FINAL
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
BADGER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
SAUK COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Contract No. W912PL21D0024, Task Order No. W912PL21F0092

Prepared for:

U. S. Army Environmental Command

Prepared by:

Ho'olaulima Government Solutions, LLC
19026 Ridgewood Pkwy #110
San Antonio, TX 78259

May 2023

This page was intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Army Ammunition Plant
AOC	Area of Concern
Army	U.S. Department of Army
BD/DR	Building Demolition/Debris Removal
BEBA	Badger Environmental Board of Advisors
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
COC	Contaminant of Concern
CRP	Compliance Restoration Program
DD	Decision Document
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DMM	Discarder Military Munitions
DNT	Dinitrotoluene
DoD	Department of Defense
ES	Enforcement Standards
FS	Feasibility Study
HQAES	Headquarters Army Environmental System
ID	Identification
IFCR	In-Field Condition Report
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
LTM	Long-Term Management
MC	Munitions Constituents
MIRM	Modified Interim Remedial Measures
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MNA	Monitored Natural Attenuation
NFA	No Further Action
NG	Nitroglycerin
NPL	National Priorities List
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PBG	Propellant Burning Ground
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POC	Point of Contact
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
PP	Proposed Plan
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RA-C	Remedial Action—Construction
RA-O	Remedial Action—Operation
RAO	Remedial Action Objective
RC	Response Complete

RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy-In-Place
ROD	Record of Decision
SI	Site Inspection
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
USACE	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
USAEC	U.S. Army Environmental Command
USC	United States Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WDNR	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

This page was intentionally left blank.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) update has been prepared for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) at the former Badger Army Ammunition Plant (Badger AAP). The CIP provides guidance for public involvement associated with the Installation Restoration Program (IRP), Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP), and Compliance Restoration Program (CRP) cleanup sites at this installation. Active sites within the program are currently in various phases of remedial action activities.

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

1.1 PURPOSE

This CIP identifies and encourages effective communication and the timely exchange of information from the former Badger AAP to the community. The CIP also ensures the success of community involvement by providing the community with the opportunity to learn and comment on the IRP and the progress of the sites. The purpose of the community involvement process is to:

- Establish effective and comprehensive methods for informing the community of installation cleanup program actions.
- Solicit input and identify concerns that the local community may have regarding current and future cleanup program activities.
- Maintain a strategy that supports proactive, two-way communication between the former Badger AAP (the Army) and the local community.

This CIP has been developed to provide a line of communication for sharing public information. The target audiences are local citizens and neighbors; installation residents and tenants; federal, state, and local officials and agencies; and local businesses and civic interest groups.

This page was intentionally left blank.

2.0 INSTALLATION SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Badger AAP is located in Sauk County, Wisconsin, and covers 7,275.24 acres of land. The former installation is bordered to the north by Devil's Lake State Park and to the south by farmland. It is bordered to the east by farmland, State Highway 78, and the Wisconsin River, and to the west by U.S. Highway 12. The city of Baraboo is located approximately nine miles north. Sauk City and Prairie du Sac are located approximately nine miles to the south of the installation. Ownership of the former Badger AAP land was divided between four landowners: HoChunk Nation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) (Sauk Prairie Recreation Area), and Bluffview. The U. S. Department of the Army (Army) retains no land at the site.

2.2 HISTORY OF INSTALLATION OPERATIONS

Badger AAP was constructed in 1942 to produce single-base and double-base propellant for cannon, rocket, and small-arms ammunition. The installation was the largest propellant manufacturing plant constructed during World War II and continued manufacturing production through the Korean and Vietnam Wars. The plant operated until March 1975, when production facilities and support functions were placed on standby status. The Army maintained Badger AAP in standby status until 1998 when the Army declared the installation in excess to the Army's needs. Since 1998, the Army has been preparing the remaining acres of the installation for ownership change.

Due to the historic disposal of base propellant, soil, sediment, and groundwater contamination was found throughout the installation and movement of contamination beyond the installation. During the operation of the plant, disposal of propellant waste was conducted in open burn pits and tanks. The production of propellant created production wastewater, which was discharged into open ditches and ponds during operation. Contaminated soil has been investigated and remediated throughout the site; soil contamination above state standards has been removed from the installation. Four groundwater plumes have been identified at the installation. Monitoring of groundwater has indicated that plumes are stable or decreasing through natural attenuation.

2.3 CLEANUP PROGRAM AT BADGER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

2.3.1 Program Overview

The DERP was formally established by Congress in 1986 and provides for the cleanup of Department of Defense (DoD) sites under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. The key objective of the cleanup program is to reduce or, when possible, eliminate threats to human health and the environment that result from historical use or disposal practices. There are four categories included in the DoD environmental restoration program—the IRP category, the MMRP

category, the CRP category, and the Building Demolition/Debris Removal (BD/DR) program category. These program categories address the types of releases that are covered under the DERP.

2.3.1.1 Installation Restoration Program

The IRP is a comprehensive program to address required response actions for releases of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants; petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL); hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents; and explosive compounds released to the soil, surface water, sediment, or groundwater because of ammunition or explosive production or manufacturing at ammunition plants. The IRP also includes response activities to address unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), or munitions constituents (MC) posing an explosive, human health, or environmental hazard that is incidental to an existing IRP site. The DERP requires sites in an IRP to be prioritized for cleanup based primarily on relative risk by grouping sites or areas of concern by high, medium, and low priority categories. Relative risk is evaluated by using three factors.

- Contaminant Hazard factor: Types of contaminants present and how hazardous they are.
- Mitigation Pathway factor: Likelihood and extent of contaminant migration.
- Receptor factor: What is the potential of humans, plants, or animals to be exposed to the contaminants.

The IRP was initiated in January 1977, and identified 38 sites with confirmed or suspected contaminants. Six sites are currently identified for further investigation and/or remediation activities. Historically, primary contaminants of concern (COCs) at these sites included propellant grains, dinitrotoluene (DNT), nitroglycerine, organic solvents, and lead compounds and acids in former production areas. Environmental investigations also found volatile organic compounds (VOCs) had migrated into groundwater. The COCs at the six active sites were explosives, VOCs, and metals in groundwater; solvents and DNT in groundwater plumes; metals in sediment; and explosives, metals, VOCs, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in soil. Active sites are listed in **Section 2.3.4**.

2.3.1.2 Military Munitions Response Program

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

The former Badger AAP does not have any sites in the MMRP.

2.3.1.3 Building Demolition/Debris Removal Program

The BD/DR program lies under the DERP and focuses on the demolition and removal of unsafe buildings and structures at facilities or sites that are or were owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the DoD. Past demolition at the former Badger AAP was conducted outside the Army's DERP authority.

2.3.1.4 Compliance Restoration Program

The CRP, formally known as the Compliance Cleanup Program, includes sites that fall under remediation of contamination at Army overseas facilities; cleanup of contamination resulting from operations that occurred after October 1986 (non-DERP) at Active Army, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard federally owned facilities; and cleanup at non-federally owned, federally supported Army National Guard facilities. CRP sites include releases from hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities or solid-waste landfills undergoing RCRA closure, and releases from RCRA underground storage tanks in service prior to 1986.

The former Badger AAP does not have any sites within the CRP.

2.3.2 Cleanup Process Phases

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

CERCLA addresses two categories of contamination to the environment—removal and remedial actions. Removal actions provide quick, short-term measures to stabilize or clean up contaminants or pollutants that pose an imminent threat to human health or the environment. Removal actions can be of three types—emergency, time-critical, and non-time critical.

A remedial action provides long-term action that eliminates or reduces releases of contaminants or pollutants that pose a threat to human health or the environment and are completed if the removal action does not or cannot present a complete solution. Remedial actions take place after the final environmental remedy has been identified in a Record of Decision (ROD) or Decision Document (DD).

CERCLA involves a series of steps that are required to be performed to ensure the cleanup process is concluded. CERCLA is responsible for actions taken at the installation to identify where hazards are present, assess the potential threat the hazard possesses, and take appropriate steps for cleanup. CERCLA also requires that the public be informed and involved in the decision-making process. The main steps, or phases, in the CERCLA process are briefly described in the following paragraphs, and **Appendix A** presents a crosswalk of the environmental cleanup phases.

The CERCLA Remediation Process consists of the following:

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

The **PA**/**SI** are the first steps in the process and provide an initial review and analysis of historical records and review of activities at the site. The **PA** determines the location of hazardous waste disposal areas, establishes the nature (type) and extent of the contamination, and determines relative cleanup priorities characterized by the presence or absence of contamination. The **SI** includes a physical inspection to verify information during the preliminary assessment and often involves soil and water sampling. A decision to close out a site may be made at the end of the PA/SI phase if data supports that decision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The **RA-O** phase takes place while the remedy is operating or in progress and the performance of the remedy is monitored to measure progress toward meeting the RAO goals. Once the remedy achieves the RAOs, the remedy is considered RC. Five-Year Reviews are conducted during the RA-O phase to demonstrate that the remedy continues to be effective and operating as intended.

Lastly, the **LTM** phase consists of post-project activities, such as long-term monitoring or management to document effectiveness of the selected remedy. At this point in the process, when all remediation goals have been met and no further action (NFA) is required, site close out occurs. For sites that are not restored to a condition that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, the protectiveness of the remedy is reviewed during the five-year review process.

The Five-Year Review evaluates the implementation and performance of a remedy in order to determine if the remedy is operating as intended and still protective of human health and the environment. Five-Year Reviews also identify issues found during the review, if any, and provide recommendations to address them.

2.3.2.1 Regulatory & Policy Drivers

The DERP statutory authority is defined in 10 United States Code (USC) Section (§) 2701-2710. The program goals are included in 10 USC § 2701(b), which states:

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

When Congress established the DERP, they directed that DoD cleanup efforts be consistent with CERCLA. CERCLA requires that cleanup efforts at federal facilities be conducted in accordance with the requirements in Section 120, 42 USC § 9620. Executive Order 12580 delegates authority for implementing CERCLA to various federal officials, including the DoD. The Army uses CERCLA

as the primary legislative authority for managing environmental cleanup. Where the Army's military mission required a RCRA permit, RCRA Corrective Action may be an appropriate legislative authority for managing DERP cleanup.

The former Badger AAP executed nearly all final actions through 2009 under the DERP and RCRA Corrective Action; however, with the expiration of the RCRA Part B permit and the transfer of property outside of Army control, the remaining cleanup decisions will be executed under the Army's delegated CERCLA authorities and the substantive requirements of Wisconsin state law and regulations.

This CIP is based on guidance for CERCLA cleanup activities, 42 USC § 9601 to 9675, as implemented by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan 40 CFR Part 300. The former Badger AAP is not included in the National Priorities List (NPL).

2.3.2.2 Responsibilities

The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) division is responsible for disposing of excess former Badger AAP property and the U.S. Army Environmental Command (USAEC) is responsible for managing the DERP cleanup actions. On November 21, 2006, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 5 entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with WDNR, which delegated regulatory oversight responsibility for review and concurrence of Army cleanup activities to WDNR.

2.3.3 Cleanup Program History

Badger AAP began environmental investigations in January 1977. Studies from the installation identified propellant grains, DNT, nitroglycerine, organic solvents, lead compounds, and acids in former production areas. VOCs found in groundwater were discovered through groundwater investigations conducted in the late 1970s. VOCs were discovered migrating through the soil into the groundwater and then transported southward by the groundwater flow. Contamination from production waste discharge water has been identified in man-made settling ponds that were drained into the water of Lake Wisconsin.

In 1987, an in-field condition report (IFCR) was issued by WDNR. The IFCR has been updated throughout the years to keep it current with additional findings and decisions regarding the installation.

A RCRA Part B permit for hazardous waste operations and storage was issued for the installation in 1988. The license was renewed in 1998 for storage only and was no longer needed as of 2003, when the installation was closed. COCs at the sites include explosives, metals, POL, PCB, VOCs, and SVOCs affecting the groundwater, sediment, and soil.

2.3.4 Current Site Status

Active cleanup sites at the former Badger AAP may be identified by different site identification (ID) numbers and nomenclature, including the installation nomenclature, the Headquarters Army Environmental System (HQAES) ID, and the Army Environmental Database—Restoration site or

Army Environmental Database—Compliance-Related Cleanup site IDs. **Table 1** is a reference table for site IDs and nomenclature.

Table 1 – Badger Army Ammunition Plant Active Cleanup Site IDs and Nomenclature

HQAES Site ID	Site ID	Site Name	Applicable Regulatory Program
55125.1001	BAAP-001	Settling Ponds/Spoils Disposal	IRP
55125.1011	BAAP-012	Groundwater Monitoring ON and OFF Post	IRP
55125.1028	BAAP-33	Propellant Burning Ground—Contaminated Waste Pits	IRP
55125.1030	BAAP-35	Cap & Cover Maintenance	IRP
55125.1035	BAAP-40	Gruber's Grove Bay	IRP
55125.1038	CC-BAAP-44	Abandoned Industrial Sewer Network	IRP

HQAES – Headquarters Army Environmental System
ID – Identification
IRP – Installation Restoration Program

2.3.4.1 Installation Restoration Program Sites

BAAP-001 (Settling Ponds/Spoils Disposal)

BAAP-001, or the Settling Ponds/Spoils Disposal, is located along the installation's southern boundary and was first used in 1942. During the years of production, the man-made ponds received sanitary and industrial wastewater from the entire facility and surface runoff from the nitroglycerin (NG) Rocket Paste and Magazine areas. Spoils removed during dredging operations were placed alongside the ponds. In the 1994 FS, in situ soil stabilization/solidification and soil cover was the proposed remedial method. The impacted pond area was 67 acres, and the spoils disposal areas were approximately 21 acres. In 2000, soil sampling data indicated DNT present throughout the site. NG and mercury were present in isolated areas, primarily Spoils Site 1. A site-specific soil cleanup standards proposal was developed and in May 2002 it was submitted to the WDNR for review and approval.

In 2003, a follow-on RI was conducted to determine the condition of the soil in production areas across the installation. In 2004, a field study was completed to quantify the degradation of DNT in the unsaturated soil under the settling ponds. In May 2005, the WDNR directed the Army to perform further ecological risk assessment work. Based on the WDNRs comments on the original risk assessment, the Army began work on a reevaluation of the risk assessment. In 2006, an ecological risk assessment was conducted, and a US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine rodent sperm analysis was conducted. In 2007, an IRA (soil dig and haul) was completed to address the WDNR's concerns for soils slated to become part of the Gruber's Grove Bay sediment in 2009 when Highway 78 was constructed. In spring 2008, per the WDNR's request to expedite the highway reconstruction land transfer, an alternative feasibility report for Pond 4 was approved. Soil removal achieved site closure in October 2009 associated with Pond

4. In 2009, additional soil sampling was conducted and proposed remedial goals were submitted to WDNR. In addition, IRAs (soil dig and haul) began.

Proposed soil cleanup levels agreed upon with WDNR in 2010 allowed completion of soil removal actions in 2011 and site closure in 2012. In September 2020, a WDNR prescribed burn of the area encroached into the former settling ponds site. The fire burned for roughly 1.5 days producing yellow and orange smoke. The Army conducted a site inspection of Settling Pond 2 and will be expanding the effort to Settling Ponds 1 and 3, the final creek area and Spoils Disposal Areas I, II, III, IV & V.

A Five-Year Review was completed at this site in 2019 (USACE, 2019). The next review is scheduled for completion in 2023.

The cleanup/exit strategy includes continued site inspection with Institutional Controls (ICs) to determine if further action is necessary. ICs consist of managing any future soil contamination, annual well inspections, and groundwater monitoring.

BAAP-012 (Groundwater Monitoring ON and OFF Post)

BAAP-012 has been established to address groundwater conditions in and around the former Badger AAP with three main areas of concern (AOCs). The process for selecting a final remedial action for addressing explosives and VOC contamination in the groundwater is currently underway.

The first AOC is located in the southwestern portion of the installation and originated at the Propellant Burning Ground, assigned BAAP-033. The groundwater plume's main contaminants include solvents and DNT. Monitoring wells associated with the AOC have been in place since the 1980s. Two groundwater extraction systems have captured groundwater from the source area to the southern boundary of the installation. The effectiveness of the extraction systems began to decline substantially over time and have been abandoned after a review by WDNR.

The second AOC is located in the northeastern portion of the installation, located near Landfill No. 5 (BAAP-004) and the Landfill 3/Deterrent Burning Ground Area (BAAP-006). In 2003, the deterrent burning ground area was capped in order to address potential infiltration of precipitation through the landfill material that was further contributing to groundwater contamination. Despite addressing contamination measures with a landfill cap, DNT has been detected in shallow groundwater from the source area past the installation's eastern boundary. The groundwater plume is currently trending toward Weigand's Bay on the Wisconsin River.

The third AOC, the Central Plume, is located in the southeastern portion of the installation. DNT has been detected in groundwater and appears to be decreasing over time. A source area has not been identified; however, discharge of production wash waters to unlined ditches in the rocket propellant production area is suspected to be a source of contamination. A sampling event conducted in 2017 demonstrated that all wells in the groundwater plume are below WDNR Enforcement Standards (ES). Five private residential wells have been replaced for off-post areas affected by concentrations of contaminants exceeding the WDNR ES, with the latest well replacement being completed in 2005. In 2012, the Army proposed and WDNR concurred on a

final groundwater remedy for three groundwater plumes, which included the Propellant Burning Ground, central plume, and Deterrent Burning Ground.

A fourth groundwater plume, located around the Nitrocellulose Production Area, was discovered and added to the site map in fall of 2015. The plume was introduced to Badger AAP's RAB during the November 2015 meeting. The RAB decided the plume would be put under Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) as the best cleanup method to reach remedial goals in groundwater. Due to the extended period of time for MNA remedial goals to be achieved, the Army included an installation of a public water system, providing residential drinking water throughout the potentially affected areas. In 2017, the Army began a supplemental groundwater RI/FS. It was finalized in the 2nd quarter of FY21.

A Five-Year Review was completed at this site in 2019. The next review is scheduled for completion in 2023.

The cleanup/exit strategy includes a PP and DD to be completed. It is anticipated the remedy will be MNA augmented with injections. Prior to obtaining a signed DD, groundwater will be monitored continuously, and its use restricted. Five-Year Reviews and land use controls (LUCs) will be part of continued site management.

BAAP-33 (Propellant Burning Ground— Contaminated Waste Pits)

BAAP-33, or the Propellant Burning Ground (PBG) waste pits, is located in the southwestern portion of the installation. The contaminated waste pits area is approximately three acres with three disposal pits and a large open area. From the 1950s through the 1970s, the pits were used to burn propellant-contaminated materials and organic solvents. The liquid waste materials migrated down through the sandy soil to the groundwater. A groundwater plume containing solvents and DNT has moved south past the installation boundary. Soil remedies originally selected in 1994 included soil vapor extraction (SVE) followed by soil removal washing and composting. In 1997, the soil washing was shown to be ineffective in removing DNT. In February 1998, an SVE system to remove solvents was installed, operated successfully, and was removed in September 1999. Shallow soils contaminated with the non-volatile DNT, and metals were removed from the waste pits in the fall of 1999 and a pilot biotreatment system was installed in Waste Pit 1 to treat DNT in the subsurface soil. The pilot system successfully increased the rate of naturally occurring biological decomposition of the chemicals in the soil and a full-scale biotreatment system was installed and operated through 2005. Investigations in 2002 and 2003 for other potential sources of solvents in the area were completed; the results were negative.

Between 2005 and 2008, a revised FS was prepared to finalize the change in the soils remedy. The FS proposed the SVE system partial excavation and off-site incineration of soils, a biotreatment system, and installation of a cap as the final remedy. In February 2008, the WDNR approved this remedy. In the summer of 2008, installation of the pits area cap completed the soil remediation actions.

The groundwater remediation, an interim remedial measure (IRM), started in 1990 with the construction of a pump-and-treat system, to capture contamination from the source. In 1996, groundwater capture along the installation's southern boundary began with the construction of

the Modified Interim Remedial Measures (MIRM). In 2005 and 2006, additional capture wells were installed within the plume and the distal boundary wells were abandoned. Biofouling of these wells required additional process measures in 2006 and 2007. The alternate FS proposed shutdown of the groundwater treatment systems (along with a district water system and MNA for the final groundwater remedy tracked at BAAP-012). The FS received WDNR approval in June 2012. The approved phased shutdown of the pump-and-treat systems started with the IRM shutdown/layaway in December 2012 and complete removal of the IRM in December 2014. Shutdown continued with the idling of the northern three MIRM extraction wells in September 2014. Monitoring to check specifically for problems from rebound of contaminant levels is underway. Shutdown of the remaining two pumping MIRM wells in 2015 and complete system removal in 2017 was achieved.

A Five-Year Review was completed at this site in 2019. The next review is scheduled for completion in 2023.

The cleanup/exit Strategy includes a PP and DD to be completed. It is anticipated the remedy will be MNA augmented with injections. Prior to obtaining a signed DD, groundwater will be monitored continuously, and use restricted. Five-Year Reviews and LUCs will be part of continued site management.

BAAP-35 (Cap & Cover Maintenance)

BAAP-35 is utilized to track the long-term care requirements to ensure all action requirements of each site are met. This site includes the Propellant Burning Ground area caps and covers (Racetrack Area soil cover, Landfill No.1 cap, and the combined Propellant Burning Ground pits/1949 pit caps), caps for Landfills No. 5 and 3118, and the Deterrent Burning Ground area/Landfill No. 3 cap. COCs are metals in groundwater and soil. The Propellent Burning Ground Racetrack area was used to burn propellant that was outside specification limits and was later permitted by the state as a hazardous waste thermal unit. The area was closed in 1994, following soil removal and placement of a soil cover at the site. Landfill No. 1 received solid waste and ash between 1944 and 1955. The landfill was capped in 1997. The 1949 pit area was used for open burning of wastes after 1944 through the 1950s, and backfilled in 1962. An engineering cap was placed on the site in 1998 and was formally closed. Landfill No. 5 was closed in 2001, and Landfill 3118 in 2009. Landfill No. 3 was capped as part of the Deterrent Burning Ground, which was closed in 2003.

In 2008, the cap was extended as originally planned to cover the PBG waste pits. A Five-Year Review was completed at this site in 2019. The next review is scheduled for completion in 2023.The cleanup/exit strategy includes landfill cover and leachate collection system maintenance; inspections; groundwater, lysimeter, leachate and gas probe sampling and monitoring; and Five-Year Reviews. The DD/ROD does not require LUCs for this site.

BAAP-40 (Gruber's Grove Bay)

BAAP-40, also known as Gruber's Grove Bay, is assigned to track the contamination status of sediments located in Gruber's Grove Bay. During the operations of the propellent plant, Gruber's Grove Bay received the plant's discharge waters. COCs at the site are metals in sediment. The

site-selected remediation was dredging of the sediment; the sediment was then treated and sprayed on agricultural land on the installation. Dredging activities were conducted between June and November 2001. The tubes used to transfer the dredged material were buried in place north of the settling ponds and covered in September 2002. Restoration activities were considered complete until 2004 and 2005, when additional investigations identified elevated concentrations of metal in sediment. The Army received a letter from WDNR on May 5, 2005, recommending sediment removal or an additional ecological risk assessment. Re-dredging activities were completed in 2006, and the laydown area was covered in 2007. Confirmatory sampling was used to verify completion of remedial activities; however, subsequent sampling by the Army and WDNR identified concentrations of mercury above the cleanup level. A review was conducted in 2009 by WDNR to determine if additional remediation was required by the site. The Army was requested to evaluate activities that would restore sediments to levels protective of benthic organisms. An additional sediment sampling event of the entire bay was requested by WDNR and USEPA on April 1, 2014, before the site could be closed and removed from the USEPA Section 303(d) list of impaired waters.

Sampling was conducted in February 2016, to identify remaining mercury contamination. In July 2017, WDNR requested further discussions with the Army to determine the next steps for addressing mercury in sediment. The site was shifted to CERCLA authorities for selecting remedies, and actions for sediment were reevaluated after the completion of a supplemental RI and ecological risk assessment to satisfy the DERP requirements to only address unacceptable risks to human health and the environment.

The Army completed sampling in June 2018, to determine the current depth of mercury contamination; previous sampling efforts delineated the horizontal boundaries of mercury contamination in the site. The Army is using this information to evaluate the most appropriate dredging method and technology for removal of the sediments. The Army will develop a plan, in coordination with WDNR, to address the low-density, mercury-contaminated sediments in the site.

A Five-Year Review was completed at this site in 2019. The next review is scheduled for completion in 2023.

The cleanup/exit strategy for this site includes a desktop RI currently being conducted with options for additional data gap investigations.

CC-BAAP-44 (Abandoned Industrial Sewer Network)

CC-BAAP-44, also known as Landfill 3646, addresses the installation-wide remediation debris disposed of at the landfill and with the abandoned production area sewers, sewer piping, and previously undocumented shallow drains. Sewer piping was found throughout the production areas in poor condition with collapses and damage. COCs at the site are explosives, metals, VOCs, and PCBs in soil. An RI included location surveys, safety oversight, removal of overlying structures and soil, rerouting of the active Bluffview sanitary sewer line, and sample collection and analysis. Debris from remediation activities disposed of at the landfill was capped, and final approval was

received on March 7, 2014. Site closure was completed in 2015. Regulations required by WDNR include continued groundwater monitoring, long-term operations and maintenance of the landfill, and remediation of caps and covers. A Five-Year Review was completed at this site in 2019. The next review is scheduled for completion in 2023.

The cleanup/exit strategy includes LTM including inspections, Five-Year Reviews, and ICs that will continue indefinitely in accordance with state requirements. LTM activities are planned until 2054.

2.3.4.2 Badger Army Ammunition Plant Inactive Sites

Sites that have received RC or RIP status are outlined in **Table 2**.

Table 2 – Badger Army Ammunition Plant RC/RIP Sites

HQAES ID	Site ID	Site Name	NFA Date	Documentation
55125.1002	BAAP-002	Ballistics Pond and Ditches	200204	WDNR April 2002 letter stating NFA
55125.1003	BAAP-003	Oleum Plant and Pond	199812	WDNR March 2005 letter stating NFA
55125.1004	BAAP-004	Existing Landfill (Landfill #5)	200112	WDNR September 1989 letter stating NFA
55125.1005	BAAP-005	Nitroglycerine Pond	200012	WDNR July 2000 letter stating NFA
55125.1006	BAAP-006	Deterrent Burning Area	201210	WDNR October 2002 letter modified IFCR to include approved remedy
55125.1007	BAAP-008	Rocket Paste Area	200304	WDNR July 200 letter stating NFA
55125.1008	BAAP-009	Old Acid Area	200805	WDNR January 2008 letter confirming completion of cleanup and NFA
55125.1009	BAAP-010	New Acid Area	200112	WDNR March 2005 letter stating NFA
55125.1010	BAAP-011	Old Fuel Oil Tanks	200112	WDNR January 2006 letter stating NFA
55125.1012	BAAP-013	Underground Storage Tanks (10)	100908	WDNR March 1999 letter stating NFA
55125.1013	BAAP-014	Landfill #6 (New 1989)	199908	Not DERA eligible 8/99
55125.1014	BAAP-015	Sanitary Landfill #3 (Closed)	199908	Capped as part of BAAP-006
55125.1015	BAAP-016	Landfill #4/Powerhouse #2	199908	WDNR December 2005 letter stating NFA
55125.1016	BAAP-020	Ball Powder Pilot Area	199908	WDNR June 2014 letter stating NFA
55125.1017	BAAP-021	Ballistics and Testing Area	199908	WDNR January 2005 letter stating NFA
55125.1018	BAAP-022	Ball Propellant Production Area	199908	WDNR July 2000 letter stating NFA

HQAES ID	Site ID	Site Name	NFA Date	Documentation
55125.1019	BAAP-023	Ingredient Warehouse	199908	WDNR July 2000 letter stating NFA
55125.1020	BAAP-024	Smokeless Powder Production	199908	WDNR July 2000 letter stating NFA
55125.1021	BAAP-025	Salvage Yard	199908	Not DERA eligible 7/99
55125.1022	BAAP-026	Hazardous Waste Storage Area	199108	WDNR October 2004 letter stating NFA
55125.1023	BAAP-027	Waste Processor	199008	WDNR July 2000 letter stating NFA
55125.1024	BAAP-029	Solvent Recovery Still Area	199008	WDNR July 2000 letter stating NFA
55125.1025	BAAP-030	Laboratories—Building #201, 2556, 4034, 6682	199008	Not DERA eligible 7/99
55125.1026	BAAP-031	Coal Yard	199008	WDNR July 2000 letter stating NFA
55125.1027	BAAP-032	Above Ground Storage Tanks	199008	WDNR July 2000 letter stating NFA
55125.1029	BAAP-034	Propellant Burning Ground—Thermal Treatment Unit /Racetrack	200112	WDNR September 1996 letter stating NFA
55125.1031	BAAP-036	East & West Rocket Area Ditches	200305	WDNR September 1989 letting stating NFA
55125.1032	BAAP-037	Powerhouse #1 Soil Old Fuel Spills	200606	WDNR July 2006 letter stating NFA
55125.1033	BAAP-038	Transformer Tard—PCB in Soil	199612	WDNR January 1997 letter stating NFA
55125.1034	BAAP-039	Oleum Landfill	199808	WDNR April 2002 letter stating NFA
55125.1036	BAAP-042	Box Wash Accounts 1890-1&2	200707	WDNR June 2007 letter stating NFA
55125.1037	BAAP-043	Site-Wide RI	201506	

HQAES – Headquarters Army Environmental System
ID – Identification
NFA – No Further Action
RI – Remedial Investigation
WDNR – Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

This page was intentionally left blank.

3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 COMMUNITY SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

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

The former Badger AAP is in the south-central area of Wisconsin, comprised of one county and surrounded by seven cities.

3.1.1 COUNTY

3.1.1.1 Sauk County

Sauk County was organized in 1840. Sauk County's seat is located in the largest city of the county, Baraboo. Sauk County is the home of the former Badger AAP and has a total population of 65,763.

Census data from 2020 for Sauk County showed the following:

- 65,763 people.
  - 49.8% male.
  - 50.2% female.
- 30,784 housing units.

Sauk County Population by Race:

- 95.1% Caucasian.
- 1.3% African American.
- 1.4% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 0.7% Asian.
- 1.5% Other.

Sauk County Population by Age:

- 5.9% 0–5 years.
- 22.7% 6–18 years.
- 52.3% 19–64 years.
- 19.1% 65+ years.

3.1.2 CITY

Cities of interest that surround the former Badger AAP include Baraboo, Bluffview, Merrimac, Sumpter, Sauk City, Prairie du Sac, and North Freedom.

3.1.2.1 Baraboo

The city of Baraboo is a census-designated place located within Sauk County.

Census data from 2020 for Baraboo showed the following:

- 12,556 people.
  - 46.7% male.
  - 53.3% female.

Baraboo Population by Race:

- 91.7% Caucasian.
- 1.2% African American.
- 0.3% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 0.2% Asian.
- 6.6% Other.

Baraboo Population by Age:

- 7.2% 0–5 years.
- 20.5% 6–18 years.
- 53.6% 19–64 years.
- 18.7% 65+ years.

3.1.2.2 Bluffview

Bluffview is a census-designated place within the town of Sumpter in Sauk County, west of the former Badger AAP.

Census data from 2020 for Bluffview showed the following:

- 536 people.
  - 60.8% male.
  - 39.2% female.

Bluffview Population by Race:

- 98.9% Caucasian.
- 0.9% African American.
- 0.1% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 0.1% Asian.
- 0.1% Other.

Bluffview Population by Age:

- 2.3% 0–5 years.
- 43.8% 6–18 years.
- 56.2% 19–64 years.
- 5.3% 65+ years.

3.1.2.3 Merrimac

The town of Merrimac borders Lake Wisconsin and is located within Sauk County, east of the former Badger AAP.

Census data from 2020 for Merrimac showed the following:

- 672 people.
  - 49.4% male.
  - 50.6% female.

Merrimac Population by Race:

- 96.2% Caucasian.
- 0.2% African American.
- 0.6% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 0.2% Asian.
- 2.8% Other.

Merrimac Population by Age:

- 9.5% 0–5 years.
- 18.6% 6–18 years.
- 57.9% 19–64 years.
- 14.1% 65+ years.

3.1.2.4 Sumpter

The town of Sumpter is located within Sauk County, west of the former Badger AAP.

Census data from 2020 for Sumpter showed the following:

- 1,055 people.
  - 42.4% male.
  - 57.6% female.

Sumpter Population by Race:

- 82.1% Caucasian.
- 1.3% African American.
- 0.8% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 0.3% Asian.
- 15.5% Other.

Sumpter Population by Age:

- 9.2% 0–5 years.
- 39.8% 6–18 years.
- 60.2% 19–64 years.
- 7.6% 65+ years.

3.1.2.5 Sauk City

The village of Sauk City is located within Sauk County, south of the former Badger AAP.

Census data from 2020 for Sauk City showed the following:

- 3,518 people.
  - 45.6% male.
  - 54.4% female.

Sauk City Population by Race:

- 95% Caucasian.
- 0.5% African American.
- 0.4% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 0.5% Asian.
- 3.6% Other.

Sauk City Population by Age:

- 4.4% 0–5 years.
- 19.3% 6–18 years.
- 80.7% 19–64 years.
- 20.7% 65+ years.

3.1.2.6 Prairie du Sac

The village of Prairie du Sac is located within Sauk County, south of the former Badger AAP.

Census data from 2020 for Prairie du Sac showed the following:

- 4,420 people.
  - 46.9% male.
  - 53.1% female.

Prairie du Sac Population by Race:

- 96.6% Caucasian.
- 0.6% African American.
- 0.2% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 0.7% Asian.
- 1.9% Other.

Prairie du Sac Population by Age:

- 9.2% 0–5 years.
- 25.1% 6–18 years.
- 74.9% 19–64 years.
- 21.2% 65+ years.

3.1.2.7 North Freedom

The village of North Freedom is located along the Baraboo River within Sauk County, northwest of the former Badger AAP.

Census data from 2020 for North Freedom showed the following:

- 603 people.
  - 49.1% male.
  - 50.9% female.

North Freedom Population by Race:

- 98.4% Caucasian.
- 0.5% African American.
- 0.5% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 0.0% Asian.
- 0.6% Other.

North Freedom Population by Age:

- 9.4% 0–5 years.
- 24.4% 6–18 years.
- 75.6% 19–64 years.
- 16.4% 65+ years.

3.2 HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Badger AAP began publishing an environmental newsletter in 1993 to keep employees, local citizens, and elected officials updated on ongoing cleanup program activities. In 1993, the Badger Environmental Board of Advisors (BEBA) was formed to provide a venue for citizens to participate in the Badger AAP cleanup program. The group held their first meeting in September 1993, and met regularly until 2000. BEBA was formed before the guidelines for RABs were finalized, which required BEBA to transition to a regulatory-compliant RAB in November 2000. BEBA initially refused the Army's request to comply with RAB guidelines but transitioned to an expanded regulatory-compliant RAB. A RAB is a partnership between the surrounding community, the installation, the State, and USEPA that provides a forum for discussions to increase community understanding and support for cleanup efforts. It helps with improving the soundness of government decisions and ensuring that cleanups are responsive to community needs. The Badger AAP RAB began meeting in January 2001, and continues to meet and advise the Army as needed on restoration issues.

In 2011, a community involvement survey was conducted for residents impacted by groundwater issues. Results from the survey identified the need for changes in the RAB representation and increased communication with the Army. Public comment periods, open house meetings, and local newspaper articles have provided opportunities for community input and involvement in ongoing remediation efforts at the former Badger AAP. The Army works closely with the RAB and community members to find ways to educate and inform them on remediation activities, including working with U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to develop a story map detailing the groundwater plume over time to show the success of groundwater cleanup.

3.3 COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

The primary purpose of collecting input from the community is to identify issues and concerns that the Army can address via community involvement efforts. To obtain information regarding specific community concerns, outreach fliers with the option to scan a quick response code to email the POC to schedule an interview, were posted in the surrounding community to garner interest. There was no community feedback received during this CIP update process. The flyer posted in the surrounding communities is presented in **Appendix B.**

4.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

4.1 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

The community involvement activities presented in this section are based on regulatory guidance outlined in USEPA's *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook* (USEPA, 2016). The activities are presented in the order of those required to occur at particular milestones throughout the program, followed by those that are appropriate for the program based on community interest or project circumstances. Community engagement in the decision-making and planning processes at the former Badger AAP is an invaluable opportunity to reach environmental justice.

4.1.1 Point of Contact (POC)

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

- Dwight Hollon, Environmental Support Manager
  U.S. Army Environmental Command
  ATTN: AMIM-AEC-MW
  2455 Reynolds Road
  Mailstop 112
  JBSA-Fort Sam Houston, TX 78232-7558
  Phone: (713) 560-6470 (cell)
  Email: dwight.m.hollon.civ@army.mil

4.1.2 Information Repository

A public Information Repository is required under CERCLA to provide interested parties with background and technical information about the environmental cleanup program at the former Badger AAP. The Information Repository includes work plans, technical reports, summary documents, and other information of public interest (e.g., fact sheets and news releases).

Examples of items currently contained in the Information Repository include:

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

The Installation Repository is located at the following library:

George Culver Community Library
615 Phillips Blvd.
Sauk City, WI 53583
608-643-8346

4.1.3 Administrative Record

CERCLA requires that an Administrative Record be established at or near the facility under investigation. The Administrative Record for the former Badger AAP is maintained at the Ruth Culver Community Library, 540 Water Street, Prairie du Sac, WI 53578. The Administrative Record is available for viewing by contacting the POC listed in **Section 4.1.1**. It includes information that may form the basis for selecting a response or remedial action. It includes all documents leading to the selection of any response action at the installation and contains documents similar to those located in the Information Repository.

4.1.4 Fact Sheets

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

4.1.5 Public Notices

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

4.1.6 Public Comment Periods

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

4.1.7 Public Meetings

Public meetings, both informal and formal, are intended to inform the community about ongoing site activities and for the installation to discuss and receive feedback from the public on proposed courses of action.

All meetings will be announced through public notices, news releases, direct mailings, or a combination of the three. Media contacts are presented in **Appendix G**. Meetings will be held at a location that is easily accessible to the general public. Fact sheets will be prepared as handouts to support the presentation and provide contact information for additional information. Suggested meeting locations are presented in **Appendix H**.

4.1.8 Responsiveness Summaries

A Responsiveness Summary will be prepared and issued to address comments received from the public and includes documentation of significant comments, criticisms, and new relevant information submitted during the public comment period and the lead agency's response to each issue. The Responsiveness Summary is issued as part of the document under comment and made available in the Information Repository listed in **Section 4.1.1**.

4.1.9 Mailing List Update

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

The Army will update this mailing list as necessary and appropriate and will provide information during all community participation activities as to how individuals and groups can be added to the mailing list. Additionally, an email mailing list can be developed for those community members and stakeholders who prefer to receive information in an electronic format.

4.1.10 Speakers' Bureaus

As program milestones are achieved, project representatives notify and meet with stakeholders (including regulatory agency representatives and the public, as needed) to discuss project status and field questions about proposed restoration actions. Additionally, speakers from the installation may be available upon request to meet with and discuss restoration program activities with civic and/or environmental organizations. Interested organizations should contact the POC listed in **Section 4.1.1**.

4.1.11 Restoration Advisory Board

A RAB is a partnership between the surrounding community, the installation, the State, and USEPA that provides a forum for discussions to increase community understanding and support

for cleanup efforts. A RAB helps with improving the soundness of government decisions and ensuring cleanups are responsive to community needs. Badger AAP's RAB began meeting in January 2001, and continues to meet and advise the Army, as needed, on restoration issues.

In 2002, the General Service Administration formed the Badger Intergovernmental Group to dispose of Badger AAP land. The group held public meetings every two months and provided the community the opportunity to provide input on preparations for new ownership of installation property. The group was replaced by the Sauk County-led Badger Oversight and Management Commission in 2005, which focused on land use after the installation was transferred out of Army control.

In 2011, a community involvement survey was conducted for residents impacted by groundwater issues from the installation. Results from the survey identified the need for change in the RAB representation and increased communication from the Army. Public comment periods, open house meetings, and local newspaper articles have provided opportunities for communicating input and involvement in ongoing remediation efforts at the former Badger AAP. In July 2017, the Army used the results of a community involvement questionnaire to establish a plan and actions to improve its relationship with the community and be more responsive to their needs. The Army will continue to use information gathered from community members to educate and inform them of the Army's remediation activities and to ensure the Army is considering their concerns and input in its decision making. The Army continues to work with the RAB and community members to ensure they have the information they need about remediation activities at the former Badger AAP, including improving the website at https://aec.army.mil/index.php/baap and working with USGS to develop a story map providing groundwater and plume information over time, which is available to the public at https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/84f9a90e1754494f8042125a058c5bb5.

4.1.12 Update Community Involvement

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

4.1.13 Open House

As program milestones are achieved, project representatives notify and meet with stakeholders (including regulatory agency representatives and the public, as needed) to discuss project status and to field questions about proposed restoration actions. Additionally, speakers from the installation may be available upon request to meet with and discuss restoration program activities with civic and/or environmental organizations. Interested organizations should contact the POC listed in **Section 4.1.1**.

4.2 ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

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

4.3 COMMUNITY GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

The Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program, which is partially funded by grants from USEPA, helps communities understand the environmental cleanup and site reuse process. This program provides communities with independent educational and technical information needed to actively participate in solving environmental problems. While TASC primarily supports the Superfund program, support may also be provided to communities impacted by the RCRA or federal facilities, or dealing with air or water environmental problems.

Specific information regarding the TASC program is available at the following website: https://www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-services-communities-tasc-program.

4.3.1 TECHNICAL OUTREACH SERVICES FOR COMMUNITIES

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

This page was intentionally left blank.

5.0 REFERENCES

https://www.co.sauk.wi.us/

https://www.cityofbaraboo.com/

https://townofmerrimac.net/

http://townofsumpter.org/

https://www.saukcity.net/

https://www.prairiedusac.net/

https://villageofnorthfreedom.org/

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/

https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045221

Department of Defense (DoD), 2012. Manual 4715.20, *Defense Environmental Restoration Program Management*. March.

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Los Angeles District, 2019. *Draft Final First Five-Year Review Report, Landfill 3118 and Landfill 3646, Landfill Cap and Cover Areas, Final Creek and Settling Ponds Areas, Gruber's Grove Bay, and Site Wide Groundwater, Badger Army Ammunition Plant, Baraboo, Wisconsin*. February.

U. S. Department of the Army (U. S. Army), 2023. *Badger Army Ammunition Plant – Midwest, Army Cleanup Program, Installation Action Plan, Draft Final*. March.

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 1999. *A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents*. July.

USEPA, 2016. RCRA Public Participation Manual.

USEPA, 2020. Superfund Community Involvement Handbook. March.

USEPA, 2002. Superfund Community Involvement Toolkit.

This page was intentionally left blank.

FIGURE

This page was intentionally left blank.

FIGURE 1

INSTALLATION LOCATION MAP

BADGER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, WISCONSIN

Legend:

- - - - - Installation Boundary

Badger Army Ammunition Plant

Ho-Chunk Nation

Sauk Prairie Recreation Area

Lake Wisconsin Country Club

Black Hawk Ridge

Devils Nose

South Bluff

Baxters Hollow SNA

Baxters Hollow

Burma Rd

Halweg Rd

Goette Rd

Marsh Rd

Kings Corner Rd

Stones Pocket Rd

Road C

US Highway 12

County Road DI

Lake Dr

Unke Rd

SAUK

Gastrow Rd

County Road J

O'connor Rd

State Road 188

State Road 60

County Road Z

Keller Rd

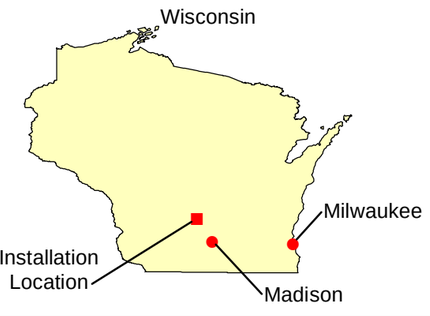
Bluff Trl

Swiss Valley Rd

Prairie Rd

1000 ft

Installation Location



0 1 2 Miles

1 inch = 1 miles

N

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN,

HGS HO-CHUNK GOVERNMENT SOLUTIONS

This page was intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX A
RCRA AND CERCLA PHASE CROSSWALK

This page was intentionally left blank.

CERCLA Phases/Milestones	RCRA Phases/Milestones	RCRA UST Phases/Milestones
Preliminary Assessment (PA)	RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)	Initial Site Characterization (ISC)
Site Inspection (SI)	Confirmation Sampling (CS)	Investigation (INV)
Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS)	RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study (RFI/CMS)	Corrective Action Plan (CAP)
Remedial Design (RD)	Design (DES)	Design (DES)
Interim Remedial Action (IRA)	Interim Measure (IM)	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)
Remedial Action (Construction) (RA(C))	Corrective Measures Implementation (Construction) (CMI(C))	Implementation (Construction) (IMP(C))
Remedial Action (Operations) (RA(O))	Corrective Measures Implementation (Operations) (CMI(O))	Implementation (Operations) (IMP(O))
Long-Term Management (LTM)	Long-Term Management (LTM)	Long-Term Management (LTM)

This page was intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX B
FLYER

This page was intentionally left blank.

Your Input is Requested!

The U.S. Army Environmental Command would like **your** ideas on the best way to involve you and others in the Badger Army Ammunition Plant environmental restoration program.

Virtual Interviews

Will be held:
Jan. 16 - Feb. 3, 2023

Scan this code to request an interview!

Your input is requested as part of the development of the Community Involvement Plan.

To participate, please contact rhertzler@kinaole.com or 757-408-5429

This page was intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX C
LOCAL OFFICIALS

This page was intentionally left blank.

Local Officials
(By County)

Sauk County

- County Board Chair
  Tim McCumber
  Sauk County West Square Building
  505 Broadway, Room #326
  Baraboo, WI 53913
  608-963-6581
  timothy.cumber@saukcountywi.gov

Mayors / City Council

Sauk County

- **Baraboo—Mayor**
  Rob Nelson
  City Hall
  101 South Boulevard
  Baraboo, WI 53919
  608-355-2715
  rnelson@cityofbaraboo.com

- **Merrimac—Chairman**
  Charlie Hall
  S6911 State Highway 113
  P.O. Box 115
  Merrimac, WI 53561
  608-963-2993
  townmerr@tds.net

- **Sumpter—Chairman**
  Tim Colby
  E10496 County Road C
  North Freedom, WI 53951
  608-963-5973
  mjraught@gmail.com

- **Sauk City—Village President**
  James Anderson
  Village Hall
  726 Water Street
  Sauk City, WI 53583
  608-393-4155
  village@saukcity.net

- **Prairie du Sac—Chairperson**
  Janine Godfriaux-Leystra
  Prairie du Sac Town Hall
  S9903 Highway 12
  Prairie du Sac, WI 53578
  608-643-3656

- **North Freedom—Village President**
  Andrew Dear
  105 North Maple Street
  North Freedom, WI 53951
  608-522-4550
  adear@vonf.wi.gov

APPENDIX D
STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

This page was intentionally left blank.

STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

- Governor—Tony Evers
  P.O. Box 7863
  Madison, WI 53707
  608-266-1212
  https://www.wisconsin.gov/Pages/Home.aspx

- Lieutenant Governor—Sara Rodriguez
  608-266-3516
  https://evers.wi.gov/ltgov/Pages/default.aspx

Wisconsin State Senate

- Senator—Howard Marklein (R, District 17)
  Room 316 East
  State Capitol
  P.O. Box 7882
  Madison, WI 53707
  608-266-0703
  Sen.Marklein@legis.wi.gov

- Senator—Jon Erpenbach (D, District 27)
  Room 130 South
  State Capitol
  P.O. Box 7882
  Madison, WI 53707
  608-266-6670
  Sen.Erpenbach@legis.wisconsin.gov

Wisconsin House of Representatives

- Representative—Tony Kurtz (R, District 50)
  Room 320 East
  State Capitol
  P.O. Box 8952
  Madison, WI 53708
  608-266-8531
  Rep.Kurtz@legis.wisconsin.gov

- Representative—Todd Novak (R, District 51)
  Room 310 North
  State Capitol
  P.O. Box 8953
  Madison, WI 53708
  608-266-7502
  Rep.Novak@legis.wisconsin.gov

- Representative—Dave Considine (D, District 81)
  Room 303 West
  State Capitol
  P.O. Box 8952
  Madison, WI 53708
  608-266-7746
  Rep.Considine@legis.wisconsin.gov

APPENDIX E
FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

This page was intentionally left blank.

FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

- Senator—Tammy Baldwin (D-WI)
  - Washington, DC Office
    709 Hart Senate Office Building,
    Washington, DC 20510
    202-224-5653
  - Madison, Wisconsin Office
    30 West Mifflin Street, Suite 700
    Madison, WI 53703
    608-264-5338

- Senator—Ron Johnson (R-WI)
  - Washington, DC Office
    328 Hart Senate Office Building
    Washington, DC 20510
    202-224-5323
  - Milwaukee, Wisconsin Office
    517 East Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 408
    Milwaukee, WI 53202
    414-276-7282

- Representative—Marc Pocan (D-WI, 2nd District)
  - Washington, DC Office
    1727 Longworth House Office Building
    Washington, DC 20515
    202-225-2906
  - Madison, Wisconsin Office
    10 East Doty Street, Suite 405
    Madison, WI 53703
    608-258-9800

- Representative—Glenn Grothman (D-WI, 6th District)
  - Washington, DC Office
    1427 Longworth House Office Building
    Washington, DC 20515
    202-225-2476
  - Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin Office
    24 West Pioneer Road
    Fond du Lac, WI 54935
    920-907-0624

This page was intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX F
ENVIRONMENTAL AND ACTIVE CITIZENS GROUPS

This page was intentionally left blank.

Environmental and Active Citizens Groups:

- Baraboo Area Chamber of Commerce
  600 Chestnut Street
  Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913
  608-356-8333
  http://baraboo.com

- Sauk Prairie Area Chamber of Commerce
  109 Phillips Boulevard
  Sauk City, Wisconsin 53583
  608-643-4168
  https://www.saukprairie.com

- Citizens for Safe Water Around Badger (CSWAB)
  E12629 Weigand's Bay South
  Merrimac, Wisconsin 53561
  608-643-3124
  info@cswab.org
  http://cswab.org

This page was intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX G
MEDIA CONTACTS

This page was intentionally left blank.

Media Contacts:

Newspapers:

- Baraboo News Republic
  714 Matts Ferry Road
  Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913
  608-356-4804
  https://wiscnews.com/community/baraboonewsrepublic

- Sauk Prairie Eagle
  714 Matts Ferry Road
  Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913
  608-356-4808
  https://wiscnews.com/community/saukprairieeagle

- Reedsburg Times Press
  714 Matts Ferry Road
  Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913
  608-356-4808
  https://wiscnews.com/community/reedsburgtimespress

- Sauk-Prairie Star & Satellite
  520 Water Street
  Sauk City, Wisconsin 53583
  608-643-3444
  http://www.newspubinc.com

- Wisconsin State Journal
  P.O. Box 8056
  Madison, Wisconsin 53708
  608-252-6200
  http://host.madion.com/wsj

Television:

- WISC-TV News 3
  7025 Raymond Road
  Madison, Wisconsin 53719
  608-271-4321
  https://www.channel3000.com

- WKOW 27 News
  5727 Tokay Boulevard
  Madison, Wisconsin 53719
  608-273-2727
  https://www.wkow.com

- WMTV NBC 15
  615 Forward Drive
  Madison, Wisconsin 53711
  608-274-1515
  https://www.nbc15.com

- WMSN FOX 47 News
  7847 Big Sky Drive
  Madison, Wisconsin 53719
  608-833-0047
  https://fox47.com

- Wisconsin Public Television
  821 University Avenue
  Madison, Wisconsin 53706
  608-265-2302
  https://pbswisconsin.org

- WIFS Madison's Channel 57
  2814 Syrene Road
  Madison, Wisconsin 53713
  608-270-5700
  https://wi57.tv

- WYOU
  1202 Williamson Street
  Madison, Wisconsin 53703
  608-258-9644
  http://wyou.org

Radio:

- WRDB-AM 1400
  State Highway 33 Trunk
  Reedsburg, Wisconsin 53959
  608-524-1400
  http://www.wrdbam.com

- WDDC
  N6912 US-51
  Portage, Wisconsin 53901
  608-742-1001
  https://thunder100.com

- WRCO AM & FM Radio
  1900 US-14
  Richland Center, Wisconsin 53581
  608-647-2111

  https://www.wrco.com

- WRPQ 740AM 99.7FM
  407 Oak Street
  Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913
  608-356-3971
  http://www.wrpq.com

This page was intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX H
MEETING LOCATIONS

This page was intentionally left blank.

Meeting Locations*:

- Sauk City Public Library
  515 Water Street
  Sauk City, Wisconsin 53583
  608-643-8346

- River Arts Center (Sauk Prairie School District)
  105 9th Street
  Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin 53578
  608-643-5636

*The RAB meeting location can change based on availability.

This page was intentionally left blank.