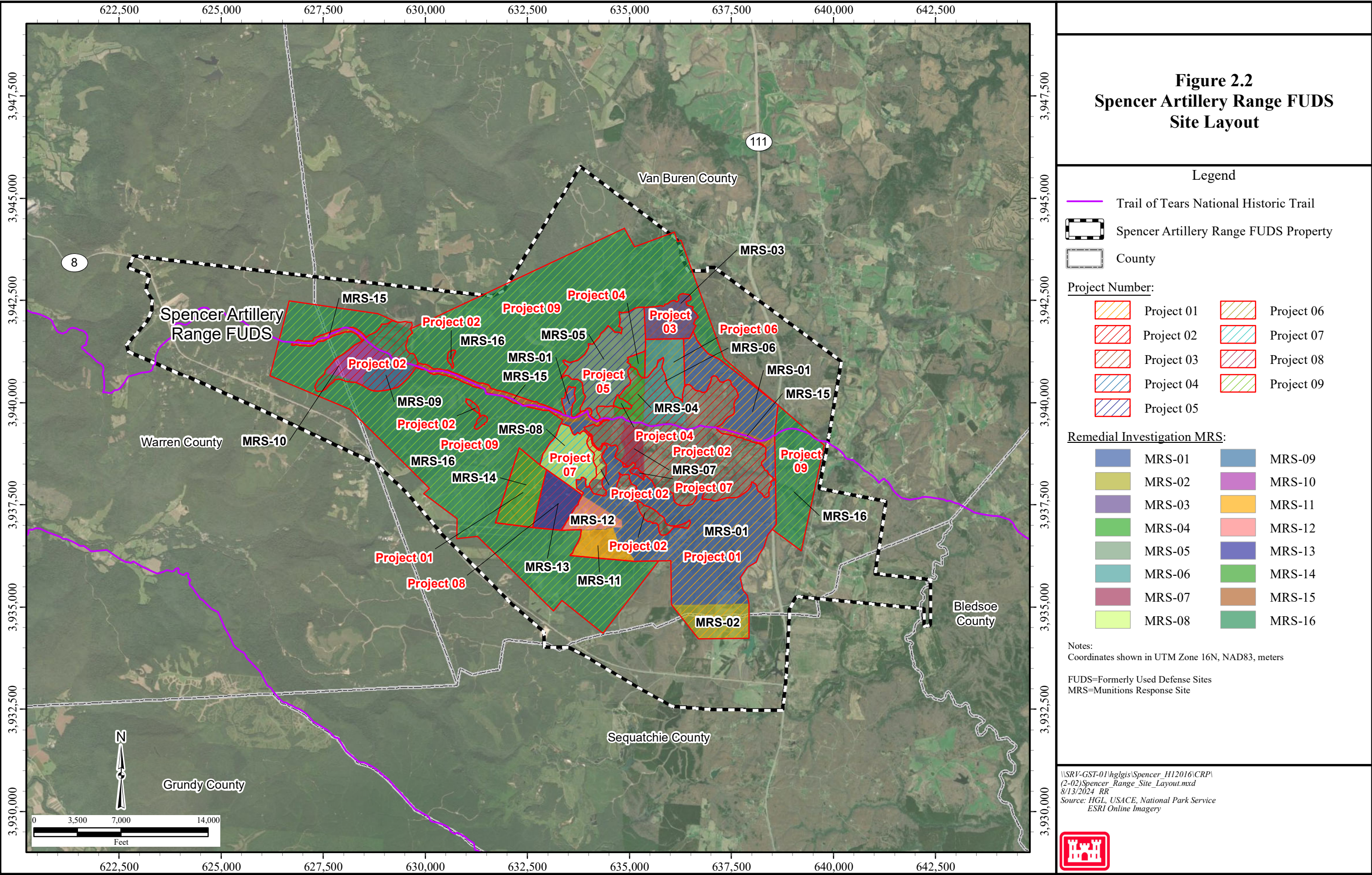






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2.2.0.4 USACE approved the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property in 2001 as Project 01 encompassing the entire site. The RI recommended the site be separated into 16 MRSs to address specific areas of hazards at the site (USACE, 2011a). In 2014, USACE realigned Project 01 into nine projects as part of the revised Inventory Project Report. The 2014 revised Inventory Project Report grouped MRSs with similar levels of MEC hazards present, current or future land use, and number of potential receptors present into new MRS numerical designations (MRS-01 to MRS-09). Additionally, the 2014 Inventory Project Report assigned each new MRS to one of the nine projects. **Table 2.1** lists each project and associated MRS along with the MRSs initially identified in the RI completed in 2011.

**Table 2.1**  
**Projects and Associated MRSs Identified in the RI**

<b>Project/MRS (Correlates with FUDS Project Number)</b>	<b>RI MRS</b>
Project 01 - RI LTM Areas (MRS-01)	MRS-01 (partial), MRS-02, MRS-11, MRS-12, MRS-14, and MRS-15 (partial)
Project 02 - Settlement Area (MRS-02)	MRS-01 (partial), MRS-04 (partial), MRS-05 (partial), MRS-06 (partial), MRS-07 (partial), MRS-08 (partial), MRS-09, MRS-10, MRS-15 (partial), MRS-16 (partial)
Project 03 - Covenant Farms - 5 Acre Lots (MRS-03)	MRS-03
Project 04 - Covenant Farms - Large Lots (MRS-04)	MRS-04 (partial)
Project 05 - Recreation/Cabins (MRS-05)	MRS-05 (partial)
Project 06 - Sequoia Subdivision (MRS-06)	MRS-06 (partial)
Project 07 - Indian Trails Development (MRS-07)	MRS-07 (partial), MRS-08 (partial)
Project 08 - Rocky River Road - Residential (MRS-08)	MRS-13
Project 09 - Remaining Lands (MRS-09)	MRS-16 (partial)

2.2.0.5 The subsections below present a summary of site history by project/MRS, including identified or suspected munitions. Much of the site history and information about munitions identified at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property is presented by the RI MRS numerical designations (MRS-01 to MRS-16). As a result, the subsections below refer to the RI MRSs, which are also depicted on **Figure 2.2** for reference (USACE, 2011a).

### **2.2.1 Project 01 (MRS-01)**

2.2.1.0.1 Project 01 (MRS-01) contains portions of what the RI identified as MRS-01 and MRS-15. The following RI MRSs are located entirely within Project 01: MRS-02, MRS-11, MRS-12, and MRS-14.

2.2.1.0.2 MRS-01 is the former Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area. No intrusive investigations could be conducted in the portion of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail that runs through MRS-01 due to archaeological and culturally sensitive areas associated with the historic trail. During the RI, USACE found the following at the MRS: small arms; 20mm to 240mm projectiles; munitions debris from an 8-inch projectile, and 60mm and 81mm mortars; and other unknown munitions (USACE, 2011a).

2.2.1.0.3 MRS-02 is commercial land for explosives storage and tree farming, and is located south of the former Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area. DoD did not include this MRS in the 1956 surface clearance activities. During the RI, USACE found small arms, 37mm and 75mm projectiles, and fuzes at the MRS (USACE, 2011a).

2.2.1.0.4 MRS-11 is an undeveloped subdivision in Whispering Pines with a portion of the land used historically for strip mining. DoD did not include this MRS in the 1956 DoD surface clearance activities. DoD land use is not known; however, unexploded ordnance has been found at the MRS, and the land is planned for a future residential development. During the RI, USACE found 3-inch, 37mm, and 76mm armor-piercing projectiles; small arms, and fuzes at the MRS (USACE, 2011a).

2.2.1.0.5 MRS-12 consists of residential, hunting, and ranching land with evidence of historical strip mining and impact craters. DoD did not include this MRS in the 1956 DoD surface clearance activities. During the RI, USACE found several 76mm armor-piercing projectiles and small arms at the MRS (USACE, 2011a).

2.2.1.0.6 MRS-14 consists of wooded, hunting, and ranching land. The east half is open grassland used to graze cattle and horses and there is evidence of impact craters in the northeast quadrant. DoD did not include this MRS in the 1956 DoD surface clearance activities. During the RI, USACE found several 37mm and 155mm projectiles and small arms at the MRS (USACE, 2011a).

2.2.1.0.7 MRS-15 consists entirely of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail. The trail traverses the former Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area and Bald Knob 37mm Impact Area. No intrusive investigations could be conducted due to archaeological and culturally sensitive areas associated with the historic trail. During the 1956 surface clearance, DoD found 37mm projectiles at the MRS (USACE, 2011a).

## **2.2.2 Project 02 (MRS-02)**

2.2.2.0.1 Project 02 (MRS-02) consists of portions of what the RI identified as MRS-01 and MRS-15, which are described in **Section 2.2.1**. In addition, portions of the following RI MRSs are located in Project 02: MRS-04, MRS-05, MRS-06, MRS-07, MRS 08, and MRS-16. All of RI MRS-09 and RI MRS-10 are located in Project 02.

2.2.2.0.2 MRS-04 is an active development and residential area consisting of large lots and is located in the former Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area. No intrusive investigations could be conducted in the portion of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail that runs through MRS-04 due to archaeological and culturally sensitive areas associated with the historic trail. During the 1956 surface clearance, DoD found 37mm and 155mm munitions along with several unknown munitions. During the RI, USACE found 155mm fragments and small arms at the MRS (USACE, 2011a).

2.2.2.0.3 MRS-05 is used for recreation and is located in the former Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area. No intrusive investigations could be conducted in the portion of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail that runs through MRS-05 due to archaeological and culturally sensitive areas associated with the historic trail. Additionally, cultural concerns are addressed in the Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan developed for MRS-05. During the 1956 surface clearance, DoD found

75mm and 155mm munitions. During the RI, USACE found the following at this MRS: 37mm and 155mm fragments, 105mm munitions debris, fuzes, and small arms (USACE, 2011a).

2.2.2.0.4 MRS-06 is an undeveloped subdivision known as Sequoia and is located in the former Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area. During the DoD surface clearance, DoD found 20mm, 37mm, and small arms munitions. During the RI, USACE found the following at the MRS: 155mm, 105mm, 75mm, 60mm, and 37mm munitions debris and unknown fragments, 76mm armor-piercing projectiles, fuzes, and small arms (USACE, 2011a).

2.2.2.0.5 MRS-07 is an undeveloped subdivision known as Indian Trails Phase III and is located in the former Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area. During the 1956 surface clearance, DoD found 37mm and 155mm munitions. During the RI, USACE found 37mm and 155mm fragments, and 37mm armor-piercing projectiles at the MRS (USACE, 2011a).

2.2.2.0.6 MRS-08 is an undeveloped subdivision known as Indian Trails Phase I and II and is located in the western edge of the former Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area. During the 1956 surface clearance, DoD found 37mm, 75mm, and 105mm munitions. During the RI, USACE found 37mm and 75mm munitions, 155mm fragments, and small arms at the MRS (USACE, 2011a).

2.2.2.0.7 MRS-09 is a wooded area used for hunting and there are plans for future residences. It is located in the eastern portion of the former Bald Knob 37mm Impact Area. No intrusive investigations could be conducted in the portion of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail that runs through MRS-09 due to archaeological and culturally sensitive areas associated with the historic trail. During the 1956 surface clearance, DoD found 37mm munitions in the former Bald Knob 37mm Impact Area. During the RI, USACE found 37mm fragments and small arms at the MRS (USACE, 2011a).

2.2.2.0.8 MRS-10 is a wooded area used for hunting and is located in the western portion of the former Bald Knob 37mm Impact Area. No intrusive investigations could be conducted in the portion of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail that runs through MRS-10 due to archaeological and culturally sensitive areas associated with the historic trail. During the 1956 surface clearance, DoD found 37mm munitions in the former Bald Knob 37mm Impact Area. During the RI, USACE found 37mm and 155mm fragments and small arms at the MRS (USACE, 2011a).

2.2.2.0.9 MRS-16 is all the remaining land of the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property not previously assigned an MRS. No intrusive investigations could be conducted in the portion of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail that runs through MRS-16 due to archaeological and culturally sensitive areas associated with the historic trail. This land is wooded and used for hunting and logging. The area may have been used as a troop maneuver area. There is little evidence of concentrated munitions use in this MRS. During the 1956 surface clearance, DoD located 37mm, 40mm, 75mm, and 155mm fragments in the MRS. During the RI, USACE found scattered munitions debris, including debris from 60mm mortars, M51 fuzes, 75mm armor-piercing projectiles, and 37mm and 155mm fragments (USACE, 2011a).

### **2.2.3 Project 03 (MRS-03)**

Project 03 (MRS-03) consists entirely of what the RI identified as MRS-03, an active development and residential area with 5-acre lots on the northern edge of the former Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area. DoD did not include this MRS in the 1956 DoD surface clearance activities. During the RI, USACE found 37mm and 155mm fragments, and 37mm armor-piercing projectiles at the MRS (USACE, 2011a).

### **2.2.4 Project 04 (MRS-04)**

Project 04 (MRS-04) consists of what the RI identified as a portion of MRS-04, which is described in **Section 2.2.2**.

### **2.2.5 Project 05 (MRS-05)**

Project 05 (MRS-05) consists of what the RI identified as a portion of MRS-05, which is described in **Section 2.2.2**.

### **2.2.6 Project 06 (MRS-06)**

Project 06 (MRS-06) consists of what the RI identified as a portion of MRS-06, which is described in **Section 2.2.2**.

### **2.2.7 Project 07 (MRS-07)**

Project 07 consists of what the RI identified as portions of MRS-07 and MRS-08, which are described in **Section 2.2.1**.

### **2.2.8 Project 08 (MRS-08)**

Project 08 (MRS-08) consists entirely of what the RI identified as MRS-13, an active residential development. Past DoD use of the MRS is not known. The area has been cleared of timber and there is evidence of impact craters. DoD did not include this MRS in the 1956 surface clearance. During the RI, USACE found the following at the MRS: 37mm and 155mm fragments, 27mm armor-piercing projectiles, 60mm mortar fragments, fuzes and small arms (USACE, 2011a).

### **2.2.9 Project 09 (MRS-09)**

Project 09 (MRS-09) consists of what the RI identified as a portion of MRS-16, which is discussed in **Section 2.2.2**.

## **2.3 LAND USE**

Most of the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property is currently used for agricultural purposes, but areas within the FUDS property also include residential development, recreational areas, historical areas, and undeveloped wooded areas. The entire FUDS property is privately owned, except for the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail and public rights of way. Land use consists of heavily subdivided residential developments, commercial operations (logging and explosives storage), recreational (hiking and hunting), historical (Trail of Tears National Historic Trail), ranching (cattle), and undeveloped. Historically, land use included coal strip mining, particularly in the eastern portion of the FUDS property. Several of the strip-mined areas have been reclaimed.

Land use is changing quickly within the FUDS property, with continued and future development of zoned residential areas anticipated (USACE, 2021a-g).

## **2.4 CLEANUP LAWS AND REGULATIONS**

2.4.0.1 CERCLA was created in 1980 as a federal law and was later amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Section 211 of SARA establishes the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). Under DERP, DoD is responsible for environmental restoration of properties that the United States formerly owned, leased, or otherwise possessed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. Such properties are known as FUDS. The U.S. Army executes the FUDS Program, and USACE is the organization that manages and directs administration of the program.

2.4.0.2 USACE also is the executing agent for the FUDS MMRP, which DoD established in 2001 to address FUDS that have military munitions, such as the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. The FUDS MMRP follows the CERCLA remedial and removal processes described in **Appendix A**. USACE will have a continued presence at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property and the associated MRSs as it completes the Remedial Action in accordance with the CERCLA process.

## **2.5 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS**

The following section provides an overview of previous investigation and removal action activities conducted at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. The investigations through the 2010 RI focused on the entire FUDS property. The RI recommended a realignment of the FUDS property into 16 different MRSs, as shown in **Figure 2.2**.

### **2.5.1 Historical Decontamination Sweeps, 1950 to 1956**

In September 1944, the U.S. Army no longer needed the former Spencer Artillery Range for artillery training, and the Dyerburg Army Airfield reportedly used it as an air-to-ground gunnery range. By August 1946, the federal government had canceled all leases for lands associated with the former Spencer Artillery Range. DoD conducted decontamination sweeps in 1950, 1952, 1955, and 1956 on various sections of the former range, and issued certificates of clearance for those areas. DoD issued a certificate of clearance on March 11, 1952, restricting 1,916 acres to surface use only. DoD issued a second certificate on October 3, 1956, superseding previous certificates of clearance, which visually examined 23,981 acres and restricted 3,509 acres to surface use only. However, this restriction violated the terms of the leases, and the federal government compensated the two primary property owners within the impact areas for the diminished value of their land (USACE, 2011a; USACE, 2002). **Table 2.2** below provides a summary of the munitions located during the 1956 surface removal. This table is broken down by the MRS assigned during the 2010 RI.

**Table 2.2**  
**Munitions Located During 1956 Removal**

<b>RI- Assigned MRS*</b>	<b>Past DoD Use</b>	<b>1956 Surface Clearance (count of items)</b>
MRS-01	Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area	240mm (4); 155mm (6); 105mm (11); 75mm (3); 37mm (57); 20mm (3); unknown munitions (108)
MRS-02	South of Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area. Timber cleared area. No evidence impact craters. Possible firing point.	Not included as part of 1956 Surface Clearance
MRS-03	Northern edge of Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area.	None
MRS-04	Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area	155mm (3); 37mm (2); unknown munitions (3)
MRS-05	Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area	155mm (2); 75mm (2)
MRS-06	Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area	37mm (3); 20mm (3); small arms (17); unknown munitions (3)
MRS-07	Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area	155mm (1); 37mm (1); unknown munitions (13)
MRS-08	Western edge of Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area.	105mm (1); 75mm (1); 37mm (1)
MRS-09	Bald Knob 37mm Impact Area	37mm (9)
MRS-10	Bald Knob 37mm Impact Area	37mm (6)
MRS-11	Unknown. Partially cleared, no impact craters.	Not included as part of 1956 surface clearance
MRS-12	Unknown. Timber cleared, evidence of impact craters.	Not included as part of 1956 surface clearance
MRS-13	Unknown. Timber cleared, evidence of impact craters	Not included as part of 1956 surface clearance
MRS-14	Unknown. Timber cleared, evidence of impact craters in northeast quadrant.	Not included as part of 1956 surface clearance
MRS-15	Trail of Tears National Historic Trail traverses the FUDS property. Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area and Bald Knob 37mm Impact Area.	37mm (6)
MRS-16	Unknown. Possible troop maneuver area. Little evidence of concentrated munitions use.	155mm (1); 75mm (1); 40mm (2); 37mm (15)

## 2.5.2 Amended Inventory Project Report, 2001

Under DERP, the USACE-Nashville District prepared an Inventory Project Report on November 30, 1994, for the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property recommending further investigation for ordnance and explosives. The Inventory Project Report confirms that DoD formerly used the Spencer Artillery Range and is eligible for DERP FUDS consideration. After a crew cutting logging roads reported an 8-inch HE projectile, USACE completed an amended Inventory Project Report for the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property on May 20, 2000. USACE assigned a risk assessment code score to the FUDS property and recommended completion of an Archives Search Report. The risk assessment code score given to the FUDS property was a 2 on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 indicating a site having the highest explosive risk and 5 indicating a site having no explosive risk. In February 2001, USACE approved the amended Inventory Project Report and established the MMRP Project 01 (USACE, 2001, 2002).

### **2.5.3 Archives Search Report, 2001**

2.5.3.0.1 In October 2001, the USACE-Rock Island District conducted a records search and site visit for the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. USACE divided the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property into two areas for evaluation purposes: Area A (Impact Area) and Area B (Remaining Lands). Ordnance was only found in Area A. The Archives Search Report (ASR) described four decontamination actions performed in 1950, 1952, 1955, and 1956. The certificate of clearance issued after the 1956 investigation restricted 3,059 acres to surface use only based on the MEC items found during a visual surface clearance. The ASR noted that a crew clearing a logging road found an 8-inch HE round in 1998. In addition, in 2001, a boy dropped a 37mm projectile in his home, it exploded, and severely injured him. The boy had reportedly found the projectile on the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property in 1999 (USACE, 2011a).

2.5.3.0.2 USACE developed a risk assessment code score for each area based on the best available information resulting from record searches, field observations, interviews, and measurements. USACE used this information to assess risk based upon the potential MEC hazards identified at the site. USACE assigned a risk assessment code score of 1 to the site, which differed from the score of 2 assigned during development of the 2001 Amended Inventory Project Report, as noted in **Section 2.5.2** (USACE, 2002).

### **2.5.4 ASR Supplement, 2004**

The ASR Supplement defined 17,260 acres of the FUDS property as Range Complex No. 1 and subdivided it into four overlapping sub-ranges: the Moving Target Range, Artillery Range, Anti-Tank Range, and Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range. The 17,260-acre Range Complex No. 1 represented one MRS. (USACE, 2011a).

### **2.5.5 Historical Photographic Analysis, 2004**

The Topographic Engineering Center analyzed historic air photos and maps to identify features in the photos that could indicate possible ordnance impact areas, burial areas, or areas of ground disturbance. The Topographic Engineering Center photo analysis identified numerous impact craters and potential ground scars (USACE, 2011a).

### **2.5.6 Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, 2003-2007**

2.5.6.0.1 USACE conducted the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) between 2003 and 2007 to:

- Delineate ordnance and explosives within the project area;
- Determine current and future land uses;
- Determine if the boundary between the ASR-identified Area A (impact area) and Area B (remaining lands) should be revised; and
- Conduct a risk assessment.

2.5.6.0.2 The intrusive results provided evidence that identified actual impact and munitions use areas. USACE found five MEC items during the intrusive investigation and identified two of the

items, one as a 75mm armor-piercing projectile with tracer and the other as a 155mm HE projectile (USACE, 2011a; USACE 2021).

2.5.6.0.3 During the EE/CA, USACE performed ground reconnaissance in Area B, and found evidence of a possible mortar firing point west of the impact areas. USACE collected digital geophysical data and intrusively investigated anomalies. The EE/CA identified no MEC and very little munitions debris within the Bald Knob 37mm Impact Area (in the western portion of Area A). However, USACE found five MEC items and hundreds of munitions debris/fragments within the former Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area (eastern portion of Area A) (USACE, 2011a).

2.5.6.0.4 USACE found MEC outside the range fans noted in the ASR and concluded that the ASR designations of Area A (impact area) and Area B (remaining land) did not adequately depict the distribution of MEC across the site. The EE/CA concluded that artillery fired at the former Spencer Artillery Range has the potential to land anywhere within the range. In addition to reconnaissance, USACE conducted digital geophysical mapping and an intrusive investigation, and collected soil samples to assess potential munitions constituents contamination. Based on the sampling results of the EE/CA, unacceptable risks associated with munitions constituents contamination are not expected at the site (USACE, 2011a).

## **2.5.7 Remedial Investigation, 2010-2011**

2.5.7.0.1 USACE conducted the RI to determine whether MEC or munitions constituents present sufficient hazards or risks to warrant further action and, if so, to adequately define the nature and extent of those MEC and/or munitions constituents at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property (USACE, 2011a).

2.5.7.0.2 USACE conducted the RI fieldwork in 2010 and finalized the RI report in 2011. During the investigation, USACE identified a total of 8,474 anomalies, 1,503 of which USACE intrusively investigated. USACE found 12 MEC items (11, 37mm Mark II and 1, 3-inch armor piercing Mark II). USACE safely detonated these MEC items on site. In addition, USACE recovered over 1,000 munitions debris items during the intrusive investigation and included remnants of various projectiles (155mm, 105mm, 76mm, 75mm, and 37mm); mortars (81mm and 60mm); expended fuzes; and hundreds of pieces of unidentifiable munitions fragments. USACE disposed of munitions debris discovered during the investigation or generated during MEC disposal activities (USACE, 2011a).

2.5.7.0.3 Since USACE did not identify munitions constituents contamination in soil during the EE/CA, it determined that additional sampling for explosives and munitions-related metals was not necessary during the RI. However, USACE subsequently identified perchlorate as a possible munitions constituent in the groundwater. To complete characterization of munitions constituents, USACE collected groundwater samples for perchlorate analysis. USACE collected 12 groundwater samples (including two quality control samples) from existing wells at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. The groundwater samples collected during the RI did not contain perchlorate. With no source identified, there was no complete exposure pathway; therefore, USACE did not perform a risk assessment. Based on the results of the prior historical investigations and the assessments of MEC hazards and munitions constituents summarized in the RI, potential MEC hazards remain at 15 of the 16 recommended MRSs. USACE recommended a



Feasibility Study to assess possible response action alternatives for MEC at the 15 identified MRSs. USACE recommended no further action for MRS-16 (USACE, 2011a).

### **2.5.8 Feasibility Study, 2011**

Based on the findings and recommendations of the RI, USACE conducted a Feasibility Study (FS) to identify and evaluate Remedial Action alternatives for managing risk associated with potential human interaction with MEC-contaminated areas. The FS evaluated four Remedial Action alternatives that ranged from taking no action to establishing land use controls consisting of educational awareness and annual evaluations to conducting surface removals of MEC with educational awareness (USACE, 2011b). The recommended alternatives are provided in the Proposed Plan, as noted in **Section 2.5.9**.

### **2.5.9 Proposed Plan, 2012**

2.5.9.0.1 USACE developed the 2012 Proposed Plan for the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property MRS-01 through MRS-16. According to the Proposed Plan, the preferred alternative for MRS-01, MRS-02, MRS-10, MRS-11, MRS-12, MRS-14, MRS-15 is Alternative 2: Educational Awareness with Annual Assessments and Five-Year Reviews. The Proposed Plan indicates that the implementation of land use controls will achieve the remedial action objective to inform the property owners, land users, and the public of possible dangers associated with the area, which will make them more likely to respond appropriately if a suspect MEC item is found (USACE, 2012).

2.5.9.0.2 The preferred alternative for MRS-03, MRS-04, MRS-05, MRS-06, MRS-07, MRS-08, MRS-09, and MRS-13 is Alternative 4: MEC Removal with Educational Awareness and Five-Year Reviews. According to the Proposed Plan, this includes surface and subsurface MEC removal in accessible areas. However, due to limitations in detection technology and because 100 percent (%) coverage will not be possible in all areas of the site, it is likely that some munitions may be missed during removal actions. To reduce risks associated with missed munitions, an educational awareness program and Five-Year Reviews would be implemented (USACE, 2012).

2.5.9.0.3 The preferred alternative for MRS-16 is Alternative 1: No Further Action. The Proposed Plan indicates USACE did not recover MEC at the MRS and the probability of encountering an explosive hazard is very low.

2.5.9.0.4 USACE held the public comment period for the Proposed Plan from March 12 to April 20, 2012. Additionally, USACE held a public meeting on March 20, 2012, to discuss the preferred alternatives documented in the Proposed Plan (USACE, 2012).

### **2.5.10 Revised Inventory Project Report, 2014**

2.5.10.0.1 The 2014 Inventory Project Report administratively revised the former MMRP project associated with the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property into Munitions Response Areas/MRSs per DoD and USACE guidance. The revision did not change the footprint of the FUDS property, but instead created eight new MMRP projects, for a total of nine MMRP projects. Based on DoD and USACE guidance, as well as recommendations in the RI and FS reports, USACE evaluated the 16 MRSs identified in the 2011 RI and assigned the MRSs to 1 of the 9 MMRP projects, which are addressed in **Section 2.2** (USACE, 2014).

2.5.10.0.2 The revised Inventory Project Report also renumbered the MRS numbers to correspond with the MMRP projects as shown in **Table 2.1**.

### **2.5.11 Feasibility Study Addendum, 2019**

2.5.11.0.1 The 2019 FS addendum is an update/revision to the Final FS issued for Spencer Artillery Range in October 2011. After the issuance of the 2011 FS, financial settlement agreements had been reached between the government and two property owners within the historic boundaries of the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. However, the properties that accepted settlement agreements are not eligible for Remedial Action under the FUDS MMRP (USACE, 2019).

2.5.11.0.2 The 2019 FS Addendum regrouped the 16 MRSs previously proposed in the RI into 9 MMRP projects (Projects 01 through 09) in accordance with the approved revised Inventory Project Report (USACE, 2014). The projects will allow the proposed response actions to be prioritized and sequenced appropriately according to defined hazards and predicted remediation costs. The projects and corresponding RI recommended MRSs are presented in **Table 2.1** above. Project 02 incorporates the settlement agreement properties (now MRS-02), and Project 09 consists of MRS-16 (now MRS-09). In the RI, USACE recommended no further action for both projects and approved that recommendation in the 2014 revised Inventory Project Report (USACE, 2014, 2019).

2.5.11.0.3 **Figure 2.2** depicts the MRSs identified in the RI, which are now part of each MMRP project. In addition, the 2019 FS Addendum incorporates advanced geophysical classification (AGC) as part of one of the response alternatives. AGC has been fully developed since the 2011 FS and is evaluated as an alternative for managing risk associated with potential MEC. This FS Addendum also updates the estimated costs associated with each of the response alternatives (USACE, 2019).

### **2.5.12 Revised Proposed Plan, 2020**

2.5.12.0.1 USACE revised the Proposed Plan in 2020 to address the changes presented in the 2019 FS Addendum. Specifically, the revised alternatives for each MMRP project. The remedial alternatives include No Action; Educational Awareness; Surface Removal with Educational Awareness; Geophysical Investigation and MEC Removal with Educational Awareness; and Excavation and Sifting. In addition, Five-Year Reviews would also be required to determine if the response action continues to minimize explosive hazard risks and continues to be protective of human health, safety, and the environment. (USACE, 2020).

2.5.12.0.2 Based on the revised evaluation of alternatives, USACE assessed the preferred alternative for each MMRP project. **Table 2.3** depicts the preferred alternative for each project. Projects 02 and 09 are not listed because USACE did not evaluate those projects (USACE, 2020).

**Table 2.3**  
**Preferred Alternative for each Project**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Preferred Alternative</b>
Project 01 - RI LTM Areas	Alternative 2 – Educational Awareness
Project 03 - Covenant Farms- 5 Acre Lots	Alternative 4 – Geophysical Investigation and MEC Removal with Educational Awareness
Project 04 - Covenant Farms- Large Lots	Alternative 4 – Geophysical Investigation and MEC Removal with Educational Awareness
Project 05 - Recreation/Cabins	Alternative 4 – Geophysical Investigation and MEC Removal with Educational Awareness
Project 06 - Sequoia Subdivision	Alternative 4 – Geophysical Investigation and MEC Removal with Educational Awareness
Project 07 - Indian Trails Development	Alternative 4 – Geophysical Investigation and MEC Removal with Educational Awareness
Project 08 - Rocky River Road - Residential	Alternative 4 – Geophysical Investigation and MEC Removal with Educational Awareness

2.5.12.0.3 USACE held the public comment period for the 2020 Revised Proposed Plan from August 3 to September 3, 2020. Additionally, USACE held a virtual public meeting on August 18, 2020, to discuss the preferred alternatives documented in the FS Addendum and Revised Proposed Plan (USACE, 2021a-g).

### **2.5.13 Decision Documents, 2021**

2.5.13.0.1 The Decision Documents address the selected remedy for each project as well as the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation concurrence with the remedy. The selected remedy for Project 01 is educational awareness. This remedy will inform recreational users (hikers and hunters), industry workers (commercial or ranch), current/future residents, site visitors, construction workers, students, and the public of possible dangers associated with the area. This remedy consists of developing educational fact sheets and a webpage aimed at making the public aware of potential hazards and reducing the risk of exposure. USACE will provide educational training to Van Buren and Warren County schools, as requested (USACE, 2021a).

2.5.13.0.2 The selected remedy for Project 03, Project 04, Project 05, Project 06, Project 07, and Project 08 is a geophysical investigation and MEC removal with educational awareness. This remedy will directly remove MEC and inform current property owners, future residents, site visitors, construction workers, and the public of possible dangers associated with the area, making them more likely to respond appropriately if a suspected MEC item is found. This remedy consists of completing surface and subsurface clearance to remove MEC items identified during geophysical surveys of the area and implementing an educational awareness program. The geophysical surveys will use AGC to differentiate MEC from other nonhazardous metallic debris. The educational awareness program will focus on making known those areas containing MEC hazards and would provide information regarding the appropriate response if MEC is encountered. Direct mailing of fact sheets to property owners and distribution of fact sheets in public locations (libraries, stores, schools) and the development of a webpage are considered as part of the remedy (USACE, 2021b-g).

2.5.13.0.3 USACE will complete Five-Year Reviews for each project to evaluate the effectiveness of the selected remedies to protect human health.

## **2.5.14 Remedial Action, 2023-Present**

2.5.14.0.1 USACE is in the process of developing a Land Use Control Implementation Plan that describes how USACE will implement the selected remedy for Project 01. The land use controls selected in the Decision Document for Project 01 are as follows:

- An educational awareness program consisting of fact sheets and a website aimed at making the public aware of potential MEC hazards and reducing the risk of exposure. The fact sheets should be mailed directly to property owners and distributed at public locations such as libraries;
- Educational training to schools in Van Buren and Warren Counties, as requested; and
- Development and installation of warning signs with the intent of informing land users about the potential hazards within Project 01. Warning signs will only be installed near the Trail of Tears.

2.5.14.0.2 USACE has not yet initiated the Remedial Action for Projects 03 to 08.

### **3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND**

This section describes the community profile, including the statistical characteristics of the population, sensitive ecological species that exist in Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, and Bledsoe Counties, and key public concerns about the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property based on the interviews conducted in 2003 and 2024.

#### **3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE**

3.1.0.1 The Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property is located in Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, and Bledsoe Counties in Tennessee. Most of the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property MRSs are within Van Buren County, approximately 12 miles south of Spencer and 10 miles southeast of McMinnville, Tennessee. A small portion of MRS-02 is in Sequatchie County and a small portion of MRS-15 is in Warren County. USACE did not compile demographic information for Bledsoe County because there are no MRSs within that county (USACE, 2021a).

3.1.0.2 Van Buren County is located on the Cumberland Plateau in east Tennessee and consists of 273.4 square miles of land area. It is bordered by Warren County to the west, Sequatchie County to the south, White County to the north, Cumberland County to the northeast, and Bledsoe County to the east (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022a).

3.1.0.3 The U.S. Census Bureau’s 2020 decennial census lists the population for Van Buren County as 6,168, which represents a 1.11% increase from 2010. The 2020 population density was approximately 22.5 people per square mile. The predominant racial group in Van Buren County is White (95.5%), people reporting two or more races (3.7%), followed by Black or African American (0.36%), Asian (0.16%), “Some Other Race” (0.16%), American Indian and Alaska Native (0.11%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.01%). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, people of Hispanic or Latino descent (1.3%) may be of any race and are included in the racial profile of Van Buren County. The median household income for Van Buren County for 2022 was \$44,730 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022a).

3.1.0.4 The U.S. Census Bureau selected economic characteristics for 2022 provides data on the major employers in Van Buren County. The data is provided in **Table 3.1** below (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022a).

3.1.0.5 Sequatchie County is located on the Cumberland Plateau in east Tennessee. It is bounded by Marion and Hamilton Counties to the southwest and southeast, respectively, Bledsoe County to the northeast, Van Buren and Warren Counties to the north, and Grundy County to the west. Sequatchie County has 265.9 square miles of land area (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022b).

**Table 3.1**  
**Major Van Burn County Employers**

Industry Description	Number of Employees
Manufacturing	578
Educational services and health care and social assistance	447
Public administration	343
Arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation and food services	219
Construction	198
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	197
Retail trade	154
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	137
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	89
Finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing	47
Other services, except public administration	23
Wholesale trade	16
Information	0

3.1.0.6 The U.S. Census Bureau’s 2020 decennial census lists the population for Sequatchie County as 15,826, which is a 1.12% increase from 2010. The 2020 population density was approximately 59.5 people per square mile. The predominant racial group in Sequatchie County is White (92.2%), followed by people reporting two or more races (4.4%), “Some Other Race” (2.0%), American Indian and Alaska Native (0.56%), Black or African American (0.45%), Asian (0.41%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.025%). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, people of Hispanic or Latino descent (3.9%) may be of any race and are included in the racial profile of Sequatchie County. The median household income for Sequatchie County from 2022 was \$53,038 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022b). **Table 3.2** below includes the major employers for Sequatchie County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022b).

**Table 3.2**  
**Major Sequatchie County Employers**

Industry	Number of Employees
Educational services and health care and social assistance	1,265
Manufacturing	943
Retail trade	918
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	900
Construction	679
Transportation and warehouse, and utilities	414
Arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation and food services	357
Other services (except public administration)	264
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	256
Public administration	128
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	114
Wholesale trade	81
Information	72

3.1.0.7 Warren County is located on the Cumberland Plateau in east Tennessee and consists of 432.7 square miles of land area. It is bordered by Coffee and Cannon Counties to the west, Grundy and Sequatchie Counties to the south, Dekalb and White Counties to the north, and Van Buren County to the east (US. Census Bureau, 2022c).

3.1.0.8 The U.S. Census Bureau’s 2020 decennial census lists the population for Warren County as 40,953, which represents a 1.02% increase from 2010. The 2020 population density was approximately 94.68 people per square mile. The predominant racial group in Warren County is White (85.0%), people reporting two or more races (6.1%), “Some Other Race” (5.3%), Black or African American (2.7%), Asian (0.63%), American Indian and Alaska Native (0.35%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.02%). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, people of Hispanic or Latino descent (9.6%) may be of any race and are included in the racial profile of Warren County. The median household income for Warren County for 2022 was \$52,948 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022c).

3.1.0.9 The U.S. Census Bureau selected economic characteristics for 2022 provides data on the major employers in Warren County. The data is provided in **Table 3.3** below (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022c).

**Table 3.3**  
**Major Warren County Employers**

Industry	Number of Employees
Manufacturing	3,585
Educational services and health care and social assistance	3,493
Retail trade	1,745
Construction	1,375
Arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,308
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,182
Transportation and warehouse, and utilities	1,018
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	872
Other services (except public administration)	836
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	660
Wholesale trade	609
Public administration	578
Information	423

3.1.0.10 McMinnville is located in Warren County and was incorporated in 1868. McMinnville has operated under the General Law Mayor-Aldermanic form of government since 1901. The Board of Mayor and Aldermen made up of seven elected people consisting of a mayor who serves a 4-year term, a vice mayor, and five aldermen with 4-year terms. In 1987, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen passed an ordinance creating the City Administrator position. The City Administrator is the Chief Executive Officer of the City and is responsible for the overall management of city operations (Town of McMinnville, 2024).

3.1.0.11 The U.S. Census Bureau’s 2020 decennial census lists the population for McMinnville as 13,788, which is a 1.01% increase from 2010. The 2020 population density is 1,246.65.7 people per square mile. The predominant racial group in McMinnville is White (79.1%), followed by people reporting two or more races (8.1%), “Some Other Race” (7.3%), Black or African American (4.1%), Asian (1.1%), American Indian and Alaska Native (0.34%), and Native Hawaiian and

Other Pacific Islander (0.05%). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, people of Hispanic or Latino descent (13.3%) may be of any race and are included in the racial profile of McMinnville. The median household income for McMinnville from 2022 was \$42,130 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022d).

3.1.0.12 Spencer is located in Van Buren County and was incorporated in 1909. Spencer operates under the General Law Mayor-Aldermanic form of government. The Board of Mayor and Aldermen made up of seven elected people consisting of a mayor who serves a 4-year term and five aldermen who serve 4-year terms (Town of Spencer, 2023).

3.1.0.13 The U.S. Census Bureau’s 2020 decennial census lists the population for Spencer as 1,462, which is a 139 person decrease from 2010. The 2020 population density was 221.51 people per square mile. The predominant racial group in Spencer is White (96.0%), followed by people reporting two or more races (3.0%), Black or African American (0.41%), American Indian and Alaska Native (0.27%), “Some Other Race” (0.21%), Asian (0.14%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.0%). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, people of Hispanic or Latino descent (1.6%) may be of any race and are included in the racial profile of Spencer. The median household income for Spencer from 2022 was \$41,042 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022e).

3.1.0.14 Bledsoe County is located on the Cumberland Plateau in east Tennessee. It is bounded by Sequatchie County to the southwest, Hamilton County to the southeast, Cumberland County to the northeast, Van Buren County to the northwest, and Rhea County to the east. Bledsoe County has 406.6 square miles of land area (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022f). Only 40.93 acres of the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property fall within Bledsoe County. USACE did not compile demographic information for Bledsoe County because there are no MRSs within that county.

## 3.2 ECOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL CONCERNS

3.2.0.1 According to the State Natural Heritage Program, two endangered species, the barking tree frog (*Hyla gratiosa*) and the white fringeless orchid (*Platanthera integrilabia*) have been documented and observed within the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. The barking tree frog state status is listed as in need of management and does not have a federal status. The white fringeless orchid state status is listed as endangered, and the federal status is listed as a candidate species. **Table 3.4** below is a list of federally endangered species for portions of Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, and Bledsoe Counties (USFWS, 2024a, 2024b, 2024c).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The list of endangered species is from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) IPaC tool. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation maintains a separate state status list of endangered and threatened species.



**Table 3.4**  
**Federally and State Endangered Species of Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, and Bledsoe Counties**

County	Common Name	Type
Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, Bledsoe	Gray Bat	Mammal
Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, Bledsoe	Indiana Bat	Mammal
Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie	Northern Long-eared Bat	Mammal
Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie	Bluemask Darter	Vertebrate
Van Buren, Sequatchie	Cumberland Elktoe	Invertebrate
Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie	Cumberland Pigtoe	Invertebrate
Van Buren, Sequatchie	Littlewing Pearlymussel	Invertebrate
Van Buren, Sequatchie	Oyster Mussel	Invertebrate
Van Buren, Sequatchie, Bledsoe	Slabside Pearlymussel	Invertebrate
Van Buren	Cumberland Rosemary	Plant
Van Buren, Warren	Morefield's Leather Flower	Plant

3.2.0.2 Professional archaeological investigations at the former Spencer Artillery Range began in the early 1970s and confirmed that a portion of the Trail of Tears crosses the FUDS property. The Trail of Tears refers to the forced relocation of the Cherokee Nation in the 1830s from the southeastern United States to present-day Oklahoma. In the mid-1970s, archeological sites were discovered within or immediately adjacent to the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property boundaries (USACE, 2021d). The National Park Service recognizes the Trail of Tears as a National Historic Trail (MRS 15), which crosses through the former Jakes Mountain Artillery Impact Area and Bald Knob 37mm Impact Area (MRS-01, MRS-04, MRS-05, MRS-09, MRS-10, and MRS-16) (USACE, 2011a, 2021a-g). As necessary, USACE will identify the presence of cultural resources and will implement a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan for applicable projects (USACE, 2024).

### 3.3 SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS

3.3.0.1 USACE held technical project planning meetings in Spencer, Tennessee, on May 29 and July 17, 2003, as part of the EE/CA and distributed a questionnaire to the community. Results of the community questionnaires and technical project planning meetings helped define several community concerns: (1) current and future land use for recreational and agricultural use, and for commercial and residential development; (2) property resale value depreciation; (3) failure to recognize the danger of ordnance and explosives because of its long-term presence in the area without known public risks; and (4) availability of construction support to property owners (USACE, 2003).

3.3.0.2. Of the 13 responses to the EE/CA questionnaire, 2 people noted previous awareness of the EE/CA investigation. Eight people expressed concerns about the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property or the EE/CA investigation. Five people responded as having seen ordnance or evidence of ordnance on their property. Three people reportedly had friends or neighbors who expressed interest in the EE/CA investigation with concerns of present danger and decreased property value (USACE, 2003).

3.3.0.3 Five people responded to the EE/CA questionnaire that they were unsure of who to contact with questions or concerns regarding the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. Those who felt they knew who to contact cited local law enforcement, county officials, USACE, or the local National Guard. Ten people responded they would know to contact local law enforcement should

they find military munitions and stated they know not to touch the item. Three people did not answer this question (USACE, 2003).

3.3.0.4 When asked how the community receives information about local events and news, the EE/CA questionnaire responses ranged from radio, television, newspapers, and the internet. Other ways USACE can provide information and involve the public include an information repository, phone hotline, meetings, property visits, and briefings. Most of the respondents would like to receive information whenever events warrant. One person would like to receive information quarterly, and four people would like to receive information monthly (USACE, 2003).

3.3.0.5 EE/CA questionnaire responses suggested several contacts for addition to the mailing list, including the county executive, local fire departments, and two residents. The last question on the questionnaire allowed for additional information not already mentioned. Respondents stated the following questions/comments:

- What types of ordnance are likely to be found?
- Will there be any monetary compensation for the use of their property?
- How was the range discovered?
- Does the local rock quarry pose a risk to detonating munitions?
- Is there a map of the range boundaries and access roads?
- What happens if ordnance is found on my property?
- Why didn't "this" show up in a title search?

3.3.0.6 There is no documentation of USACE responses, if any, to the above questions (USACE, 2003).

3.3.0.7 In July 2024, USACE conducted 12 community interviews to determine the level of community interest and knowledge about the site. **Appendix B** lists the interviewee names and contact information, interview questions, and responses. The overarching concern is the safety of new residents and visitors who may not be aware of munitions hazards associated with the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. There has been an increase in land development for residential and farming. There also are Amish and Mennonite communities that do not have internet access and have limited telephone access. The Isha Foundation, which owns property within Project 01, may attract yoga retreat visitors who may not be aware of munitions hazards. Interviewees noted social media, local government websites, email, postal mail, and the digital sign at the University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture Extension Office in Spencer, Tennessee, are the best methods of providing information to the community.

### **3.4 KEY PUBLIC CONCERN**

Due to USACE's long history at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property and a population that is largely made up of long-term residents (often for generations), the general community has a mindset that munitions are a normal part of living in the area. People who are life-long residents are fully aware of the hazards and the dangers they pose. However, the primary concern identified during the 2003 questionnaire and 2024 community interviews is that new residents and visitors are likely not aware of the munitions hazards associated with the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. A key community issue is to ensure the safety of residents. To do this, USACE will continue to openly communicate with the public, including distribution of educational fact sheets to new residents, visitors, hunters, and local officials for munitions hazards awareness.

## **4.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM**

This section discusses the goals of the CRP and establishes a plan to address community concerns. It also sets forth a projected schedule of community involvement activities.

### **4.1 COMMUNICATION GOALS**

The goals of the USACE community involvement program are to provide the community with information essential to their understanding of USACE activities, promote two-way communication between USACE and the community, and support opportunities for public input regarding USACE activities at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property.

### **4.2 COMMUNICATION METHODS AND TECHNIQUES**

The communication methods and techniques described below are ways in which USACE may reach the community to achieve the CRP goals stated above. In addition to the activities described below, the CRP itself is a useful communication tool. Planned community relations activities are listed in **Section 4.4**.

#### **4.2.1 Create, Maintain, and Update Mailing List**

USACE created a mailing list of interested parties and community leaders for the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property during development of the Public Involvement Plan for the RI/FS (USACE, 2009). USACE updated the mailing list in March 2024 for this CRP (**Appendix C**). To ensure that any previously unidentified interested parties are kept aware of USACE activities at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property, USACE will maintain and update the mailing list following public and project meetings. Interested parties may contact the USACE-Savannah District FUDS Program Manager Sara Keisler by telephone at (912) 652-5448 or by email at [cesas-fuds@usace.army.mil](mailto:cesas-fuds@usace.army.mil) to be added to the mailing list.

#### **4.2.2 Establish an Information Contact**

The USACE-Savannah District Corporate Communications Office and FUDS Program Manager Sara Keisler are the designated points of contact for media and public inquiries, respectively, regarding activities at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. USACE will clearly indicate the address, telephone number, and email of the USACE-Savannah District Corporate Communications Office ([cesas-cco@usace.army.mil](mailto:cesas-cco@usace.army.mil)) and the FUDS Program email ([cesas-fuds@usace.army.mil](mailto:cesas-fuds@usace.army.mil)) on community involvement materials, as listed in **Appendix C**.

#### **4.2.3 Prepare Fact Sheets/Public Notices**

4.2.3.0.1 As part of the Remedial Action discussed in **Section 2.5.14** for Project 01, USACE will distribute 3Rs (Recognize, Retreat, Report) Explosives Safety Education Program fact sheets to reach residents, including the Amish, Mennonite, and Isha Foundation communities; recreational users (hikers and hunters); industry workers (commercial or ranch); site visitors; construction workers; and students annually. Details regarding fact sheet distribution are documented in the Land Use Control Implementation Plan.

4.2.3.0.2 USACE generated a project fact sheet specific to the Remedial Action for Project 01 and distributed it during the in-person public meeting in February 2025. USACE generated a public notice to announce the February 2025 in-person public meeting for Project 01.

4.2.3.0.3 A list of local and regional media is provided in **Appendix D**. The most appropriate newspaper for a public notice is the *Southern Standard*, which USACE used for the Proposed Plan public notice. This publication covers the entire FUDS property area.

4.2.3.0.4 USACE created and distributed fact sheets regarding the EE/CA and the 3Rs (Recognize, Retreat, Report) Explosives Safety Education Program in 2003. Additionally, USACE created and distributed a newsletter regarding the EE/CA in February 2004 and the Remedial Action in 2024. The fact sheets are provided in **Appendix E**. USACE published press releases to announce the February 9, 2010, public information session for RI activities and the February 13, 2025, Remedial Action public meeting. Additionally, USACE published public notices to announce the March 20, 2012, Proposed Plan public meeting and the February 13, 2025, Remedial Action public meeting. The press releases and public notices appear in **Appendix F**.

#### 4.2.4 Administrative Record

4.2.4.0.1 The Administrative Record, which is a collection of documents that forms the basis for the selection of the response action at a site, is located at the USACE-Savannah District. It contains documents such as project work plans, RI report, FS report, Proposed Plan, and Decision Documents. Additionally, community involvement documents such as fact sheets, public notices, meeting minutes, and correspondence from the public are added to the Administrative Record.

4.2.4.0.2 Administrative Record documents are also available for public review in a local information repository at the Burritt Memorial Library in Spencer, Tennessee. The address, phone number, and operating hours for the information repository are provided in **Appendix G**.

#### 4.2.5 Project Webpage

While having an information repository near a site is important, a project webpage has the potential to reach more people and is more convenient for the public. A project webpage is an effective community relations tool as it can be used to disseminate various types of information to the public. A project webpage provides users with the opportunity to gather information at their convenience. The USACE-Savannah District established a project webpage for the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property: <https://www.sas.usace.army.mil/Missions/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Spencer-Artillery-Range/>. The project webpage has pertinent information to keep the community apprised of project progress and allows users to access project-related documents including the RI report, Decision Documents, and the most recent fact sheet for the Remedial Action at Project 01.

#### 4.2.6 3Rs (Recognize, Retreat, Report) Explosives Safety Education Program Website

4.2.6.0.1 The 3Rs (Recognize, Retreat, Report) Explosives Safety Education Program website at <https://3Rs.mil> is a useful safety tool to teach the community about the importance of following the 3Rs should they encounter munitions. USACE will incorporate the 3Rs Program in community relations activities and project documents to ensure the community understands that



**Recognize** - when you see a munition and that it is dangerous  
**Retreat** - do not touch it, but carefully leave the area  
**Report** - call 911 to tell the police what you saw

military munitions are dangerous may still be present at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property are dangerous (**Recognize**). USACE will stress the importance of not touching munitions and instead carefully leaving the area to avoid disturbing other munitions that may be nearby (**Retreat**). USACE will ensure the public is aware of the importance of calling 911 or local law enforcement so that trained professionals can safely remove the munitions (**Report**). **Appendix C** lists contact information for local law enforcement and first responders.

4.2.6.0.2 USACE will incorporate the 3Rs Program language and logos into the warning signs and educational fact sheets and pamphlets it will develop as part of the land use control remedies for Projects 01 and 03 through 08.

#### 4.2.7 Stakeholder Meetings

Systematic project planning meetings are held in person and virtually throughout the CERCLA process to provide project stakeholders, including regulatory agencies, property owners, and municipalities, an opportunity to be involved in the decision-making process. The objectives of the systematic project planning meetings are as follows: identify the desired project closeout condition, create a plan with identified actions necessary to achieve project closeout, and obtain stakeholder input and acceptance throughout the CERCLA process. USACE will maintain sign-in sheets for stakeholder meetings to update the project mailing list (**Appendix C**). Potential meeting locations are identified in **Appendix H**.

#### 4.2.8 Public Meetings

4.2.8.0.1 Public meetings are generally used to present information on upcoming field activities or provide project status updates. They also can be used to address community concerns and answer questions. CERCLA requires public meetings to gather public comment for all Proposed Plans and amendments to Decision Documents. A court reporter or transcriber records the contents of Proposed Plan public meetings, including the presentation and all questions and comments. Members of the public are provided a number of ways to submit comments for the official record. For example, comment forms are available for submittal at the meeting or for mailing and emailing.

4.2.8.0.2 USACE held an in-person public meeting in February 2025 to provide stakeholders and the community with an update on the planned Remedial Action activities at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS Project 01. USACE conducted the February 2025 meeting at the Van Buren Agriculture Learning Center at 288 Spring Street, Spencer, Tennessee, which is an easily accessible facility near the project site. Public meetings may also be scheduled as part of a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), if established, or other community and neighborhood board meetings to reach a broader audience. USACE will maintain sign-in sheets for public meetings to update the project mailing list (**Appendix C**). USACE will distribute public notices as follows:

- Published in the *Southern Standard* approximately 2 weeks before each meeting and
- Posted on the USACE Spencer Artillery Range FUDS project webpage: <https://www.sas.usace.army.mil/Missions/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Spencer-Artillery-Range/>.

4.2.8.0.3 Proposed public meeting locations are identified in **Appendix H**.

#### 4.2.9 Restoration Advisory Board

4.2.9.0.1 A RAB is a stakeholder group that meets on a regular basis to discuss environmental cleanup at a specific property that DoD either currently owns or formerly owned. A RAB is typically composed of a committee of community members, environmental regulators, local government representatives, DoD representatives, regulatory agencies, and local special interest groups. A RAB provides community members with a forum to receive updates and ask questions on the status of environmental cleanup activities and to provide input.

4.2.9.0.2 USACE evaluates public interest in a RAB every 2 years. USACE began solicitation for public interest in a RAB in February 2017 and most recently in 2024. USACE determined the site does not meet the criteria to form a RAB.

#### 4.2.10 Media Resources

Social media pages, radio, and television are good sources of information, as many use these forms of mass media for news and entertainment. Public service announcements posted on social media or broadcast over radio and television stations could reach a wide audience. Additionally, the local newspapers are good sources for residents to obtain information on events affecting their neighborhoods. The *Southern Standard* is also a good media resource to publish public notices. A listing of local media resources is provided in **Appendix D**.

### 4.3 COMMUNICATION PLAN

The communication methods and techniques described above can be applied in various combinations to address community concerns pertaining to the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. The key community issue that resulted from the 2003 questionnaire and 2024 interviews is described below with a list of the most relevant communication activities that USACE will use to address the issue and meet communication plan objectives and schedules.

**Issue:**           **Lack of Knowledge of Historical Military Use of Property by New Residents and Visitors Leading to Safety Concerns and Potential Impact on Private Property (including property value and munitions hazards)**

**Activities:**     Prepare and distribute a 3Rs (Recognize, Retreat, Report) Explosives Safety Education Program fact sheet annually as described in more detail in the Land Use Control Implementation Plan. Prepare a Remedial Action fact sheet for Project 01 and distribute it during the planned public meetings. Prepare and publish public notices in the *Southern Standard* and mail public/RAB meeting invitation letters to property owners. Schedule stakeholder or public/RAB meetings to increase stakeholder/public awareness about project activities and the importance of following the 3Rs (Recognize, Retreat, Report) of explosives safety.

**Objective:**     Maintain open lines of communication between USACE and the public, with a special emphasis on residents new to the area and unfamiliar with the history of the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. Inform the community of project activities and safety concerns related to the potential presence of military munitions.

**Timing:** USACE will maintain open communication while implementing Remedial Actions for Projects 01 and 03 through 08. Life-long residents are fully aware of munitions hazards. However, new residents and visitors are not well informed of the munitions hazards. There have been sightings of potential munitions on private properties. In addition, residential areas are being developed and new owners are not knowledgeable of the site history or hazards.

#### 4.4 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN SCHEDULE

**Table 4.1** outlines completed community relations activities associated with the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property.

**Table 4.1**  
**Community Relations Activities**

Activity	Time Frame
Stakeholder Meetings	Completed May and July 2003 (EE/CA) Completed September 2009 (RI/FS) Completed January and August 2024 (Remedial Action) Planned July 2025 and April 2026 (Remedial Action)
Public Meetings	Completed July 2003 (EE/CA) Completed November 2006 (EE/CA) Completed February 2010 (Information Session) Completed March 2012 (Proposed Plan) Completed August 2020 (Virtual, Final FS Addendum and Revised Proposed Plan) Completed February 2025 (Remedial Action) Planned January 2026 (Remedial Action)
EE/CA Public Comment Period*	November 7, 2006, through January 23, 2007
RAB Assessment	May 2017 (Negative Determination Memo) June 2019 (Negative Determination Memo) June 2021 (Negative Determination Memo) August 2024 (Negative Determination Memo) Planned 2026 and every 2 years after that
3Rs (Recognize, Retreat, Report) Explosives Safety Education Program and Materials	Initiated in 2003 (EE/CA) Completed 2012 during Proposed Plan public meeting (see <b>Appendix I</b> ) Planned September 2025
Sign Installation	Planned November 2025
Local Official/Community Interviews	Completed October 2003 and July 2024 (CRP)
Public Notices	February 2017 (RAB Interest) March 2012 (Proposed Plan Public Meeting) and August 2021 (Final FS Addendum and Revised Proposed Plan Public Meeting) Completed February 2025 (Remedial Action) Planned January 2026 (Remedial Action)
Fact Sheets/Newsletters	Completed in 2003 and 2004 (EE/CA fact sheet/newsletter) (see <b>Appendix E</b> ) Completed February 2025 (Remedial Action fact sheet)

**Table 4.1 (Continued)**  
**Community Relations Activities**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
Establish/Update Administrative Record at USACE-Savannah District; Add relevant Administrative Record documents to Local Information Repository	Completed March 2012 and February 2025 Planned update throughout Remedial Action, as appropriate
Mailing List (see <b>Appendix C</b> )	Completed August 2009 and March 2024 Planned update throughout project, as appropriate
CRP	Completed August 2009 Completed April 2025
Proposed Plan Public Comment Period	March 12 to April 20, 2012
Final FS Addendum and Revised Proposed Plan Public Comment Period	August 3, 2020, through September 3, 2020

**Notes:**

\* USACE placed the Draft Final EE/CA in the Administrative Record on September 19, 2006. Due to the project's shift toward an RI/FS, USACE revised the Draft Final EE/CA on November 7, 2006, and released it for public comment on that same date. Because of the interim changes to the Draft Final EE/CA, USACE extended the public comment period to January 23, 2007 (USACE, 2007).



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**APPENDIX A**  
**CERCLA INVESTIGATION PROCESS**

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## APPENDIX A

### CERCLA INVESTIGATION PROCESS

#### CERCLA Remedial Response Process

Remedial Actions are generally long-term response actions that permanently and significantly reduce the risks associated with releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances, military munitions, and munitions constituents. Remedial Actions may be incorporated throughout the time frame of the response action. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process is detailed in **Figure A.1**.

- **Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection:** During the Preliminary Assessment, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) collects available property information to evaluate threats to public health or the environment. A property visit may be completed. Findings of the Preliminary Assessment are presented in a Preliminary Assessment (PA) Report, which provides information on the pathways of exposure, exposure targets, and source and nature of release. If necessary, USACE will conduct a Site Inspection (SI) to confirm data collected in the Preliminary Assessment, collect additional site-specific data, and perform limited environmental investigations to confirm the presence or absence of military munitions or munitions constituents. For Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) SIs, potential explosive hazards are evaluated to prioritize response actions. The purpose of the SI is to augment the data collected in the Preliminary Assessment and to generate, if necessary, sampling and other field data to determine if further action or investigation is appropriate.
- **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study:** USACE conducts a Remedial Investigation (RI) to characterize the nature and threat posed by the military munitions identified during the SI and gather data necessary to assess the extent of the threat to human health, safety, or the environment. Next, USACE conducts a Feasibility Study (FS) to ensure that appropriate cleanup alternatives are developed and evaluated. At any point in the remedial process, if conditions require urgent action to abate risk, then a removal action can be performed (**Figure A.1**).
- **Proposed Plan:** USACE begins the remedy selection process with the preparation of a Proposed Plan. The Proposed Plan summarizes the cleanup alternatives evaluated in the Feasibility Study and identifies the preferred cleanup method. Public comment on the Proposed Plan and the proposed remedy is invited for a minimum of 30 days. USACE then evaluates public comments received and develops a Responsiveness Summary to formally respond to public comments. If, based on public comments, the Proposed Plan changes substantially, USACE issues an explanation of the changes made and invites public comment on the changes.
- **Record of Decision/Decision Document:** Once USACE evaluates public comments on the Proposed Plan and the proposed remedy, it prepares a Record of Decision (for National Priority List projects under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) or Decision Document (for non-National Priority List projects under the U.S. Department

of Defense) that specifies the remedy selected for cleanup and provides a description of the responses actions to be taken at a site.

- **Remedial Design:** USACE designs and develops engineering, safety, and contract documents for the selected Remedial Action.
- **Remedial Action:** Remedial Action, which is the long-term cleanup action selected for a site, is implemented during this investigation phase.
- **Response Complete/Project Closeout:** USACE may provide monitoring or long-term management of the Remedial Action to ensure the action is operating to meet its cleanup objective and remains protective of human health and the environment. Once cleanup objectives are met, a closeout decision is made in consultation with regulatory agencies and the public. A project closeout report documents the closure decision.

### **CERCLA Removal Response Process**

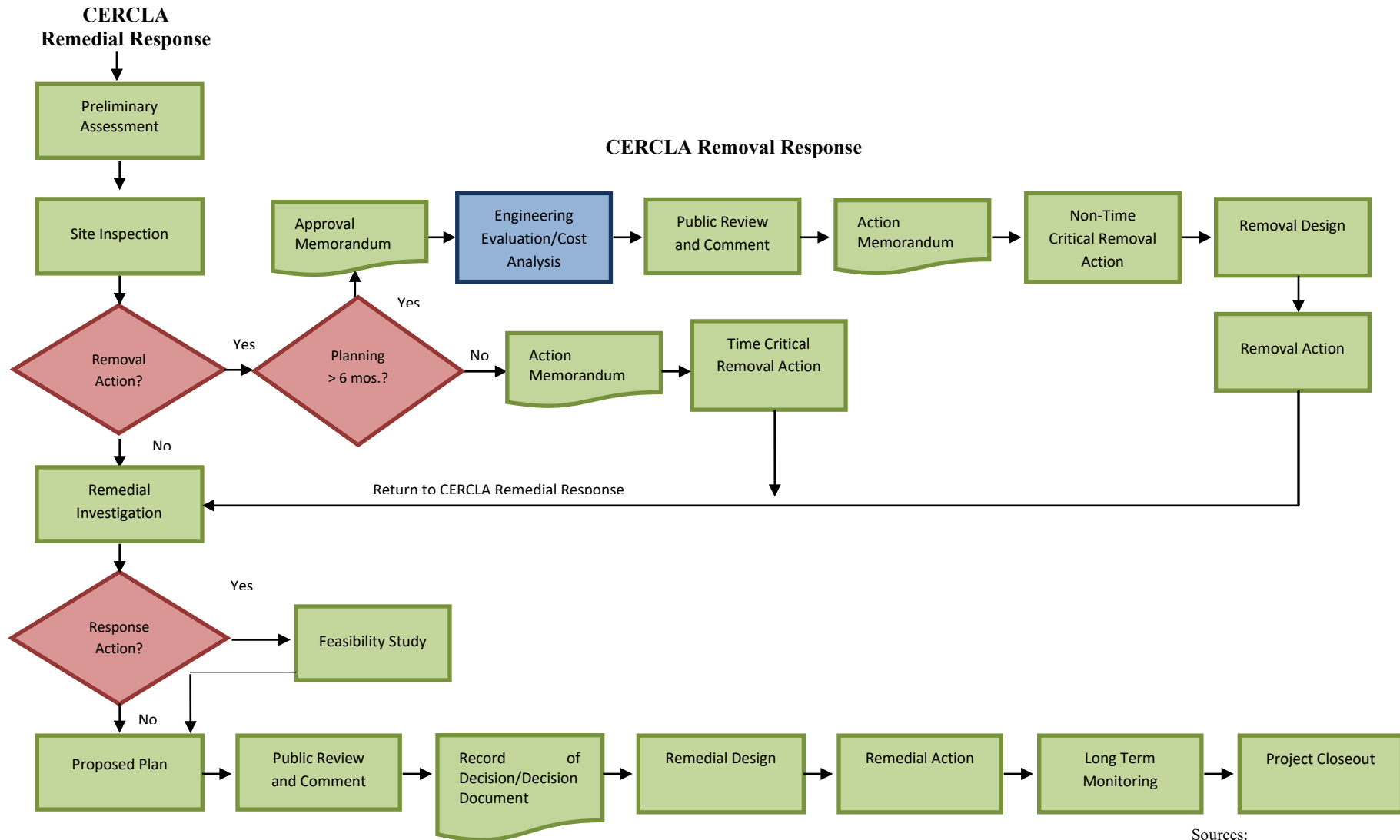
A removal response is typically a short-term action with limited objectives and is appropriate only when site-specific conditions indicate an imminent threat to human health, safety, or the environment. Removal actions can occur any time throughout the CERCLA process and fall into three categories based on the time frame in which the removal action must be initiated. The three categories of removal action are: 1) Emergency Removal Action, 2) Time Critical Removal Action, and 3) Non-Time Critical Removal Action. Emergency Removal Actions address immediate hazards within hours of discovery. Time Critical Removal Actions are actions that occur when less than 6 months of planning time is available prior to removal activities at the site. Non-Time Critical Removal Actions allow for a period of at least 6 months of planning prior to initiation of on-site activities. An Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) must be completed for all Non-Time Critical Removal Actions under CERCLA. The Non-Time Critical Removal Action process is described below. Following removal actions, a site will continue through the remedial response process.

- **Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis Approval Memorandum:** Formerly Used Defense Sites policy requires USACE to prepare an EE/CA Approval Memorandum when the need for a Non-Time Critical Removal Action has been determined following a PA/SI. The memorandum is used to document the need for a Non-Time Critical Removal Action; provide details on site background, public health and environmental concerns, and projected costs; and secure management approval and funding for projected work.
- **Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis:** The EE/CA is used to identify objectives of the removal action and to analyze alternatives that may be used to satisfy the objectives for cost, effectiveness, and implementability. An EE/CA is similar to an RI/FS for Remedial Actions but is less comprehensive and more streamlined. The EE/CA is issued for a 30-day public comment period.
- **Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis Action Memorandum:** The Action Memorandum summarizes the results of the EE/CA, public response, and includes the response decision. An Action Memorandum is also required for conducting an emergency and Time Critical Removal Action to document the potential hazards, need for action, and explain how the removal action addresses the hazard.



- **Removal Design/Removal Action:** USACE develops engineering design documents as well as safety and contract documents for the selected removal action. For MMRP projects, the removal design requires safety documents prior to beginning the removal action. With a removal design in place, USACE then implements the removal action. Upon completion of the removal action, work at the site will continue through the remedial response process at the point determined to be most appropriate. The removal process cannot be used to achieve response complete/project closeout for a site.

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Sources:  
EPA, 2024a. About the Superfund Cleanup Process, at  
URL  
<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/about-superfund-cleanup-process>.

EPA, 2024b. Non-Time-Critical Removal Actions, at URL <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/non-time-critical-removal-actions>.

### Figure A.1 Military Munitions Response Program Process Under CERCLA

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## **APPENDIX B**

### **INTERVIEW QUESTIONS AND SUMMARY OF RESPONSES**

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APPENDIX B  
INTERVIEW QUESTIONS AND SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

INTERVIEWEE NAME, TITLE, AND ASSOCIATION												
QUESTIONS	Amanda Binkley, Principal, Spencer Elementary School	Chris Binkley, Extension Agent/County Director, University of Tennessee Extension Office	Steve Boyd, Resident/Assistant Chief Rocky River Fire Department	Michael Brock, Sheriff, Van Buren County, TN	Redacted-Privacy Act Local Historian/Resident	Alisa Farmer, Mayor, City of Spencer, TN	Darlene Goins, Facilities Manager, Hiwassee River Heritage Center	Sarah Leedy, Park Manager, Fall Creek Falls State Park	Kurt Powers, Chief, Rocky River Volunteer Fire Department	Kelley Reid, Section 106 Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office	David Sullivan, Mayor, Van Buren County, TN	Redacted-Privacy Act Resident
1. USACE is conducting a Remedial Action at MRS-01 associated with the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS, which consists of public awareness education. This selected remedy is intended to increase public awareness of the risks associated with munitions that may potentially be found within the MRS-01 boundaries. Have you heard about this work? If so, do you remember when and how you learned about it?	No.	Yes. About 15 to 20 years ago, USACE conducted investigations to look for live rounds. He was the high school principal at the time and they did an outreach with the kids on what munitions look like and who to call.	No.	Yes. Spoke with USACE personnel about 6 to 8 months ago during surveying/mapping work.	Remembers when USACE came 10 to 15 years ago to conduct surveys of potential munitions at the site.	No.	No.	No.	Is a life-long resident and his land has been in the family for multiple generations. Has heard about "something" done in the past from brochures given out about 20 years ago, but nothing recent.	Yes. From a Systematic Project Planning Meeting with the USACE-Savannah District in April 2024.	Remembers when USACE came to locate UXO and mark the area approximately 20 years ago. They held a meeting and posted signs regarding what to do if munitions were found. They used a map to show where along Rocky River munitions were found. Hubert Land Corporation sold land parcels around the same time frame.	No. The last time a bomb was found was 10 to 15 years ago behind his house. Loggers found it and called the military for disposal.
2. Are you familiar with the types of hazards that exist at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS? If so, how have you learned of them?	A long time ago, USACE held programs at the school for students and staff regarding munitions hazards.	Life-long resident and hunted on the property while in high school, and has come across munitions. He would leave the munitions in place, but shared that one time he found one, moved it about 400 yards away, and shot it. It exploded.	Yes. As assistant chief of the Rocky River Fire Department, people would bring in UXO on occasion.	Yes. Since becoming sheriff 2 years ago has, he has assisted in recovery of two munitions and knows there have been more reported before his time in the department.	Yes. Knows of people who have found UXO in the past.	Somewhat familiar. Is a life-long resident and remembers parents talking about the Spencer Artillery Range when it was active and people would find live ammunition. Has not heard of anything recent.	Familiar with the type of hazards from other sites in other states.	A little bit from hearing stories from the assistant park manager (name not provided) about finding UXO when he was in high school.	Yes. Familiar with munitions hazards based on living in the area and hearing stories. Also knows of folks who have found shells and tried to keep them. Shells were removed by authorities.	Yes. From the Systematic Project Planning Meeting and initial consultation from the USACE-Savannah District with the State Historic Preservation Office.	Yes. Mother grew up in the area and ran the WD Wallings Cash Store at the corner of Route 111 and Baker Mountain Road. Troops would stop in all the time during training. The store burned down a year ago.	Yes. Is a life-long resident and family has lived here for generations.
3. Have you talked with any USACE, state, or environmen-tal officials about past and ongoing studies at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS? If so, were they responsive to your questions and concerns?	No.	Not since the outreach visit at the high school at which he was the principal.	No.	Yes. Spoke with the contractors conducting surveying/mapping work for USACE. The contractors found a munition while working and called the sheriff's department, which then called Fort Campbell EOD.	Spoke with USACE during surveys of the area and shared a map of the area with USACE personnel.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Only USACE.	Not since he was on the county commission and attended a public meeting.	No.
4. What special interests or concerns do you have about the Remedial Action activities (public education awareness) at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS?	Safety and educational awareness for those who live here or just moved here.	The area is being developed and new folks from communities such as the Amish, Isha, and Mennonite are unaware of the hazards. Some of the members from those communities have come into the extension office and he has provided information about UXO on the properties.	The Amish community recently purchased and is clearing and altering the land for farming.	Concerned that the more people learn about munitions in the area the more trespassers and scavenger hunters will come.	Local, long-time residents are aware of the hazards, but new residents have moved into the area since the last USACE investigation.	Public safety is the number one priority. Very concerned with new people moving into the area that are unfamiliar with the site, its history, and past activities. Would like to educate public on the history and how to remain safe. In the last 10 years, a community of "old world order" Mennonites have moved in and worked the land for farms and creating wells. Not sure if they have found anything or would know what to do. They have a few phones that only a few people are allowed to use at specific times. The men in the community are the ones who will speak for their families and community, and are not always keen on speaking with "modern women."	As the Secretary of the Trail of Tears Association, there are concerns with how this work will impact the trail sites that are still actively used. Most of the trail is paved or in some areas relocated from the original footprint. Concerned with the dangers that munitions pose to trail users and the historical significance of the trail.	Wants to know the boundaries of the site and how it relates and intersects with park property. The park acquired additional land across Rocky River that is culturally important and will be conducting surface archaeological surveys. This additional land is not adjacent to the rest of the park land. It is located along Pleasant Hill Cemetery Road and is adjacent to the Pleasant Hill Cemetery in Van Buren and Warren Counties.	Has lived here his entire life and his land has been in the family for multiple generations. In the last year, an Amish community purchased approximately 1,000 acres near the Pleasant Hill Cemetery. Concerned with land use for farming. No one is disclosing hazards to land buyers. Offered to provide published information to the Amish community as they likely do not have electronic communications.	Concerned with possible removal of structures on the site to remediate.	The local (life-long) residents understand that munitions are a part of life and know of people who have had shells on their porches. However, newer residents do not understand. The Mennonite community is at the location from which the military shot from on the mountain, which is on the Bledsoe County/Van Buren County border. The Isha community is buying and developing the land and are asking the county to install water lines because of concern with well water quality. He noted the Isha community may not be the friendliest group to work with. He noted the Isha community resides in Warren County just over the Van Buren County boarder.	Given that it has been so long since the former Spencer Artillery Range was used, it is in "good shape." However, the Amish community has moved in and they may or may not be aware of the historical use of the land. He noted that the Amish community should have been told about munitions hazards when the land was transferred to them, but it is likely not documented in the deed.
Have any of your friends or neighbors expressed concern about or interest in the Remedial Action activities (public education awareness)?	No.	The local (life-long) residents know about the former Spencer Artillery Range and consider the munitions hazards as "being the way it is here" and understand what to do. However, newer residents are not aware.	No.	Not in a while. Some local folks talk about it and are worried about munitions laying around and not knowing what the chances are of them being live. This is especially worrisome for teenagers who are more likely to be in the woods and come across something.	No.	Not within the city limits of Spencer.	No.	No.	Generations that have lived on the land are aware and "at ease with it," but new landowners moving into the area are completely unaware and more at risk. There has been an increase in people buying property and building homes because the land is cheap.	No.	At the time of the public meeting, folks were interested, but it has been quiet since then.	No. However, his neighbors are new to the area/state and are not aware.
Do you currently receive calls or questions regarding the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS? If so, what are the issues of concern?	No.	No.	No.	Have received two calls: one was a private land surveyor and the Tennessee Bomb Squad responded. The other call was from USACE contractors, as mentioned in response to Question No. 3 above.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Not recently.	No.	As the county commissioner, yes. But not for several years now.	No.
How would you describe the public perception toward the previous studies (for example, the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis and the Remedial Investigation) that have been conducted at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS?	The community is growing as new people move into the area. They are not aware of the previous studies or of the hazards at the site.	Life-long residents are aware and understand not to touch munitions if found.	No one has talked about it.	None.	During the previous investigations where USACE surveyed the site, Redacted-Privacy Act served as the county commissioner and did not feel that the survey was accurate because of the dense vegetation in the area. He feels that public education and awareness, especially to newer residents, would be very beneficial.	Has not heard anything possibly due to a lack of local newspaper for the city of Spencer.	The public has no idea of anything going on at the site.	Public perception about the site is non-existent.	The public does not know about the site.	None.	It has been quiet the last 20 years.	Based on previous public meetings in Spencer, the public takes it lightly.
If you had a question or concern, what would you do? Who would you contact?	Would call local emergency officials.	Would call the Van Buren County Sheriff's Department.	Would call 911.	Would call the Tennessee Highway Patrol Bomb Squad or Fort Campbell EOD.	If he found UXO, he would contact the Department of the Army per messaging received in the past.	Not sure.	Before this interview, no idea.	Knows personnel at the state office of external affairs/environmental field office so would call them as a place to start.	Would call (931) 946-4000 (fire department dispatch) to determine who to call.	Would call Andrea Farmer of the USACE-Savannah District based on previous contact.	Would call the State of Tennessee Environmental Office to get information on who to contact because all the land is privately owned.	Would call 911.
How does the community receive information about local events and news? For example, social media, community or local government websites, newspapers, television, or radio?	Social media, digital sign board at the University of Tennessee Extension Office, phone system, mail, and email.	The University of Tennessee Extension Office has a digital sign board to post information regarding programs, meetings, shows, events, etc. Written material is "hit or miss" as there is no longer a local newspaper. Social media is also useful, but many of the communities do not use modern technology. Word of mouth and in-person visits from the Extension office is the most effective way to get information out. Educational programs are periodically held for the Mennonite community and can incorporate information and education on the former Spencer Artillery Range as well.	Word of mouth and postal mail.	Social media and newspapers ( <i>The Southern Standard</i> and <i>The Sparta Expositor</i> ) from the neighboring Warren and White Counties.	Media and postal mail.	Social media, website or word of mouth. The city of Spencer is dependent on newspapers from neighboring counties.	Social media via Facebook and the local paper, <i>Cleveland Daily Banner</i> .	<i>The Bledsoe Banner</i> , social media, and local radio station 94.1 News Talk.	Van Buren County Facebook page is like a community bulletin board. The local newspaper (name not provided) went out of business.	Social media, newspapers, and local government websites.	County website, social media, digital sign at the University of Tennessee Extension Office.	Word of mouth and postal mail.

APPENDIX B  
INTERVIEW QUESTIONS AND SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

INTERVIEWEE NAME, TITLE, AND ASSOCIATION												
QUESTIONS	Amanda Binkley, Principal, Spencer Elementary School	Chris Binkley, Extension Agent/County Director, University of Tennessee Extension Office	Steve Boyd, Resident/Assistant Chief Rocky River Fire Department	Michael Brock, Sheriff, Van Buren County, TN	Redacted-Privacy Act Local Historian/Resident	Alisa Farmer, Mayor, City of Spencer, TN	Darlene Goins, Facilities Manager, Hiwassee River Heritage Center	Sarah Leedy, Park Manager, Fall Creek Falls State Park	Kurt Powers, Chief, Rocky River Volunteer Fire Department	Kelley Reid, Section 106 Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office	David Sullivan, Mayor, Van Buren County, TN	Redacted-Privacy Act Resident
Do you have suggestions for how USACE can provide you and the surrounding community with information about the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS? For example, social media, websites, or public meetings?	Social media, focusing on local pages that people follow and can share.	Social media. Can advertise on the digital sign board and host public meetings.	Flyers and public meeting notices can be posted at the Rocky River Community Center, where the public meetings can also be hosted. Additionally, word of mouth and regular mail.	Aside from Facebook a public notice can be posted on the Van Buren County website and at the Van Buren County Justice Center (121 Taft Drive Spencer, TN 38585) or post office. Public meetings are "hit or miss" and may not have significant attendance.	Contact the Van Buren County Mayor's Office to assist with distributing information.	Social media, website or word of mouth. <i>The Sparta Expositor</i> , (931) 836-3284 and <i>The Southern Standard</i> , (931) 473-2191 are the two primary newspapers that serve the Spencer area.	Information can be sent via email so it can be posted on social media. Websites and public meetings would also be useful.	Create a website, social media, and newspaper. Offered the park facilities as a location to hold a public meeting because it can house a large amount of people.	Aside from Facebook, the Van Buren County Administrative Building (121 Taft Drive, Spencer, TN 38585) is a good place to post information. This is where residents go to pay taxes or get tags, and everyone passes through there. Also, the University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture Extension Office (288 Spring Street, Spencer, TN 38585) is a good place to distribute information.	Postal mail due to the ruralness of the area.	The previous time USACE sent information, it was successful using public meetings and county offices to post information and maps of the area.	Best approach is mail. He noted the Amish do not drive, but they receive postal mail.
Do schools inform parents during student enrollment of the prior use of the land for military training?	No.	No.	This question was not asked because the interviewee is not associated with the public school system.	This question was not asked because the interviewee is not associated with the public school system.	No.	This question was not asked because the interviewee is not associated with the public school system.	This question was not asked because the interviewee is not associated with the public school system.	This question was not asked because the interviewee is not associated with the public school system.	This question was not asked because the interviewee is not associated with the public school system.	This question was not asked because the interviewee is not associated with the public school system.	Not sure, but does not think so.	This question was not asked because the interviewee is not associated with the public school system.
Are you familiar with information repositories? Have you used the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS local information repository at the Burritt Memorial Library, 427 College St., Spencer, TN 38585, to review project documents?	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Would you be interested in receiving information about the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS, such as a project fact sheet; 3Rs (Recognize, Retreat, Report) Explosives Safety Education, Program brochure; or information about future public meetings? If yes, can you please provide your mailing address, telephone number, and email address?	Yes. Send to the school address (311 Sparta Street Spencer, TN 38585) and via email at binkleya@vanburenschools.org.	Yes. Send to University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture Extension Office 288 Spring Street, Spencer, TN 38585. Email to cbinkle5@utk.edu.  Offered to post information in the Extension Office Building.	Yes. Send to Redacted-Privacy Act Can also be reached by telephone at Redacted-Privacy Act Does not have a fire department email address.	Yes. Send to 121 Taft Drive, Spencer, TN 38585 or via email at mrbrock@vanburencountyttn.gov.	Yes. Send to Redacted-Privacy Act by email at Redacted-Privacy Act	Yes. Send information to P.O. Box 187, Spencer, TN 38585. Email is spencermayor@benlomand.net	Yes. Send information to P.O. Box 807, Charleston, TN 37310. Email is hiwasseeriverheritagecenter@gmail.com.	Yes. Send information to the park office via mail and email.	Yes. Send to home address at Redacted-Privacy Act email address is Redacted-Privacy Act Telephone number is (931) 946-4000.	Yes. Send to 2941 Lebanon Pike, Nashville, TN 37214 or via email at kelley.reid@tn.gov. Telephone number is (615) 770-1099.	Yes. Send to 121 Taft Drive, Spencer, TN 38585 or via email at mayordsullivan@outlook.com.	Yes. Send to Redacted-Privacy Act Telephone number is Redacted-Privacy Act Email address is Redacted-Privacy Act
How frequently would you like to receive information? For example, monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or as project activities warrant?	As activities warrant.	As activities warrant.	As activities warrant.	Quarterly.	Bimonthly.	As activities warrant.	Quarterly, unless something important comes up or as project activities warrant.	Quarterly or as activities warrant.	As things occur.	As activities warrant.	As activities warrant.	As activities warrant.
Can you suggest anyone else whom we should contact or who might want to receive information about the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS?	Chris Binkley at the University of Tennessee Extension Office.	The Tennessee Wildlife Resource Agency holds hunter education classes that are held at the University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture Extension Office.	Redacted-Privacy Act Redacted-Privacy Act Redacted-Privacy Act Telephone number is Redacted-Privacy Act	Mennonite community and the Soil Conservationists (environmental office) via the Van Buren County mayor.	No. Redacted-Privacy Act is a local historian and would be a good contact.	No.	No.	No one comes to mind.	Redacted-Privacy Act Lived in area entire life and is very knowledgeable regarding the history of the area.	The East Tennessee Historical Society (601 S. Gay Street, Knoxville, TN 37902).	Jared Copeland is the school superintendent and would be good to speak with. Also, Redacted-Privacy Act is a resident and worked in the strip mines. He currently owns a construction company. Mayor Sullivan did not provide a telephone number for Redacted-Privacy Act but noted he could be found on Facebook at Hard Times USA. Another resident is Redacted-Privacy Act and could likely provide Redacted-Privacy Act phone number.	Need to contact the Amish community.
Is there anything else you would like to mention about the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS that we have not talked about?	No.	No. Is happy to help spread information.	No. Except to note that folks in Rocky River likely would not go to Spencer, TN for a public meeting or to review documents in the information repository. Rather, information would have to be brought to the residents in Rocky River. The Spencer Artillery Range FUDS directly affects people who live on Rocky River Road.	No.	No.	Chris Binkley, University of Tennessee Extension Office, (931) 946-2435, has a good working relationship with the Mennonite community. He has worked with them in the past as a liaison with the surrounding communities. Mr. Binkley would also be helpful in locating a suitable place to hold a public meeting.	No.	No.	He noted that his grandparents owned a café and the soldiers would march along the river and stop in during their training. He also noted there is a family cemetery "out there" (on the FUDS property) but the family has not been able to locate it. It supposedly dates back to the War of 1812 as the land has been in the family for 100 to 200 years.	No. Except to note that the USACE-Savannah District has been very communicative regarding this project.	The last time a bomb was found was about 25 years ago and EOD from Fort Campbell was called to take care of it.	No.

EOD = Explosive Ordnance Disposal  
FUDS = Formerly Used Defense Site  
MRS = Munitions Response Site  
USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
UXO = unexploded ordnance



## **APPENDIX C**

### **CONTACT LIST – COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INTERESTED PARTIES**

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## **APPENDIX C**

### **CONTACT LIST – COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INTERESTED PARTIES**

#### **1.0 FEDERAL**

##### **1.1 USACE-SAVANNAH DISTRICT**

Sararina Keisler  
FUDS Program Manager  
USACE-Savannah District  
100 W. Oglethorpe Avenue  
Savannah, GA 31401  
Telephone: (912) 652-5448  
Email: [cesas-fuds@usace.army.mil](mailto:cesas-fuds@usace.army.mil)

Corporate Communications Office  
USACE-Savannah District  
100 W. Oglethorpe Avenue  
Savannah, GA 31401  
Telephone: (912) 652-5279  
Email: [cesas-cco@usace.army.mil](mailto:cesas-cco@usace.army.mil)

##### **1.2 ELECTED OFFICIALS – U.S. SENATE**

Senator Marsha Blackburn  
357 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510  
Telephone: (202) 224-3344  
Contact Page: <https://www.blackburn.senate.gov/email-me>

Senator Bill Hagerty  
251 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510  
Telephone: (202) 224-4944  
Contact Page: <https://www.hagerty.senate.gov/email-me/>

### **1.3 ELECTED OFFICIALS – U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Congressman Scott DesJarlais,  
U.S. House of Representatives, 4<sup>th</sup> District  
2304 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515  
Telephone: (202) 225-6831  
Fax: (202) 226-5172  
Contact Page: <https://desjarlais.house.gov/email-me>

Murfreesboro Office  
1500 Medical Center Parkway  
Murfreesboro, TN 37129  
Telephone: (615) 896-1986  
Fax: (615) 896-8218

Winchester Office  
200 S. Jefferson Street  
Federal Building Suite 311  
Winchester, TN 37398  
Telephone: (931) 962-3180  
Fax: (931) 962-3435

Congressman John W. Rose  
U.S. House of Representatives, 6<sup>th</sup> District  
2238 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515  
Telephone: (202) 225-4231  
Fax: (202) 225-6887  
Contact Page: [https://johnrose.house.gov/address\\_authentication?form=/contact](https://johnrose.house.gov/address_authentication?form=/contact)

Cookeville District Office  
321 E. Spring Street, Suite 306  
Cookeville, TN 38501  
Telephone: (931) 854-9430  
Fax: (615) 206-8980

Gallatin District Office  
355 N. Belvedere Drive, Suite 308  
Gallatin, TN 37066  
Telephone: (615) 206-8204  
Fax: (615) 206-8980

## **2.0 STATE OF TENNESSEE**

Governor Bill Lee  
Tennessee Office of the Governor  
Tennessee State Capitol, 1st Floor  
600 Dr. Martin L. King, Jr. Boulevard  
Nashville, TN 37243  
Telephone: (615) 741-2001  
Contact Page: <https://www.tn.gov/governor/contact-us.html>

### **State Senators**

Senator Janice Bowling  
Tennessee State Senator, District 16  
425 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue North, Suite 718  
Cordell Hull Building  
Nashville, TN 37243  
Telephone: (615) 741-6694  
Fax: (615) 253-0260

Senator Paul Bailey  
Tennessee State Senator, District 15  
425 Rep. John Lewis Way North, Suite 736  
Cordell Hull Building  
Nashville, TN 37243  
Telephone: (615) 741-3978  
Fax: (615) 253-0381

Senator Todd Gardenhire  
Tennessee State Senator, District 10  
425 Rep. John Lewis Way North, Suite 716  
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### **State House Representatives**

Ron Travis (District 31)  
Tennessee State Representative  
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Fax: (615) 253-0262  
Email: [rep.ron.travis@capitol.tn.gov](mailto:rep.ron.travis@capitol.tn.gov)

Paul Sherrell (District 43)  
Tennessee State Representative  
425 Rep. John Lewis Way North, Suite 670  
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Nashville, TN 37243  
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### **3.0 MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS**

#### **City of Spencer**

Alisa Farmer  
City of Spencer Mayor  
P.O. Box 187  
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Telephone: (931) 946-2351  
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Darrell Nance  
City Council Alderman  
Spencer City Hall  
12180 State Highway 111  
Spencer, TN 38585  
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Police Chief Scott Garing  
Spencer City Police Department  
119 Spring Street  
Spencer, TN 38585  
Telephone: (931) 946-2341/(931) 946-3251  
Contact Page: <https://www.countyoffice.org/spencer-police-department-spencer-tn-20c/>

## **Van Buren County**

David Sullivan  
Van Buren County Mayor  
121 Taft Drive  
Spencer, TN 38585  
Telephone: (931) 946-2314 (Office) Redacted-Privacy Act (Cell)  
Email: [mayordsullivan@outlook.com](mailto:mayordsullivan@outlook.com)

Cale Crain  
Van Buren County Commissioner, District 1  
121 Taft Drive  
Spencer, TN 38585  
Telephone: (931) 254-6972

Dusty Madewell  
Van Buren County Commissioner, District 1  
121 Taft Drive  
Spencer, TN 38585  
Telephone: (931) 254-0914

Michael Chandler  
Van Buren County Commissioner, District 2  
121 Taft Drive  
Spencer, TN 38585  
Telephone: (931) 247-3474

Terry Hodges  
Van Buren County Commissioner, District 2  
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Spencer, TN 38585  
Telephone: (931) 212-9249

Terry Hickey (Chairperson)  
Van Buren County Commissioner, District 3  
121 Taft Drive  
Spencer, TN 38585  
Telephone: Redacted-Privacy Act (Home) Redacted-Privacy Act (Cell)

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Michael Woodlee  
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Lisa Rigsby  
Van Buren County Clerk  
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Joey Grissom  
Emergency Management Director  
121 Taft Drive  
Spencer, TN 38585  
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Van Buren County Sheriff's Department  
121 Taft Drive  
Spencer, TN 38585  
Telephone: (931) 946-2118  
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Chief Kevin Bivins  
Cedar Grove Volunteer Fire  
132 Cedar Grove Road  
Rock Island, TN 38581  
Non-Emergency Telephone: (931) 946-4000

Chief Eddie Beard  
Fall Creek Falls Volunteer Fire  
24897 State Route 30  
Spencer, TN 38585  
Non-Emergency Telephone: (931) 946-4000

Chief Joey Grissom  
Piney Volunteer Fire  
5368 Old State Highway 111  
Spencer, TN 38585  
Non-Emergency Telephone: (931) 946-4000

Chief Kurt Powers  
Rocky River Volunteer Fire  
Home Mailing Address:  
**Redacted-Privacy Act**

Telephone: **Redacted-Privacy Act** (Cell)  
Non-Emergency Telephone: (931) 946-4000  
Email: [powerskl@benlomand.net](mailto:powerskl@benlomand.net)

Chief Chris Russell  
Spencer Volunteer Fire  
495 Drake & Shockley Road  
Spencer, TN 38585  
Non-Emergency Telephone: (931) 946-4000

Diann Goney, President  
Van Buren-Spencer Chamber of Commerce  
66 Sparta Street  
Spencer, TN 38585  
Telephone: (931) 946-7033  
Email: [vbchamber@blomand.net](mailto:vbchamber@blomand.net)  
Website: [www.vanburen-spencerchamber.com](http://www.vanburen-spencerchamber.com)

### **City of McMinnville, TN**

Mayor Ryle Chastain  
101 E. Main Street  
McMinnville, TN 37110  
Telephone: (931) 473-1200  
Email: [mayor@mcminnvilletn.gov](mailto:mayor@mcminnvilletn.gov)

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101 E. Main Street  
McMinnville, TN 37110  
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### **Warren County**

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201 Locust Street, Suite 1  
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Email: [rengland@warrencountytn.gov](mailto:rengland@warrencountytn.gov)

Sheriff Jackie Matheny, Jr.  
Warren County Sheriff's Department  
108 Security Circle  
McMinnville, TN 37110  
Telephone: (931) 473-7863

Harrison Ferry Fire Department  
175 Tin House Road  
McMinnville, TN 37110  
Telephone: (931) 668-3717  
Email: [shawnda.harrisonferryfire@gmail.com](mailto:shawnda.harrisonferryfire@gmail.com)

Melissa Mullins, President/CEO  
McMinnville-Warren County Chamber of Commerce  
110 S. Court Square  
McMinnville, TN 37110  
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### **Sequatchie County**

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Brian Ruehling  
Sequatchie County Commissioner, District 2  
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Jeff Mackey  
Sequatchie County Commissioner, District 9  
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Emergency Management Director  
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Webpage: <https://sequatchiecountyttn.gov/directory/government/emergency-management/>

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Sequatchie County Sheriff's Office  
351 Fredonia Road A  
Dunlap, TN 37327  
Telephone: (423) 949-7750

Norman Hatfield  
Dunlap Volunteer Fire Department  
137 Spring Street  
Dunlap, TN 37327  
Telephone: (423) 949-2115

Ken Herron  
Southend Volunteer Fire Department  
New Highway 28  
Dunlap, TN 37327  
Telephone: (423) 949-5678

Peggy Mountain  
Lewis Chapel Volunteer Fire Department  
4760 Henson Gap Road  
Dunlap, TN 37327  
Telephone: (423) 949-6321

Brian Ruehling  
Fredonia Volunteer Fire Department  
5216 Fredonia Road  
Dunlap, TN 37327  
Telephone: (423) 949-7178

Robert Rude  
Cagle Volunteer Fire Department  
8230 TN-8  
Dunlap, TN 37327  
Telephone: (423) 949-4091

Dana Clift  
Lone Oak Volunteer Fire Department  
1278 US-127  
Signal Mountain, TN 37377  
Telephone: (423) 886-7250

Sequatchie County-Dunlap Chamber of Commerce  
15643 Rankin Avenue  
Dunlap, TN 37327  
Telephone: (423) 949-7608  
Email: [sequatchie@bledsoe.net](mailto:sequatchie@bledsoe.net)  
Website: <https://sequatchie.com/>

### **Bledsoe County**

Mayor Gregg Ridley  
3150 Main Street  
Pikeville, TN 37367  
Telephone: (423) 447-6855  
Email: [bledsoemayor@bledsoe.net](mailto:bledsoemayor@bledsoe.net)

Genese Angel Sapp  
Bledsoe County Clerk  
P.O. Box 212  
Pikeville, TN 37367  
Telephone: (423) 447-2137  
Email: [genese.sapp@tn.gov](mailto:genese.sapp@tn.gov)

Sheriff Jimmy Morris  
Bledsoe County Sheriff Office  
235 Allen P. Deakins Road  
Pikeville, TN 37367  
Telephone: (423) 447-2197

Bledsoe County 9-1-1 ECD  
Telecommunicators/Dispatch  
305 Allen P. Deakins Road  
Pikeville, TN 37367  
Telephone: (423) 447-5555  
Email: [bledsoee911@bledsoe.net](mailto:bledsoee911@bledsoe.net)

## **4.0 REGULATORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POINTS OF CONTACT**

John Hoffelt, Project Manager  
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Remediation  
Nashville Environmental Field Office  
711 R.S. Gass Boulevard  
Nashville, TN 37243  
Telephone: (615) 762-6652  
Email: [john.hoffelt@tn.gov](mailto:john.hoffelt@tn.gov)

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation  
Tennessee Division of Archeology  
1216 Foster Avenue  
Cole Building 3  
Nashville, TN 37243  
Website: <https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/arch-archaeology.html>

Chris Devaney, Chairman and District 4 Commissioner  
Tennessee Fish and Wildlife Commission  
206 Morrison Street  
Lookout Mountain, TN 37350  
Telephone: (615) 483-6671  
Email: [chris.devaney@tn.gov](mailto:chris.devaney@tn.gov)

Rhonda Wright Moody, District 3 Commissioner  
Tennessee Fish and Wildlife Commission  
125 Nash Cemetery Road  
Allardt, TN 38504  
Telephone: Redacted-Privacy Act (Cell)  
Email: [rhonda.moody@tn.gov](mailto:rhonda.moody@tn.gov)

Tennessee Wildlife Resource Agency, Region 3  
464 Industrial Boulevard  
Crossville, TN 38555  
Telephone: (931) 484-9571  
Email: [TWRA.ASKRegion3@tn.gov](mailto:TWRA.ASKRegion3@tn.gov)  
Website: <https://www.tn.gov/twra.html>

Kelley Reid, Section 106 Coordinator  
Tennessee Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Office  
2941 Lebanon Pike  
Nashville, TN 37214  
Telephone: (615) 770-1099  
Email: [kelly.reid@tn.gov](mailto:kelly.reid@tn.gov)

## 5.0 ACTIVE CITIZEN GROUPS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

Redacted-Privacy Act Local Historian/Resident  
Redacted-Privacy Act

Email: Redacted-Privacy Act

Redacted-Privacy Act Owner/Resident

Redacted-Privacy Act

Telephone: Redacted-Privacy Act

Email: Redacted-Privacy Act

Warren Dockter, Ph.D., President/CEO  
East Tennessee Historical Society  
601 South Gay Street  
Knoxville, TN 37902  
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Sarah Leedy, Park Manager  
Fall Creek Falls State Park  
2009 Village Camp Road  
Spencer, TN 38585  
Telephone: (423) 881-5298  
Website: <https://tnstateparks.com/parks/fall-creek-falls>

Fall Creek Mennonite Community  
Old State Highway 111  
Spencer, TN 38585  
Website: <https://amishmennonitetn.com>

Fall Creek Mennonite Community, Oak Ridge Pantry  
3016 Brockdell Road  
Spencer, TN 38585

Suzy Yates, Community Relations  
Fort Campbell  
T39 Indiana Avenue, Suite 223  
Fort Campbell, KY 42223  
Telephone: (270) 461-1277  
Email: [suzy.a.yates.civ@army.mil](mailto:suzy.a.yates.civ@army.mil)

Fort Campbell  
Public Affairs Office  
T39 Indiana Avenue, Suite 240  
Fort Campbell, KY 42223  
Telephone: (270) 798-3025  
Email: [usarmy.campbell.id-readiness.mbx.pao-contact-us@army.mil](mailto:usarmy.campbell.id-readiness.mbx.pao-contact-us@army.mil)

Darlene Goins, Facilities Manager  
Hiwassee River Heritage Center, Trail of Tears  
P.O. Box 807  
Charleston, TN 37310  
Telephone: (423) 665-3373  
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National Park Service, Trail of Tears  
National Trails Office Regions 6|7|8  
Trail of Tears National Historic Trail  
1100 Old Santa Fe Trail  
Santa Fe, NM 87505  
Contact Page: <https://www.nps.gov/trte/contacts.htm>

Native American Indian Association of Tennessee  
230 Spence Lane  
Nashville, TN 37210-3623  
Telephone: (615) 232-9179  
Email: [NAIA@NAIATN.ORG](mailto:NAIA@NAIATN.ORG)  
Contact Page: <https://naiatn.org/contact-us/>

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Website: <https://schs.sequatchieschools.net/>



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Email: [dsmith@sequatchie.k12.tn.us](mailto:dsmith@sequatchie.k12.tn.us)  
Website: <https://scms.sequatchieschools.net/>

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Website: <https://ges.sequatchieschools.net/>

Katina Simmons, Director of Schools  
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293 Sparta Street  
Spencer, TN 38585  
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Van Buren County High School  
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Email: [dcampbell3@vanburenschools.org](mailto:dcampbell3@vanburenschools.org)

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Email: [beth.emmons@tn.gov](mailto:beth.emmons@tn.gov)

Tennessee Wildlife Federation  
300 Orlando Avenue  
Nashville, TN 37209  
Telephone: (615) 353-1133  
Contact Page: <https://tnwf.org/contact/>

Laura Spann, President and National Board Representative  
Trail of Tears Association, Tennessee Chapter  
155 Faculty Circle  
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Email: [laurabspann@gmail.com](mailto:laurabspann@gmail.com)

Chris Binkley  
University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture Extension Office  
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Email: [cbinkle5@utk.edu](mailto:cbinkle5@utk.edu)

**APPENDIX D**  
**MEDIA RESOURCES**

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## **APPENDIX D**

### **MEDIA RESOURCES**

#### **NEWSPAPER**

*Southern Standard*

105 College

McMinnville, TN 37110

Telephone: (931) 473-2191

Fax: (931) 473-6823

Website: [www.southernstandard.com](http://www.southernstandard.com)

Contact Page: <https://www.southernstandard.com/southern-standard-editorial-staff/>

#### **RADIO STATIONS**

News Talk 94.1FM/1600AM

1 Stonecom Way

Cookeville, TN 38506

Telephone: (931) 528-6064

Fax: (931) 520-1590

Contact Page: <https://newstalk941.com/contact-us/>

Star 107/WTRZ

230 West Colville Street

McMinnville, TN 37110

Telephone: (931) 473-9253

Contact Page: <https://www.star107.com/submit-eventpsa/>

#### **TELEVISION STATION**

Clear Channel of Sparta

520 North Spring Street

Sparta, GA 38584

Telephone: (931) 836-1055

## **SOCIAL MEDIA PAGES**

### **Cagle Volunteer Fire Department**

- <https://www.facebook.com/CagleVolunteerFireDepartment/>

### **City of Spencer, TN**

- <https://www.facebook.com/sharer.php?u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cityofspencertn.com%2Fcontact%2F>
- <https://x.com/intent/post?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cityofspencertn.com%2Fcontact%2F>

### **Dunlap Volunteer Fire Department**

- <https://www.facebook.com/dunlapfiretn/>

### **Fall Creek Mennonite Community**

- <https://www.facebook.com/amishmennonitetn/>

### **Fredonia Volunteer Fire Department**

- <https://www.facebook.com/Fredoniafire520/>

### **Lewis Chapel Volunteer Fire Department**

- <https://www.facebook.com/HensonGapVFD/>

### **Lone Oak Volunteer Fire Department**

- <https://www.facebook.com/LOVFD/>

### **Southend Volunteer Fire Department**

- <https://www.facebook.com/p/Southend-Volunteer-Fire-Department-Official-100064406152835/>

### ***Southern Standard***

- <https://www.facebook.com/southernstandard.newspaper/>
- <https://twitter.com/sstandardnews>
- <https://instagram.com/southernstandardnews>

### **Sequatchie County**

- <http://www.facebook.com/sequatchiecounty>

### **Van Buren County**

- <https://www.facebook.com/vanburencountyttn/>

**APPENDIX E**

**FACT SHEETS**

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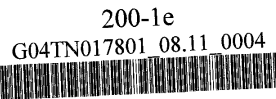
**APPENDIX E-1**

**JULY 2003 SPENCER ARTILLERY RANGE FUDS PROPERTY  
FACT SHEET**

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Mobile District



## Former Spencer Artillery Range FUDS Project

July 2003

### FUDS Program

Congress established the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program in 1986 to clean up properties that were formerly owned, leased, possessed or used by the Army, Navy, Air Force or other defense agencies. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers manages the FUDS Program.

The FUDS property known as the Former Spencer Artillery Range encompassed approximately 30,600 acres in Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, and Bledsoe Counties.

The Corps' Mobile District manages the Former Spencer Artillery Range FUDS project.

### Site History

In 1940, the USACE leased approximately 30,600 acres of land in Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, and Bledsoe Counties, approximately ten miles southeast of McMinnville, Tennessee and twelve miles south of Spencer, Tennessee. Construction of the Spencer Artillery Range, a.k.a. Spencer Mountain Artillery Range, Spencer Field Artillery Range, Spencer Rifle Range, and/or Fall Creek Falls Artillery Range began on February 4, 1941. During its active period, the range was used in part for munitions testing. In 1946, the range was deactivated and the land reverted back to the twenty-five original landowners.

The former range property is currently used for agriculture, strip mining, and timber farming, as well as business and residential development.

### Ordnance Investigation

As part of the FUDS Program, the Corps is investigating the presence and extent of unexploded ordnance and explosive items on property within the Former Spencer Artillery Range boundaries. The Corps' Mobile District, the Corps' Engineering and Support Center in Huntsville, Ala., and EOD Technology, Inc., a

private contractor, are working together on the ordnance investigation known as an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, or EE/CA. The EE/CA is being conducted in accordance with all state and federal laws and regulations.

To collect data for the EE/CA, the Corps will need access to private property. The Corps will be asking landowners to sign voluntary "right-of-entry" agreements to allow the Corps and its contractors onto their property during the investigation. The Corps and its contractor will not enter land parcels without a signed right-of-entry agreement.

When completed, the EE/CA will include recommendations for future actions at the site. The EE/CA will include input from the public.

### Public Involvement

Public involvement is an important part of the FUDS Program. The Corps will host public meetings, maintain a website, and conduct mailings to keep the public informed about the project.

Project information can be found on the web at [www.formerspencerrange.com](http://www.formerspencerrange.com).

### Questions

If you have questions about the Former Spencer Artillery Range project or the FUDS Program, contact the Corps' Mobile District FUDS project manager, Ellis Pope, at (251) 690-3077 or [Ellis.C.Pope@sam.usace.army.mil](mailto:Ellis.C.Pope@sam.usace.army.mil).

### Ordnance Finds

If you find any item you suspect might be ordnance, notify local law enforcement officials immediately. Note the location of the suspicious item but never touch, move or disturb the item. Ordnance, regardless of its age or physical shape, can be dangerous.

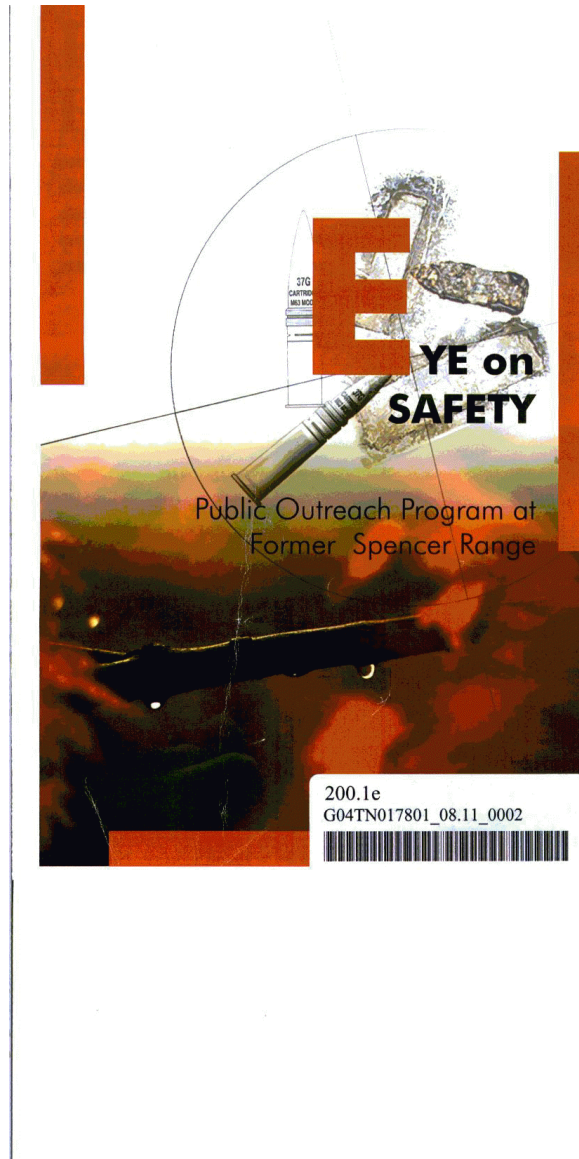
Produced by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, AL. 36602. July 2003

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**APPENDIX E-2**

**UNDATED PUBLIC OUTREACH PROGRAM FACT SHEET**

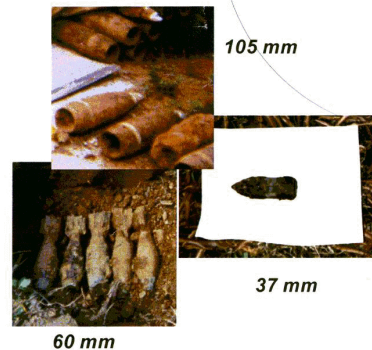
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## Past

Our troops entering World War II received Military training on sites leased by the United States Armed Forces. The Spencer Range was used as a training range for Camp Forrest, located southwest of Spencer, Tennessee. In the 1940s, anti-aircraft, anti-tank, and air to ground gunnery ranges were located at this site, with firing ranges for 37 mm weapons, mortars, rockets and artillery projectiles.

Example Ordnance Used to Train Our Troops



## Present

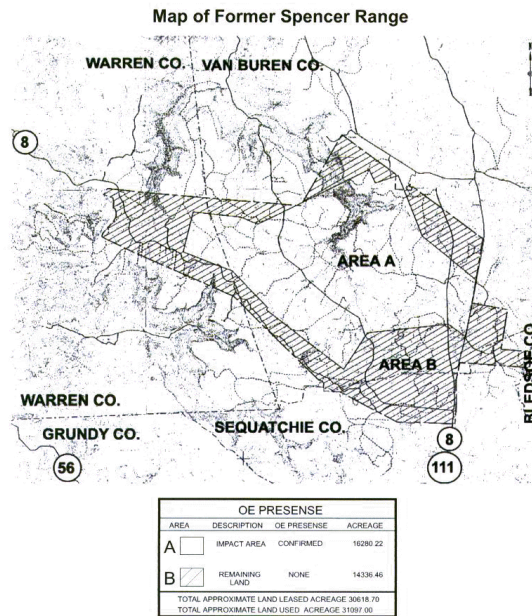
Identification and removal of ordnance was conducted at the site in the past; however, no subsurface operations were performed. Throughout the years, these items may have moved closer to the surface as a result of erosion, timber farming, land clearing, construction activities, etc. These ordnance items may consist of a fuse, shell, or mortar round, which can be extremely dangerous if handled.

**DO NOT TOUCH**  
**Any Suspicious Metal Object!**  
**Report It Immediately**  
**to Authorities,**  
**by CALLING 911.**

## Future

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and other agencies are concerned and committed to helping protect your family and community. We are developing a safety awareness outreach program with input from the affected community that will focus on the recognition of the potential dangers from ordnance and prevention of any accidents.





**For additional information contact:**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Mobile District  
ATTN: CESAM-PA  
P.O. Box 228  
Mobile, AL 36628-0001

Public Affairs Tel: (334) 690-2505

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Huntsville Center  
ATTN: CEHNC-PA  
P.O. Box 1600  
Huntsville, AL 35807-4301

Public Affairs Tel: (256) 895-1693



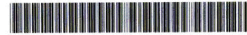
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## **APPENDIX E-3**

### **UNDATED FUDS HISTORY AND EE/CA FACT SHEET**

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## Site History



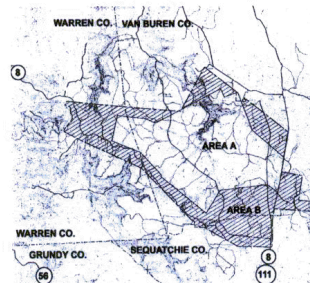
### Former Spencer Artillery Range

On January 1, 1940, the U.S Army Corps of Engineers began securing leases in rural Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, and Bledsoe Counties, Tennessee for the purpose of constructing a main artillery range for Camp Forrest. In February of that same year, construction of the camp began. From September of 1944 to June of 1946, the camp, under the name Spencer Artillery Range, was used as an air-to-ground gunnery range

Between 30 June and 13 August 1946, the camp was deactivated and the land reverted to the owners of record.

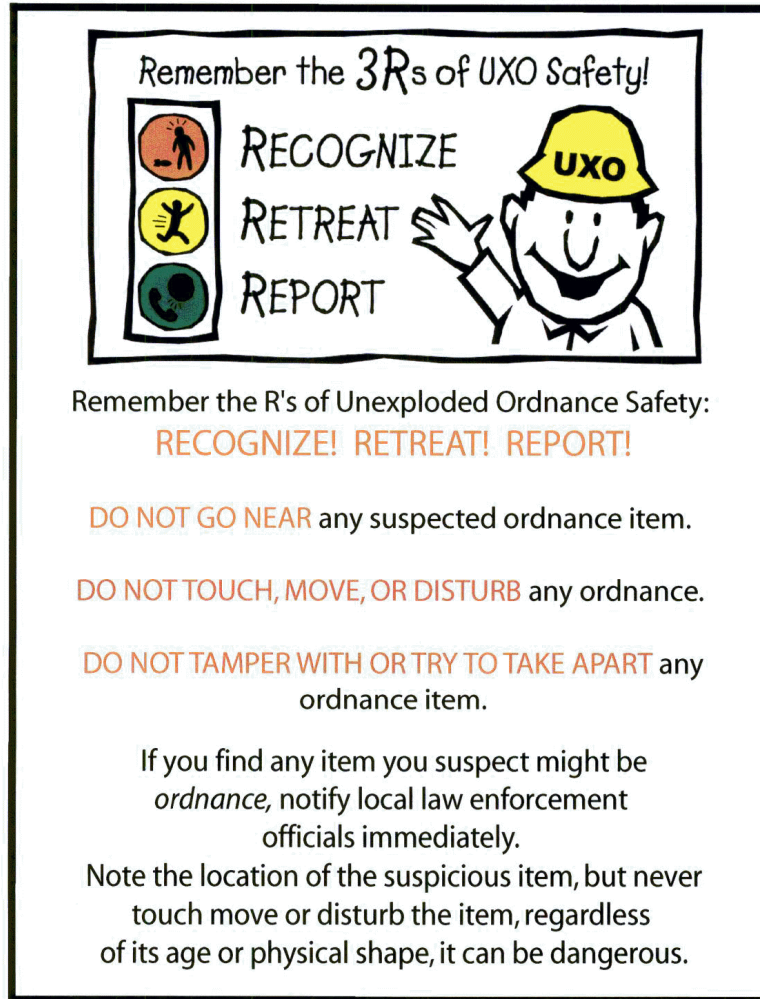


37 mm projectile



**The Former Spencer Range  
totaled approximately  
30,600 acres**

On March 11, 1952 a Certificate of Clearance was issued. It stated that a close visual inspection had been performed and recommended that 2,057 acres be restricted to 'surface use only.' On October 3, 1956 a Certificate of Clearance, superceding all previous, was issued. In this certificate a total of 3,059 acres were restricted to 'surface use only'. In November of 1994, the USACE Nashville District prepared an Inventory Project Report for the former Spencer Artillery Range recommending further investigation for ordnance and explosives. An ordnance siting was reported on November 3, 1999. An 8-inch HE projectile was reported by a crew cutting logging roads. Then on July 7, 2001, a Cookeville, TN boy was severely injured in his home when 37-mm projectile exploded. The projectile had been found two years previously on the Spencer Artillery Range.





Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program Overview

The **Department of Defense (DoD)** is responsible for cleaning up properties that were formerly owned, leased, possessed, or operated by the DoD. Such properties are known as **Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)**. The Army is the executive agent for the program and the **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)** is the organization that manages and executes the program.



Congress established the FUDS Program in **1986** to clean up properties that were formerly owned, leased, possessed, or used by the **Army, Navy, Air Force, or other defense agencies**.

The scope and magnitude of the FUDS program are significant, with over **9,000 properties** identified for potential inclusion in the program. Information about the origin and extent of contamination, land transfer issues, past and present property ownership, and program policies must be evaluated before DoD considers a property eligible for Defense Environment Restoration Account (DERA) funding under the FUDS program.

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program



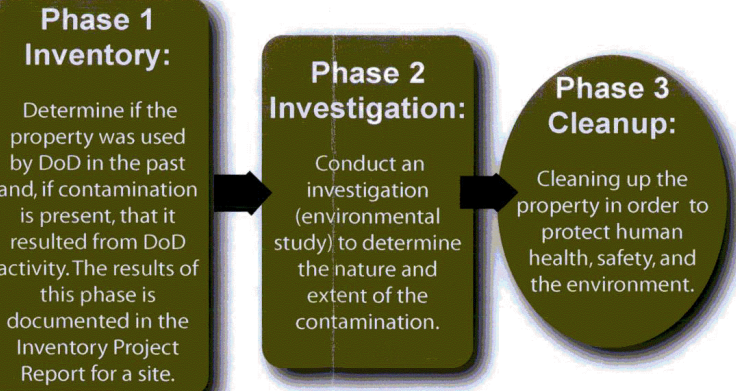
Former Spencer Artillery Range

The FUDS Program only cleans up Department of Defense-generated pollution that occurs before the transfer of property to private, or federal, state, or local government owners.

FUDS Mission

- Hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste (HTRW).
- Containerized HTRW (tanks, transformers).
- Ordnance and Explosives (OE) - includes Unexploded Ordnance (UXO).
- Building Demolition/Debris Removal.

General Project Phases:

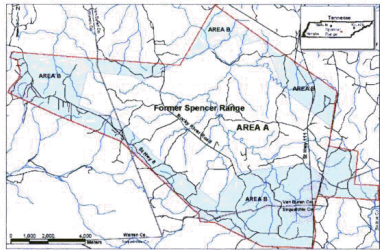


Potential Stakeholders at a FUDS property

Potential stakeholders may include property owners; general public and communities; local, state, and federal regulatory agencies; tribal governments; environmental and public interest groups; and the U.S. Congress.

Former Spencer Artillery Range

As part of the FUDS Program, the Corps is investigating the presence and extent of unexploded ordnance and explosive items on property within the Former Spencer Range boundary.





EE/CA Process  
Technical Project Planning

Technical Project Planning Process

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers organizes local agencies, community leaders, state and federal regulatory agencies, and other project stakeholders into a Technical Project Planning (TPP) Team. This team is tasked with developing an understanding of the project, establishing overall project goals and objectives, and ensuring that these goals and objectives are maintained throughout the life of the project.



Visit:  
<http://www.formerspencerrange.com> to review materials for the Former Spencer Range Technical Project Planning meetings held in Spencer, TN in May 2003.

Engineering Evaluation and  
Cost Analysis Process  
Former Spencer Artillery Range

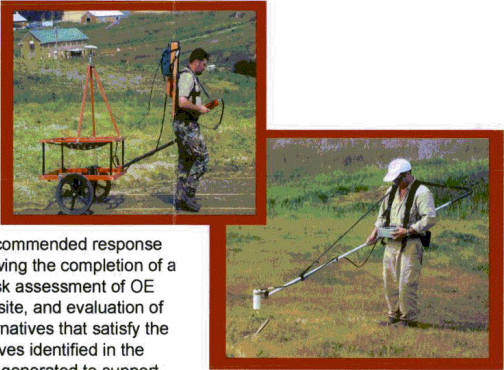


Field Work

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and its contractor will conduct field investigations in selected areas of the former Spencer Artillery Range to determine ordnance locations and types. The purpose of an OE site characterization is to obtain surface and subsurface OE data to characterize the site and to generate recommendations for the proposed OE response action. This characterization should include data from any OE that has been located and/or disposed of by EOD or local law enforcement. Potential sources for this data include the ASR, EOD records, or local law enforcement records.

Draft Final  
EE/CA Report

The purpose of the EE/CA is to identify the most appropriate response action to address an OE risk at a project site. The determination of the recommended response alternative occurs following the completion of a site characterization, risk assessment of OE hazards present at the site, and evaluation of potential response alternatives that satisfy the project goal and objectives identified in the TPP process. The data generated to support the selection of a response alternative is presented to the public as a draft final EE/CA report. The EE/CA Report documents the methodologies used during the site characterization and presents the findings of the EE/CA evaluation; however, the EE/CA Report is a flexible document tailored to the scope, goals, and objectives of the Non-Time Critical Removal Action (NTCRA) process. Response alternatives will be analyzed on the basis of effectiveness, implementability, and cost. If an imminent hazard is discovered during the EE/CA phase, a Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA) may be initiated. Upon completion of the TCRA, the (NTCRA) process will resume.



EE/CA Process  
Final Stages

Public Comment

The Corps will solicit and encourage public comments on the draft final EE/CA report. Copies of the draft final EE/CA report will be placed in designated repositories in the local area for review for a minimum of thirty days, during which time public meetings may be held to discuss the results of the field investigation and the alternative selection process. Upon completion of the public comment period, a responsiveness summary is prepared that discusses any significant public comments received and the actions taken to address those comments. The responsiveness summary becomes part of the Administrative Record.

Recommendations



Once site-specific data has been gathered and analyzed, potential site-specific response action alternatives will be developed. A response action alternative may include physical OE removals, as well as any other alternatives that reduce risk to the public. The alternatives will be developed based on existing site conditions, historic use of the site, the existing or proposed land use, and the extent and depth of OE. Site-specific alternatives must ensure the most effective use of resources, while providing maximum return to the public. Based on the results of the final EE/CA report, the Corps will recommend appropriate response actions. Response action alternatives are classified into four general categories: No DOD Action Indicated, Institutional Controls, Surface Clearance, and Subsurface Clearance. A proposed removal action may include a combination of these alternatives.



**APPENDIX E-4**

**FEBRUARY 2004 EE/CA FACT SHEET**

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## Former Spencer Artillery Range News

February 2004

For more information, visit the former Spencer Artillery Range website at [www.formerspencerartilleryrange.com](http://www.formerspencerartilleryrange.com).

**Primary Point of Contact for the former Spencer Artillery Range Project:**

Ellis Pope  
Project Manager  
Corps of Engineers,  
Mobile District  
251-690-3077  
[Ellis.C.Pope@sam.usace.army.mil](mailto:Ellis.C.Pope@sam.usace.army.mil)

This Newsletter was produced by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District Public Affairs Office.

### Project Overview

As part of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) Program, the Corps is investigating the presence and extent of unexploded ordnance and explosive items on property within the Former Spencer Artillery Range boundaries. The Corps' Mobile District, the Corps' Engineering and Support Center in Huntsville, Ala., and EOD Technology, Inc., a private contractor, are working together on the ordnance investigation known as an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, or EE/CA. The EE/CA is being conducted in accordance with all state and federal laws and regulations.

To collect data for the EE/CA, the Corps will need access to private property. The Corps has released "right-of-entry" agreements to all known landowners. To date, the Corps has received excellent right-of-entry participation. The Corps and its contractor will not enter land parcels without a signed right-of-entry agreement. If you have not received a right-of-entry agreement and would like one please call (251) 690-3077.

When completed, the EE/CA will include recommendations for future actions at the site. The EE/CA will also include input from the public.

#### Site History

In 1940, the USACE leased approximately 30,600 acres of land in Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, and Bledsoe Counties, approximately ten miles southeast of McMinnville, Tennessee and twelve miles south of Spencer, Tennessee. Construction of the Spencer Artillery Range, a.k.a. Spencer Mountain Artillery Range, Spencer Field Artillery Range, Spencer Rifle Range, and/or Fall Creek Falls Artillery Range began on February 4, 1941. During its active period, the range was used in part for munitions testing. In 1946, the range was deactivated and the land reverted back to the twenty-five original landowners.

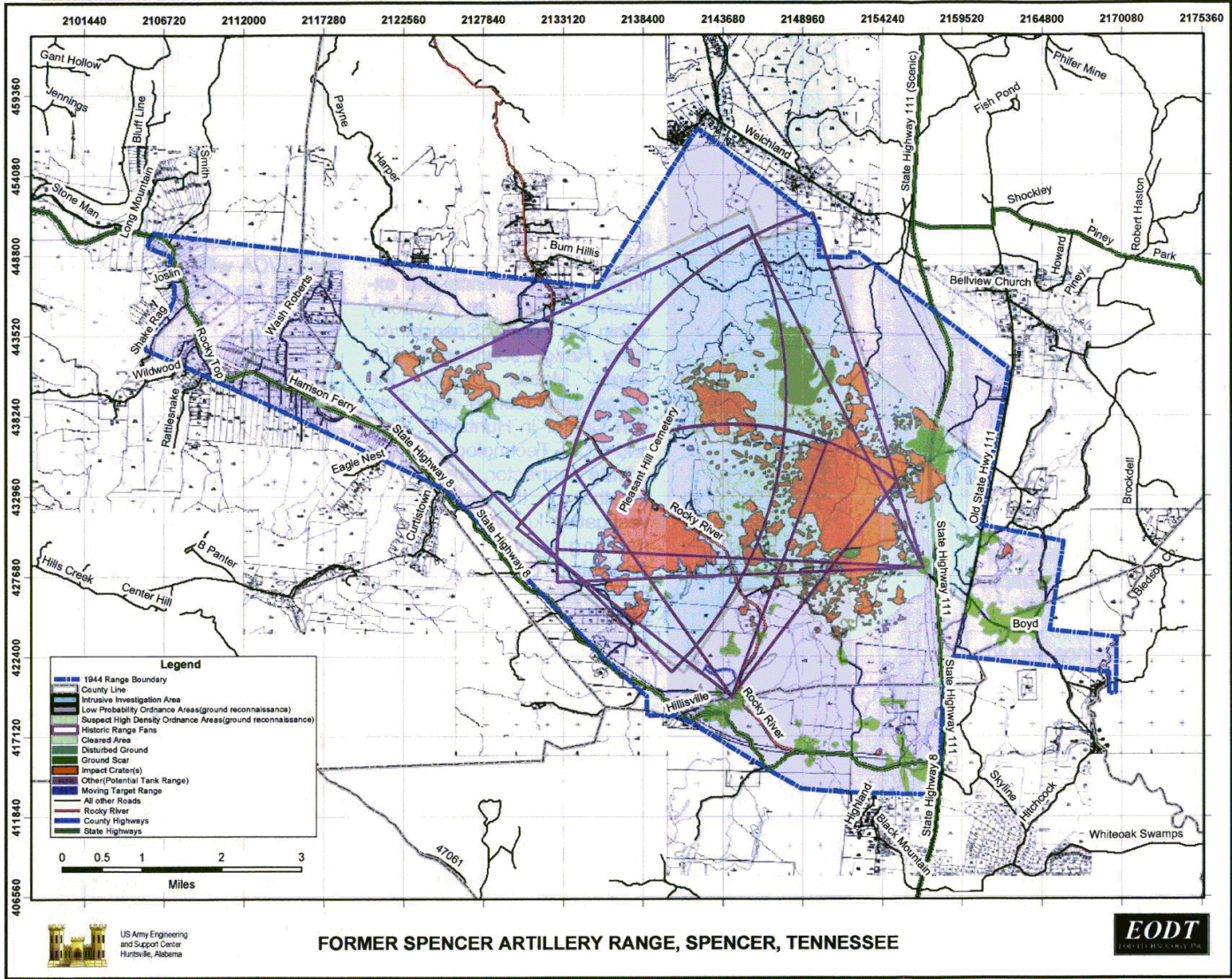
The former range property is currently used for agriculture, strip mining, and timber farming, as well as business and residential development.

200.1e  
G04TN017801\_08.11\_0001





Former Spencer Artillery Range Conceptual Site Model



**Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for the Former Spencer Artillery Range:**

The map to the left is the Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for the Former Spencer Artillery Range which covers parts of Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, and Bledsoe Counties and totals an estimated 30,000 acres. This CSM includes individual property boundaries; the Former Spencer Artillery Range Site boundary; and previous site usage, such as impact craters from munitions testing and range fans, which shows areas used for artillery testing.

**What is a Conceptual Site Model?**

A Conceptual Site Model (CSM) is a pictorial tool for demonstrating the relationship between potential ordnance contamination, site usage, and exposure pathways (i.e., an opportunity for human exposure to ordnance) associated with a FUDS site. In preparing this CSM, the Corps collected historical information and conducted an historical photo analysis associated with the Department of Defense former use of the site, which includes the areas of the site that were used for munitions and ordnance testing. This type of information provides some predictability in determining where ordnance contamination may exist and helps the Corps select and/or eliminate areas for investigation during the Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA). The CSM is updated and revised as new site information develops. The CSM is also available at <http://www.formerspencerrange.com>.



## Geophysical Test Plot Results



Burial of simulated Ordnance Item

On October 21st, 2003, the USACE began construction of a **Geophysical Test Plot** in the southwest corner of the Former Spencer Artillery Range. The purpose of the Geophysical Test Plot is to determine the most appropriate investigation equipment for the terrain and geology of the site. In constructing the Geophysical Test Plot, metal items which are inert and/or strongly resemble ordnance items that were historically tested at the Former Spencer Artillery Range are buried in the ground and the location of the items is documented. During the field investigation stage of the project, investigation instruments will be tested for accuracy on this Test Plot. This ensures that the most appropriate equipment is being used of the former Spencer Artillery Range and that each piece of equipment is working properly.



This is the geophysical investigation equipment that will be used at the Former Spencer Artillery Range.



### **Safety Always Comes First!**

Remember the 3R's of UXO Safety!



RECOGNIZE

RETREAT

REPORT



Remember, if you find anything that looks like it might be ordnance, notify local law enforcement officers immediately.

**Note the location of the suspicious item, but never touch, move or disturb the item.**

**Ordnance, regardless of its age or physical shape, can be dangerous.**

Potential ordnance should be treated as if it were live ordnance. Therefore, always remember the 3R's of Unexploded Ordnance Safety:

**RECOGNIZE!  
RETREAT! REPORT!**

For Questions Contact:  
Ellis Pope, Project Manager  
Corps of Engineers,  
Mobile District  
251-690-3077  
Ellis.C.Pope@sam.usace.army.mil

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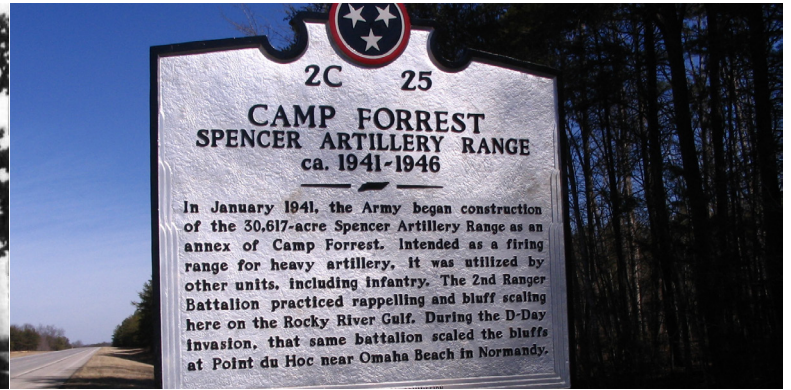
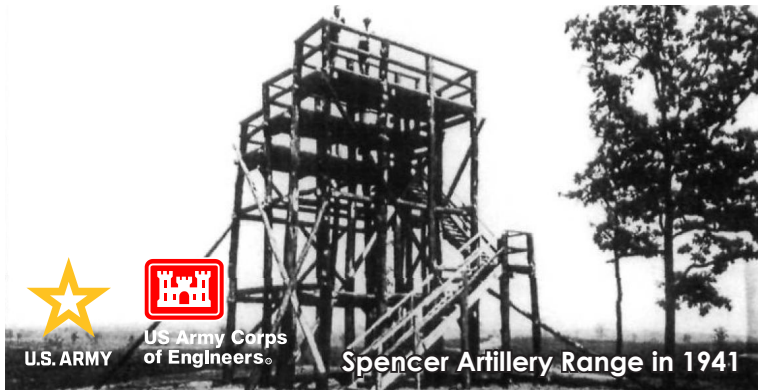
**APPENDIX E-5**

**FEBRUARY 2025 REMEDIAL ACTION FACT SHEET**

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## REMEDIAL ACTION



February 2025

## Defense Environmental Restoration Program – Formerly Used Defense Sites

Across the country, the Department of Defense acquired properties, often during times of war, to use for military training, testing, and demonstrations. When no longer needed, many of these properties were cleaned up according to the best practices available at the time and then transferred to other owners such as private individuals or other government entities. These Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) properties can range from privately owned farms to National Parks. They also include residential, industrial, and educational properties. The Department of Defense is committed to protecting people and the environment and improving public safety by cleaning up these sites if hazards from the former military operations remain. The Defense Environmental Restoration Program-FUDS was established to evaluate and, if necessary, to remediate FUDS properties. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) executes the program on behalf of the Department of Defense.

Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, also known as Superfund, in 1980 and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act in 1986. These laws provide the authority for certain cleanup activities and dictate procedural requirements. USACE conducts investigations to determine the potential risk to people and the environment from the military's use of the property. Public involvement and community participation are important components of the process. USACE partners with stakeholders throughout the process, including congressional representatives, state and local governments, regulatory and environmental agencies, and affected property owners.

## Background

The Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property encompasses 30,618 acres in Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, and Bledsoe counties, approximately 10 miles southeast of McMinnville and 12 miles south of Spencer, Tennessee. From 1941 to 1944, Spencer Artillery Range served as the main artillery range for Camp Forrest in Tullahoma, Tennessee. During World War II, various units assigned to Camp Forrest made the 40-mile trip westward to train at Spencer Artillery Range. Training at the range included the use of anti-aircraft guns, mortars, anti-tank rockets, target rockets, and artillery projectiles ranging in size from 20 to 155 millimeters (mm).

Although most training activities ceased by September 1944, units from Dyersburg Army Air Field continued to use the Spencer Artillery Range as an air-to-ground gunnery range. By August 1946, the U.S. Army had cancelled all leases for land associated with Spencer Artillery Range, returning the land to its original owners. Today, all land within the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property is privately owned, except for portions of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail and public rights of way. The Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property consists of seven distinct projects. This fact sheet addresses **Project 01**, which encompasses 4,120 acres and includes portions of two former impact areas known as Jake's Mountain and Bald Knob, the residential Whispering Pines area, a large stretch of Greenfield Road, a commercial/industrial area, the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail, and undeveloped wooded areas. Continued and future development of zoned residential areas is anticipated within Project 01.

## Environmental Investigations

USACE conducted a Remedial Investigation at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property in 2010 to determine if potential hazards exist from the Department of Defense use of the property that may present an unacceptable risk to human health and/or the environment. Investigative activities included the use of geophysical equipment on paths (called transects) and grids (square or rectangular areas of various sizes) to map metallic objects in the ground.

## FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES | Spencer Artillery Range

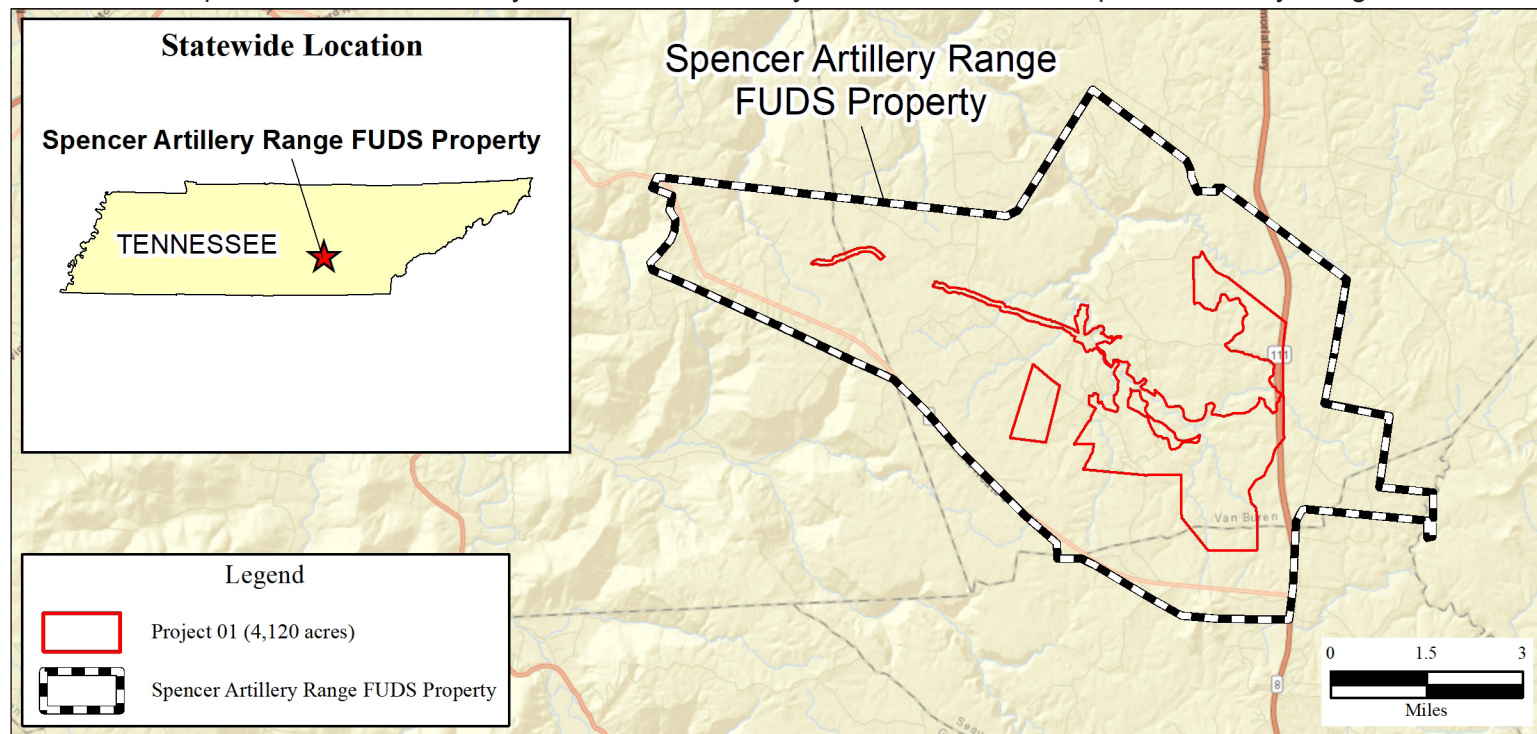
Technicians analyzed the data to select metallic objects to dig up. Teams found munitions within the Project 01 area, including 37mm artillery projectiles and high-explosive base fuzes. Investigative activities also included the collection of soil samples to determine if the metals and explosives that comprise munitions (known as munitions constituents) remain at the FUDS property. Based on the Remedial Investigation results, USACE concluded contamination associated with munitions constituents is not present at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property.

USACE finalized a Feasibility Study in March 2019, which evaluated a variety of remedial alternatives for each project, including Project 01, within the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property. In August 2020, USACE presented its preferred remedial alternative to the public in a Proposed Plan. In 2021, USACE finalized a Decision Document to select the Remedial Action for Project 01.

### Remedial Action (Land Use Controls)

The Remedial Action for Project 01 consists of land use controls focused on educational awareness to inform land users of potential munitions hazards and safety precautions to take to avoid contact with munitions, emphasizing the importance of the 3Rs (Recognize, Retreat, Report) of Explosives Safety. To implement the Remedial Action at Project 01, USACE will distribute educational fact sheets, install warning signs, and offer educational training to Van Buren County and Warren County schools. USACE established a project webpage at the link below to keep the community apprised of project progress:

<https://www.sas.usace.army.mil/Missions/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Spencer-Artillery-Range>



### SAFETY FIRST: REMEMBER THE 3RS

Always use caution when you are on a FUDS property and follow the 3Rs of Explosives Safety:



**Recognize** - when you may have encountered a munition and that munitions are dangerous.

**Retreat** - do not approach, touch, move or disturb it, but carefully leave the area.

**Report** - call 911 and advise the police of what you saw and where you saw it.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
**Savannah District**  
100 West Oglethorpe Avenue  
Savannah, GA 31401  
[cesas-FUDS@usace.army.mil](mailto:cesas-FUDS@usace.army.mil)



Scan for Project Webpage

Project documents can be viewed on the project webpage and are also available at:

**Burritt Memorial Library**  
427 College Street  
Spencer, TN 38585



## **APPENDIX F**

### **PRESS RELEASES/PUBLIC NOTICES**

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## APPENDIX F-1

### PRESS RELEASE 2010 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSION



US Army Corps  
of Engineers®  
Mobile District

## News Release

Release No. 36-09

Contact: Pat Robbins

For Release: Immediately

Phone: 251-690-2512

Additional information is available at [www.formerspencerrange.com](http://www.formerspencerrange.com).

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### Corps to Conduct Public Information Session on Former Spencer Artillery Range

FALL CREEK FALLS STATE PARK, TN – The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will host an open-house public information session on Tuesday, Feb. 9, 2010 from 6-8 p.m. to provide information on the investigation to be conducted at the former Spencer Artillery Range, a formerly used defense site in southeastern Tennessee. The open-house will be in the Piney Conference Room of the Fall Creek Falls State Park at 2009 Village Camp Road, Pikeville, TN. Anyone living on or owning land within the former Spencer Artillery Range is encouraged to attend. The investigation, which will include more than 8,900 acres in Van Buren and Warren counties, is expected to impact several hundred landowners.

The former Spencer Artillery Range was used by the Army for live-fire artillery training and it is suspected that potentially dangerous ordnance may still remain in some areas. The investigation will characterize the site for the presence of munitions and ultimately, cleanup options will be developed. The public information workshop will include exhibits regarding historic military use of the site and upcoming investigation activities. Representatives from the Corps of Engineers and their contractors will be available to answer questions. Light refreshments will be provided.

For more information, call the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, at 251-690-2512 (Pat Robbins).

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## APPENDIX F-2

### PRESS RELEASE 2025 REMEDIAL ACTION PUBLIC MEETING



US Army Corps  
of Engineers®

USACE, Savannah District

News Release

## Army Corps of Engineers holds public meeting about Spencer Artillery Range FUDS

Published Feb. 10, 2025

**SAVANNAH, Ga.** – The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, is holding a public meeting to discuss upcoming Remedial Action work at the Spencer Artillery Range Formerly Used Defense Sites property, Project 01.

The meeting takes place Feb. 13, 2025, from 6-8 p.m., at Van Buren Agriculture Learning Center, 288 Spring Street, Spencer, Tennessee. The meeting will open with a brief presentation regarding planned land use controls at the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property, Project 01, followed by an open house forum to allow for the exchange of information between Savannah District representatives and community members.

Land use controls at Project 01 will consist of educational awareness and warning signs to inform land users of potential explosive hazards and safety precautions to take to avoid contact with munitions. Some project documents are available on the project webpage at [Spencer FUDS](#) or by scanning the QR code below. After the meeting, copies of the meeting documents, including a fact sheet, a slide deck, and poster boards will be posted to the project webpage.

The Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property encompasses 30,618 acres in Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, and Bledsoe counties, approximately 10 miles southeast of McMinnville and 12 miles south of Spencer, Tennessee. It served as the main artillery range for Camp Forrest in Tullahoma, Tennessee, from 1941 to 1944. Training at the range included the use of anti-aircraft guns, mortars, anti-tank rockets, target rockets, and artillery projectiles ranging in size from 20 to 155 millimeters. Most training activities ceased by September 1944. By August 1946, the U.S. Army returned the land to its original owners. Today, all land within the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property is privately owned, except for portions of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail and public rights of way.

Inquiries or questions regarding the public meeting or the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property should be submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, 100 W. Oglethorpe Ave., Savannah, GA 31401, or [cesas-FUDS@usace.army.mil](mailto:cesas-FUDS@usace.army.mil).

**APPENDIX F-2 (CONTINUED)**

**PRESS RELEASE  
2025 REMEDIAL ACTION PUBLIC MEETING**

– 30 –

**Contact**

Cheri Pritchard, Media Operations Chief  
912-677-6039 (cell)  
cheri.e.dragos-pritchard@usace.army.mil

Release no. 25-004

Spencer Artillery Range    USACE Savannah District    USACE



## APPENDIX F-3


### PUBLIC NOTICE 2012 PROPOSED PLAN PUBLIC MEETING

THE MOUNTAIN VIEW \* Friday, March 9, 2012 7

## VBC Land Transfers

The following land transfers were recorded recently in the Van Buren County Register of Deeds' Office:

On February 3, 2012 from Earl Shapiro and Kirsch LLP and Clyde Tate to Federal National Mortgage Association of the sixth Civil District	On February 22, 2012 from Richard W. Gabriel and Grandview Golf Club Inc to Homeland Community Bank of the third Civil District
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### PUBLIC MEETING

**US Army Corps of Engineers,  
Mobile District**

#### Proposed Plan for the Former Spencer Artillery Range, a Formerly Used Defense Site near Spencer, TN

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will conduct a public meeting to provide information on the Proposed Plan for the former Spencer Artillery Range. The former Spencer Artillery Range was used by the Army during World War II for live-fire artillery training. A Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) were performed to determine if munitions hazards remain and assess the risk to human health and the environment. A Proposed Plan was also developed that specifies alternative actions that can be implemented at munitions response sites at the former Spencer Artillery Range. The RI report, FS report, and Proposed Plan have been placed in the Administrative Record File at the Burritt Memorial Library, 427 College Street, Spencer, TN 38585 and are available for review. These documents and additional information can also be found at: [www.formerspencerrange.com](http://www.formerspencerrange.com)

The meeting will summarize the RI and FS report findings and will present the preferred response alternatives identified within the Proposed Plan. Those living on or owning land in this area are encouraged to attend. Light refreshments will be provided.

**Public Meeting**  
**Tuesday, March 20, 2012**  
**6-8 p.m.**  
**Chamber Office Building**  
**66 Sparta Street, Spencer, TN 38585**

If you have questions or would like additional information, please call the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District at 251-690-2512

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## APPENDIX F-4

### PUBLIC NOTICE 2025 REMEDIAL ACTION PUBLIC MEETING

# Classifieds

# Southern Standard

McMinnville, Tennessee

Sunday, February 9, 2025

SouthernStandard.com

7B



U.S. ARMY

**Spencer Artillery Range  
Formerly Used Defense Sites Property  
Public Meeting**



US Army Corps  
of Engineers

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District is holding a public meeting on February 13, 2025, to discuss upcoming Remedial Action work for Project 01 located within the Spencer Artillery Range Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) property.

The meeting date, time, and location are provided below. The meeting will open with a brief presentation regarding planned land use controls at Project 01 followed by an open house forum to allow for the exchange of information between the Savannah District and the community. Land use controls at Project 01 will consist of educational awareness, warning signs, and educational training offered to Van Buren County and Warren County schools. These land use controls will inform land users of potential explosive hazards and safety precautions to take to avoid contact with munitions.

**Meeting Date and Time:**  
February 13, 2025, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

**Meeting Location:**  
Van Buren Agriculture Learning Center  
288 Spring Street  
Spencer, TN 38585



Scan for Project Webpage

Some project documents are available on the project webpage at <https://www.sas.usace.army.mil/Missions/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Spencer-Artillery-Range/> or by scanning the QR code above. After the meeting, copies of the meeting documents, including a fact sheet, a slide deck, and poster boards will be posted to the project webpage.

The Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property encompasses 30,618 acres in Van Buren, Warren, Sequatchie, and Bledsoe counties, approximately 10 miles southeast of McMinnville and 12 miles south of Spencer, Tennessee. From 1941 to 1944, it served as the main artillery range for Camp Forrest in Tullahoma, Tennessee. Training at the range included the use of anti-aircraft guns, mortars, anti-tank rockets, target rockets, and artillery projectiles ranging in size from 20 to 155 millimeters. Most training activities ceased by September 1944. By August 1946, the U.S. Army returned the land to its original owners. Today, all land within the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property is privately owned, except for portions of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail and public rights of way.

Inquiries or questions regarding the public meeting or the Spencer Artillery Range FUDS property should be submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, 100 W. Oglethorpe Ave., Savannah, GA 31401, or [cesas-FUDS@usace.army.mil](mailto:cesas-FUDS@usace.army.mil).

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## **APPENDIX G**

### **INFORMATION REPOSITORY IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION**

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## **APPENDIX G**

### **INFORMATION REPOSITORY IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION**

Documents about the Spencer Artillery Range Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) property are available for public review in the public information repository. These items are located at Burritt Memorial Library. The public will have access to such documents as the project work plans, Remedial Investigation report, Feasibility Study report, Proposed Plan, Decision Document, and fact sheets as they are generated. USACE will place additional relevant administrative record documents in this public information repository.

The contact information and hours of operation are shown below:

**Spencer Artillery Range FUDS Property  
Information Repository**

**Burritt Memorial Library**  
427 College Street  
Spencer, TN 38585  
(931) 946-2575

**Hours of Operation:**

**Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday**  
8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

**Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday**  
Closed

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**APPENDIX H**

**PROPOSED MEETING LOCATIONS**

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## **APPENDIX H**

### **PROPOSED MEETING LOCATIONS**

#### **Burritt Memorial Library**

427 College Street

Spencer, TN 38585

Telephone: (931) 946-2575

Website: <https://burrittmemorial.booksys.net/opac/burrittmemorial/#menuHome>

#### **Fall Creek Falls State Park Facilities**

##### **Golf Course Clubhouse**

626 Golf Course Road

Spencer, TN 38585

Telephone: (423) 881-5706

Website: <https://tnstateparks.com/parks/fall-creek-falls>

##### **Lodge at Fall Creek Falls State Park**

2536 Lakeside Drive

Spencer, TN 38585

Telephone: (423) 881-5241

Website: <https://tnstateparks.com/lodges/fall-creek-falls>

#### **Rocky River CIC/Community Center**

10444 Rocky River Road

Rock Island, TN 38581

Telephone: (931) 686-3436

<https://www.facebook.com/Rockyrivercommunitycenter/>

#### **Spencer Elementary School**

311 Sparta Street

Spencer, TN 38585

Telephone: (931) 946-2171

Website: <https://www.vanburenschools.org/o/ses>

#### **University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture Extension Office, Van Buren County**

288 Spring Street

Spencer, TN 38585

Website: <https://vanburen.tennessee.edu/>

**Van Buren County Administrative Building**

121 Taft Drive

Spencer, TN 38585

Telephone: (931) 946-2314

Website: <https://vanburencountyttn.com/index.html>

**Van Buren County High School**

337 Sparta Street

Spencer, TN 38585

Telephone: (931) 946-2442

Fax: (931) 946-2265

Website: <https://www.vanburenschools.org/o/vbhs>

**Van Buren-Spencer Chamber of Commerce**

66 Sparta Street

Spencer, TN 38585

Telephone: (931) 946-7033

Website: <https://vanburen-spencerchamber.com/>

## **APPENDIX I**

### **3Rs (RECOGNIZE, RETREAT, REPORT) EXPLOSIVES SAFETY EDUCATION MATERIALS**

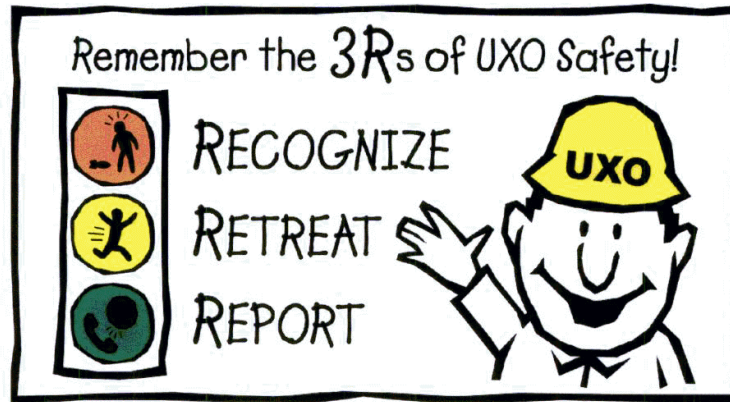
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## **APPENDIX I-1**

### **3Rs (RECOGNIZE, RETREAT, REPORT) EXPLOSIVES SAFETY EDUCATION MATERIALS, CIRCA 2003**

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Remember the R's of Unexploded Ordnance Safety:

**RECOGNIZE! RETREAT! REPORT!**

**DO NOT GO NEAR** any suspected ordnance item.

**DO NOT TOUCH, MOVE, OR DISTURB** any ordnance.

**DO NOT TAMPER WITH OR TRY TO TAKE APART** any  
ordnance item.

If you find any item you suspect might be  
*ordnance*, notify local law enforcement  
officials immediately.

Note the location of the suspicious item, but never  
touch move or disturb the item, regardless  
of its age or physical shape, it can be dangerous.

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## **APPENDIX I-2**

### **3Rs (RECOGNIZE, RETREAT, REPORT) EXPLOSIVES SAFETY EDUCATION MATERIALS, CIRCA 2022**

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## Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Safety



Military munitions that were used, but fail to function as intended are called UXO or unexploded ordnance. Military munitions abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of disposal are called discarded military munitions or DMM. The United States has always maintained a trained and ready military to protect its national interests. As a result of the munitions-related activities (e.g., live-fire training and testing, disposal operations) required to maintain this force, and other actions (e.g., souvenir collecting), UXO or DMM can be found almost anywhere. Although the Military controls access to areas known or suspected to contain UXO on active installations, a number of areas that are known or suspected to contain military munitions that were once used by the military have been transferred to public uses.



Munitions can be hard to see, especially when they have had years to rust and settle into place. Beware as munitions can be hidden by deep grass, foliage or thick brush.

When anyone encounters or believes they may have encountered a munition, they should consider it extremely dangerous. To protect their family, friends and neighbors, everyone should learn and follow the 3Rs of explosives safety: **Recognize**—when you may have encountered a munition and the potential danger; **Retreat**—do not touch, move or disturb it; **Report**—notify local law enforcement of what you saw and where you saw it.

Although military munitions will most likely be found in areas that the Military currently uses or has used in the past, they could be encountered anywhere (e.g., Civil War battlefields, in homes as family souvenirs). Following the 3Rs when you have or think you may have encountered a munition can prevent a tragedy.

UXO are often referred to as duds, bombs, dummy rounds, or by other terms. Regardless of what you call them, they should be considered dangerous. Never touch, move or disturb munitions. Even Civil War cannon balls and souvenir munitions that may have been kept by a family and handled for years can be extremely dangerous.

### Remember UXO:

- Come in many shapes and sizes
- Can look like a:
  - Pointed pipe
  - Soda can
  - Baseball
  - Muffler
- They may:
  - Be visible on the surface or be buried
  - Be exposed by erosion or fires
  - Look new or old
  - Be complete or in parts
  - Be found alone or in groups
  - Should be considered dangerous regardless of size or age



Even small munitions can be dangerous and should be treated with caution. If you believe you have encountered a munition, retreat - do not touch or disturb it, and call 911.

Munitions including their components (e.g., projectiles, fuzes, rocket motors) may contain high explosives, propellant or pyrotechnics. Munitions should never be collected as souvenirs or “trophy.” No matter how old or damaged a munition may look, it can still be as or more dangerous than the day it was made.

## The 3Rs of Explosives Safety

**Recognize** – Recognizing when you may have encountered a munition is key to reducing the risk of injury or death. If you encounter or suspect you may have encountered a munition, consider it extremely dangerous. Remember, munitions are sometimes hard to identify.

**Retreat** – If you encounter or suspect you may have encountered a munition, do not touch, move or disturb it, but immediately and carefully – do not run – leave the area following the same path on which you entered. If you can, mark the general area, not the munition, in some manner (e.g., with a hat, piece of cloth, or tying a piece of plastic to a tree branch).

**Report** – When you think you may have encountered a munition, notify your local law enforcement – call 911.

### DON'T FORGET

Munitions are dangerous and may not be easily recognizable. Never touch, move or disturb a munition or suspect munition.

### REMEMBER THE 3Rs

**RECOGNIZE:** Recognize when you may have encountered a munition.

**RETREAT:** Do not touch, move or disturb it, but carefully leave the area the way you entered.

**REPORT:** Call 911! Immediately notify local law enforcement of what you saw and where you saw it.

For more information visit the UXO Safety Education Website at:  
<https://www.denix.osd.mil/uxosafety>

and the Formerly Used Defense Sites Program Website at:  
[https://environment.usace.army.mil/what\\_we\\_do/fuds/](https://environment.usace.army.mil/what_we_do/fuds/)



Munitions can be clean or rusty and may be hard to recognize. Even old munitions can be very dangerous.



Munitions may be found both on land and in water.

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