

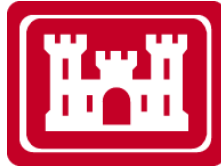
UPDATED

**Public Involvement Plan
for
Camp Elliott, Tierrasanta
FUDS Project No. J09CA006701
and
Camp Elliott, Mission Trails
FUDS Project No. J09CA006702**

San Diego County, California

Submitted to:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District



Prepared by:

**BSX, LLC
3601 C Street, Suite 1000-37
Anchorage, Alaska 99503**

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The views, opinions, and/or findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy, or decision, unless so designated by other documentation.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BSX	BSX, LLC
CD	Compact Disc
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CESPL	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DMM	Discarded Military Munitions
DoD	Department of Defense
ECC	Environmental Chemical Corporation
EP	Engineer Pamphlet
ER	Engineer Regulation
FDE	Findings and Determination of Eligibility
FRS	Flow Regulatory Structure
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Site
INPR	Inventory Project Report
ITSI	Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.
Jacobs	Jacobs Engineering Group
LTM	Long-Term Monitoring
LUC	Land Use Control
LUCIP	Land Use Control Implementation Plan
mm	millimeter
MAST	Metro Arson Strike Team
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
Mission Trails	Camp Elliott, Mission Trails
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MTRP	Mission Trails Regional Park
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command
OE	Ordnance and Explosives
PIP	Public Involvement Plan
PM	Project Manager
POC	Point of Contact
PRI	Project Resources, Inc.
ROD	Record of Decision
SANDAG	San Diego Association of Governments

SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDCWA	San Diego County Water Authority
SDFD	San Diego Fire-Rescue Department
SDUSD	San Diego Unified School District
Tierrasanta	Camp Elliott, Tierrasanta
U.S.	United States
USMC	U.S. Marine Corps
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VEEP	Voluntary Enrollment Exchange Program

Section 1 Overview of the Public Involvement Plan

This Public Involvement Plan (PIP) has been developed by the United States (U.S.) Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Los Angeles District (CESPL) for the former Camp Elliott, Tierrasanta (Tierrasanta) and the former Camp Elliott, Mission Trails (Mission Trails) Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDSs) that were once part of a military installation known as Camp Elliott. Both sites are in San Diego County, California. The Tierrasanta FUDS is assigned FUDS Project No. J09CA006701 and the Mission Trails FUDS is assigned FUDS Project No. J09CA006702.

This PIP is required by Delivery Orders W912PL19F0041/W912PL19F004, issued under Contract No. W912PL-17-D-0024, and serves as the second update to the PIP. The purpose of the PIP is to address specific community-related concerns regarding these FUDS projects. BSX, LLC (BSX) was retained by CESPL to update this PIP for the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDS.

The FUDS program is a Department of Defense (DoD) Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP). The DoD is committed to correcting environmental damage that may have been caused by its past activities. It created the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) for FUDS to evaluate, and if necessary, remediate these sites. The USACE is responsible for managing this program on behalf of the DoD.

The purpose of the PIP is to facilitate and promote two-way communication between the USACE and the community living, working, and recreating within the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDS, and to encourage community involvement in site activities.

Preparation and implementation of this PIP is one element of the Five-Year Review (also referred to as Recurring Review) currently in progress for Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) Response Actions at the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDS. The FUDS component of the DERP follows the guidelines established in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

The DERP/FUDS program is managed and executed by the USACE. Under DERP, local USACE districts address response actions related to unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), and munitions constituents originating from UXO, DMM, or other military munitions.

It is important to note that this PIP update was prepared during the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. Execution of the activities described in this PIP may be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

1.1 Purpose

The overall objective of the USACE during the MMRP long-term monitoring (LTM) process associated with the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDSs is to foster and maintain a climate of understanding and trust by:

- Collecting information about the concerns of members of the community and other affected or interested parties.
- Giving affected parties and community members the opportunity to participate in the process.

- Responding to the identified issues and concerns in a timely manner.
- Supplying accurate and timely information about planned actions and progress.

This PIP specifies the vehicles through which the USACE will address community concerns and needs.

The community involvement activities outlined in this plan will be implemented by the USACE to ensure that the local communities are continuously informed about and provided with appropriate opportunities to become involved in the FUDS/MMRP process during the current Five-Year Review of the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDS.

Both this document and the activities it describes will be updated as warranted by project activities and changes in community concerns.

1.2 Document Organization

This PIP, addressing the ongoing relationship between the local community and the USACE, is organized as follows:

- Section 1 introduces the purpose of the PIP and provides an overview of the document's organization and sources.
- Section 2 outlines the history and setting of the project areas, defines the role of the USACE in facilitating clearance- and remediation-related actions at FUDS project sites, and discusses the specific hazards associated with the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDSs, and the inspections and studies that have been conducted at these sites.
- Section 3 provides a brief background of the community, including a community profile, the history of community involvement in the FUDS process, prior USACE responses to community concerns, and the community's current communication needs.
- Section 4 presents the activities proposed by the USACE to address the issues identified by members of the community during the interview/survey process and establishes a tentative schedule for implementation of these activities.
- Section 5 identifies the references used in the development of this PIP.

Several appendices (as listed in the Table of Contents) provide information about local and USACE contacts, available resources, and meeting and repository locations. Additional attachments present copies of announcements and communications prepared during the current Five-Year Review and provide copies of the surveys conducted at Mission Trails Regional Park (MTRP), via telephone, and finally, through Survey Monkey, an online survey service. A tabulation of the results of the surveys is also included. It has since been determined that CESPL is no longer allowed to use Survey Monkey. In accordance with this policy, those respondents to the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDS questionnaire on Survey Monkey who did not provide contact information were not included in the tabulated results in **Appendix B**.

The USACE drew upon numerous local individuals and information sources to develop and update this plan. Resources included community interviews conducted during the current five- year review process; public responses to an online survey; historical files relating to these sites; newspaper articles; and websites.

We acknowledge with thanks the many community members who graciously gave of their time to participate in the survey/interview process.

The CESPL will oversee the implementation of the activities outlined in this PIP. The technical and community relations coordinators for the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDSs are identified in **Appendix A**.

Section 2 Project Description

This section provides an overview of the background, history, and regional characteristics of the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDS project areas, which are in San Diego County, California, approximately 8 miles northeast of downtown San Diego (**Figures 1 and 2**). The Tierrasanta FUDS is roughly contiguous with the boundaries of the community of Tierrasanta. The Mission Trails FUDS, which is immediately adjacent to the eastern edge of Tierrasanta, comprises roughly the northwestern half of the MTRP (**Figure 3**).

2.1 History of Camp Elliott

The Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDS project areas are portions of the former Camp Elliott. They are located on land that was part of the original Rancho De la Mission San Diego and the El Cajon Rancho. The Kumeyaay Indians inhabited these two mission ranchos in the first half of the 19th century. Camp Elliott (and predecessor camps on portions of the site) served as a military training area for more than forty years (1917- 1961).

2.1.1 Site Development and Military Use

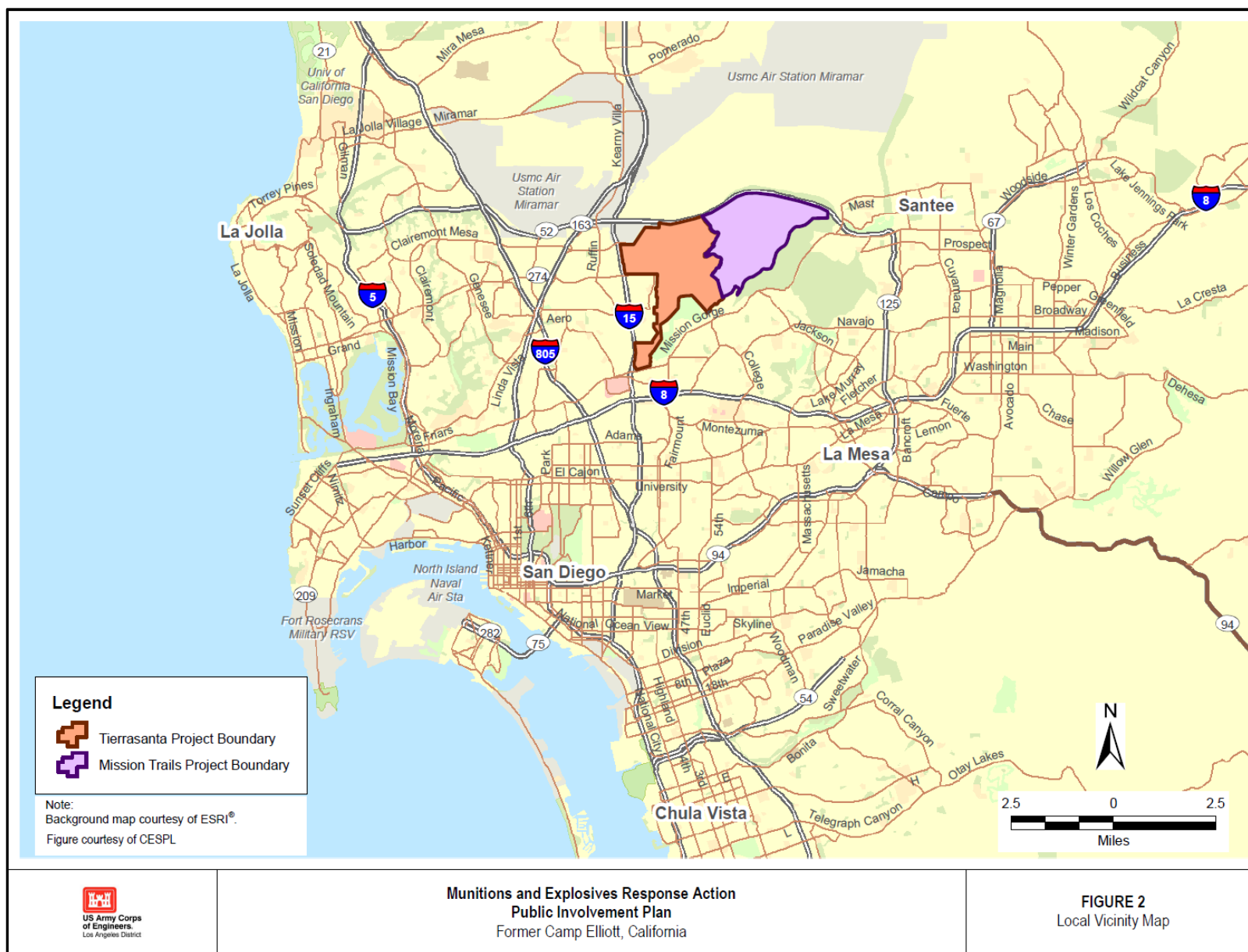
Military use of this land began in 1917, when the U.S. Army established Camp Kearny for artillery and machine gun training on land leased from the Mack Copper Company, owned by Augustus Mack of well-known Mack Trucks. Camp Kearny closed in 1922 and the land reverted back to the Mack Copper Company. The land was the subject of extended litigation, Mr. Mack contending that the military left behind ordnance, craters, septic waste, and trash, damaging the lands value. The government acquired the land from Mr. Mack sometime in the late 1920's. Mr. Mack apparently felt he got far less for the land than he should have as, beginning in 1938, he pursued a 1.560 million dollar lawsuit against the government until his death in 1940. After acquisition by the government, the site had several military uses, including a dirigible base and ranges used by the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) as early as 1934.

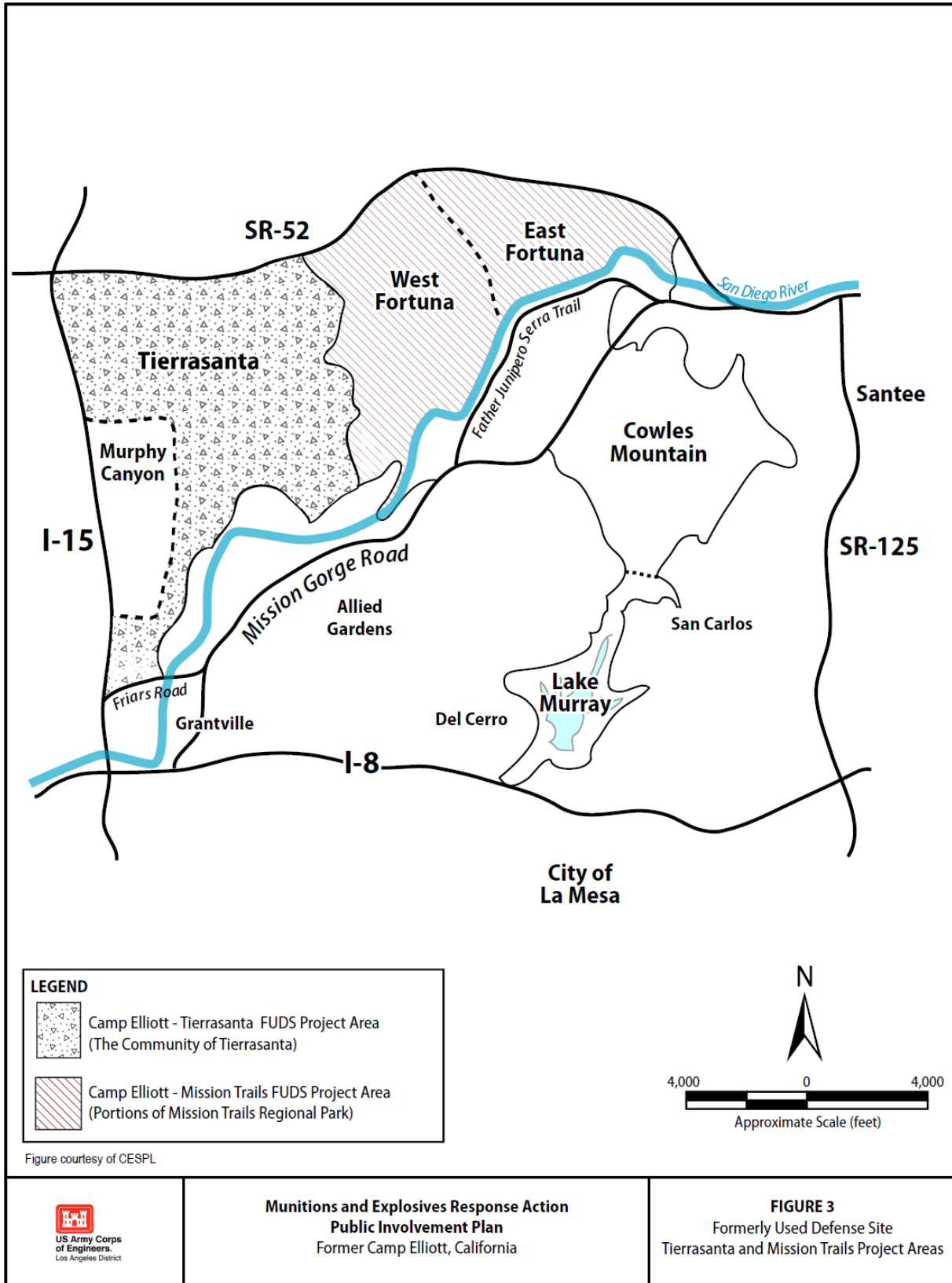
In 1938, a yearly lease of the property was authorized, but on 07 September 1939, recommendations were made to the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, to acquire approximately 19,000 acres to be used as a Combat Training Area on a permanent basis. Less than two years later, on 07 May 1941, a declaration of taking granted immediate possession of 19,298.25 acres. Additional acquisitions increased the training area to approximately 32,000 acres. Located on what was then known as Camp Holcomb, the land was designated Camp Elliott on 14 June 1940. Consisting primarily of semi-permanent buildings, Camp Elliott was named in honor of Major General George F. Elliott, the tenth Commandant of the Marine Corps, and was established as a Marine Corps Training Center.

In September 1942, Camp Elliott became the home of the Fleet Marine Force Training Center, West Coast, with the mission of training individual replacements for combat duty. The importance and level of activity of the camp were impacted by its location as a point of embarkation closest to the Pacific combat zones. The Training Center graduated up to 50,000 Marine recruits in a single year headed to replacement battalions overseas.

Camp Elliott's rugged and varied terrain was considered ideal for advanced troop training. During 1943, over 75 miles of interior secondary roadways were built, in addition to regular range construction. In its final configuration, Camp Elliott included three permanent subsidiary camps







(Camp Linda Vista, Green Farm Camp, and Jacques Farm Camp), four bivouac areas, and 41 combat or firing ranges (USACE, 1999; Zapata, 2003).

Throughout World War II, the camp was used for tank and parachute training and for infantry, scout, mortar, and sniper schooling. Troops were schooled in the operation of practically every type of munition in the military's inventory at that time—from .22 caliber rifles to 155-millimeter (mm) field artillery pieces, as well as all types of incendiary devices, mines, and explosives.

The Marines relocated to Camp Pendleton in 1944, at which time control of the area passed back to the Navy, which operated the camp as the Navy Training and Distribution Center until 1946. On 01 July 1946, Camp Elliott became War Assets Administration Property for disposal and decommissioning, and many of the training areas were inactive after this point. The camp was under Army jurisdiction in 1946-47 but was not utilized during this time. From 1947 through 1960, the Navy operated the Navy Retraining Command on portions of Camp Elliott; and from 1950-1952, during the Korean Conflict, the Navy reactivated Camp Elliott as a Navy training center.

Camp Elliott was closed in 1960, although portions of the property were retained by the Navy or reassigned to other service branches for various uses. In 1961 the Navy reported approximately 13,000 acres of the camp to the General Services Administration as excess property for disposal. Various portions of this surplus property were disposed of through land exchanges, grants, and sales during the 1960s.

A large block of land (4,600 acres) was annexed by the City of San Diego for public use and educational purposes under a community development plan. On 10 January 1964, 2,100 acres were conveyed to the city by quitclaim deed for the MTRP. This conveyance included a 20-year restriction to historic monument or public recreational use. The property on which the Tierrasanta community was established (1,800 acres in the southern portion of the former camp) was purchased in 1968 by Leland S. Murphy and transferred to Christiana Community Builders (Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc. [ITSI], 2009a).

The balance of the original Camp Elliott reservation remained in the hands of the DoD. Approximately 3,000 acres were transferred to the Air Force; 7,700 acres were assigned to Naval Air Station Miramar (since repurposed, in 1997, as Marine Corps Air Station [MCAS] Miramar); and the Navy developed the Murphy Canyon Naval Housing complex on a portion of the western mesa top at the western edge of Tierrasanta.

Christiana Community Builders broke ground for Tierrasanta in the late 1960s. The first group of homes in Tierrasanta went on the market in 1971. In the 1970s, the Navy built Murphy Canyon Heights, a neighborhood of 2,300 homes adjacent to the Tierrasanta community, to house officers and enlisted personnel assigned to North Island, 32nd Street, MCAS Miramar, and other military installations in and around San Diego County. Today, Murphy Canyon Military Housing is home to men and women serving in all branches of the military. As an active property of the Navy, the community of Murphy Canyon Naval Housing is not a FUDS, is the responsibility of the Navy, and is not part of this PIP. Contact information for Murphy Canyon Naval Housing is included in **Appendix A**.

2.1.2 Site Hazards

During the 44-year history of Camp Elliott and its predecessors, hundreds of thousands of troops were schooled in the operation of a wide range of weapons systems before being assigned to combat roles.

Training activities conducted in areas that became known collectively as Camp Elliott included:

- U.S. Army infantry machine gun and artillery training at Camp Kearny in 1917- 1918, during World War I.
- Training areas for artillery, anti-aircraft, and machine gun firing practice at Camp Holcomb, beginning in 1934.
- Navy and Marine Corps training activities involving practically every type of munition then in use, from .22 caliber rifles to 155-mm field artillery pieces, as well as all types of incendiary devices, mines, and explosives, during the World War II era.
- Additional Navy training from 1950–52 during the Korean Conflict.

The areas within Camp Elliott that now comprise the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDS project areas were used primarily as artillery and tank ranges. Munitions used in these areas ranged from small arms to 37-mm high explosives and 155-mm shrapnel shells.

2.1.3 USACE Role

The Tierrasanta and Mission Trails portions of the Former Camp Elliott were assigned to the FUDS program in 1987 with the development of the initial Findings and Determination of Eligibility (FDE). For purposes of the FUDS program, the former Camp Elliott was divided into four separate FUDS projects identified as Tierrasanta; Mission Trails; East Elliott; and Areas D, G, and H. Only the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDS are covered by this PIP. The USACE is responsible for general oversight of project activities and for coordination with the specific regulators involved with each site.

The FDE is a part of the Inventory Project Report (INPR) that, in turn, identifies projects eligible for the FUDS program. Under the FUDS program, the USACE is the lead federal agency charged with meeting all applicable environmental restoration requirements at FUDS, regardless of which DoD component previously owned or used the property.

2.1.4 Historic Community Reactions to the Site

Not surprisingly, the strongest reaction to military munitions remaining on the former Camp Elliott, revolved around a fatal accident in Tierrasanta in 1983, when two eight-year-old boys were killed and a companion was injured by the detonation of a live 37-mm high-explosive projectile. The boys found the projectile while playing in one of the undeveloped open space areas near the end of the cul-de-sac on which one of the boys lived.

San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson convened a meeting in his conference room on the Monday morning following the tragic incident. Deanna Spehn attended that meeting on behalf of the Tierrasanta Community Council and has been the liaison on UXO for the Tierrasanta Community Council ever since. Mayor Wilson actively advocated on behalf of the Tierrasanta community with the Army for immediate visual sweeps of the open space in Tierrasanta. Mayor Wilson and the

community also worked with the congressional delegation to secure funding for a more extensive clean-up of the area. It was the congressional delegation that succeeded in having funding approved for one of the first FUDS projects in the U.S. It was the Tierrasanta Community Council that sent representatives to Sacramento to get legislation passed requiring disclosure to buyers and tenants of property associated with former military ordnance use. This effort took several years to implement. The boys died in 1983 and it was not until 1990 that the comprehensive clean-up of areas of former Camp Elliott was begun, a source of frustration for the community.

The public concern expressed after this incident led directly to the 1984-85 clearance actions described in **Section 2.3.3**, which reportedly were spearheaded by then-Mayor Pete Wilson. Citizen concern also led to the passage of legislation in 1989 requiring that buyers and tenants of property associated with former ordnance use be notified (see **Section 3.2**).

Site clearance activities in the 1980s and 1990s, and the attendant publicity and community outreach activities, helped increase public awareness of Camp Elliott and the possibility of encountering UXO within this area. Comments recorded during the current interview/survey effort suggest that members of the community generally have been supportive of the MMRP process, and several individuals and local organizations have been involved in educational, sign maintenance, and trail monitoring activities.

Overall community concern and awareness appear to have diminished somewhat in recent years. Perhaps because newer residents of the area have no direct awareness of ordnance-related injuries and because the few UXO detections in the past decade have not been reported as “prime-time” news.

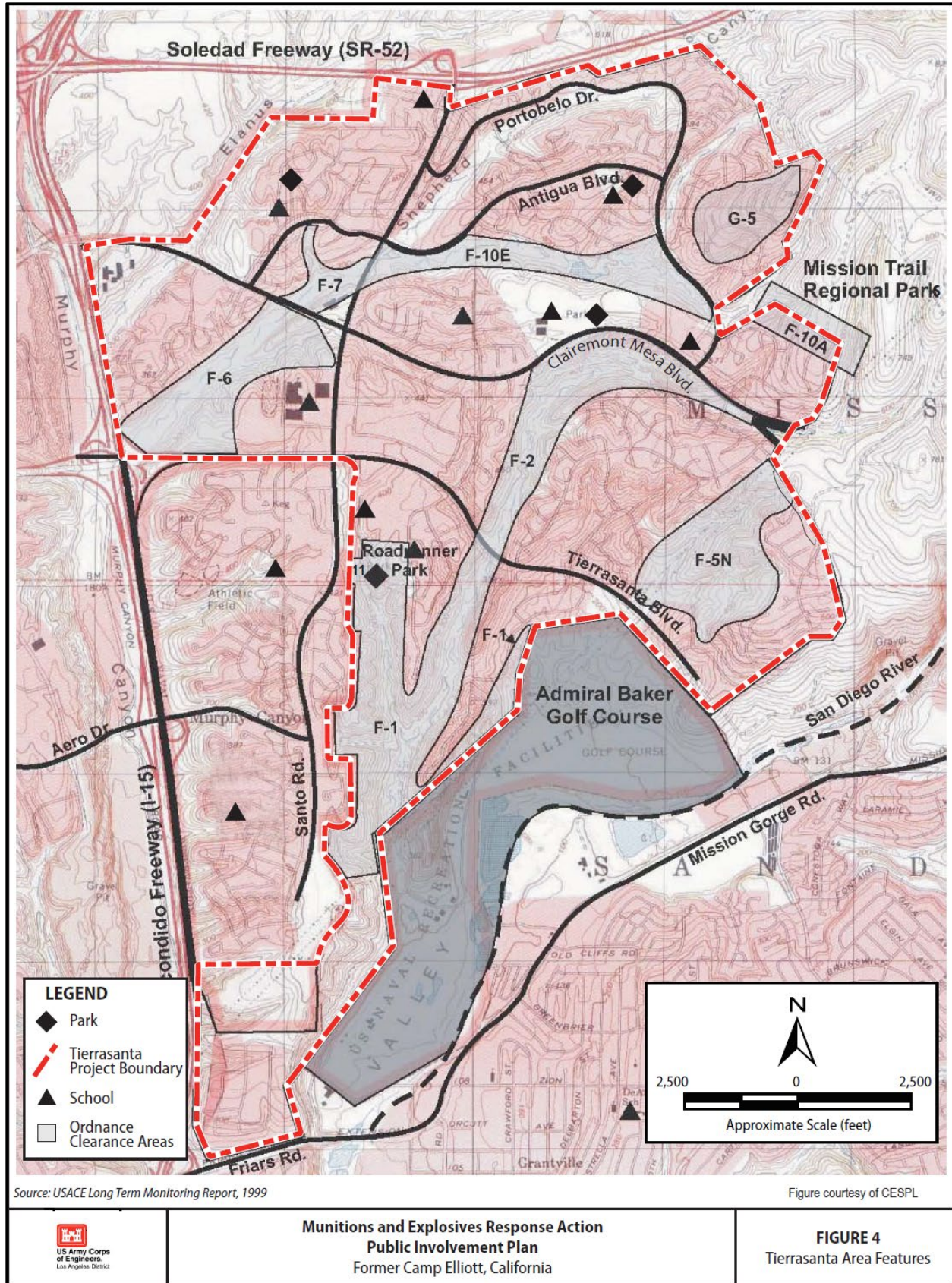
2.2 Site Location and Description

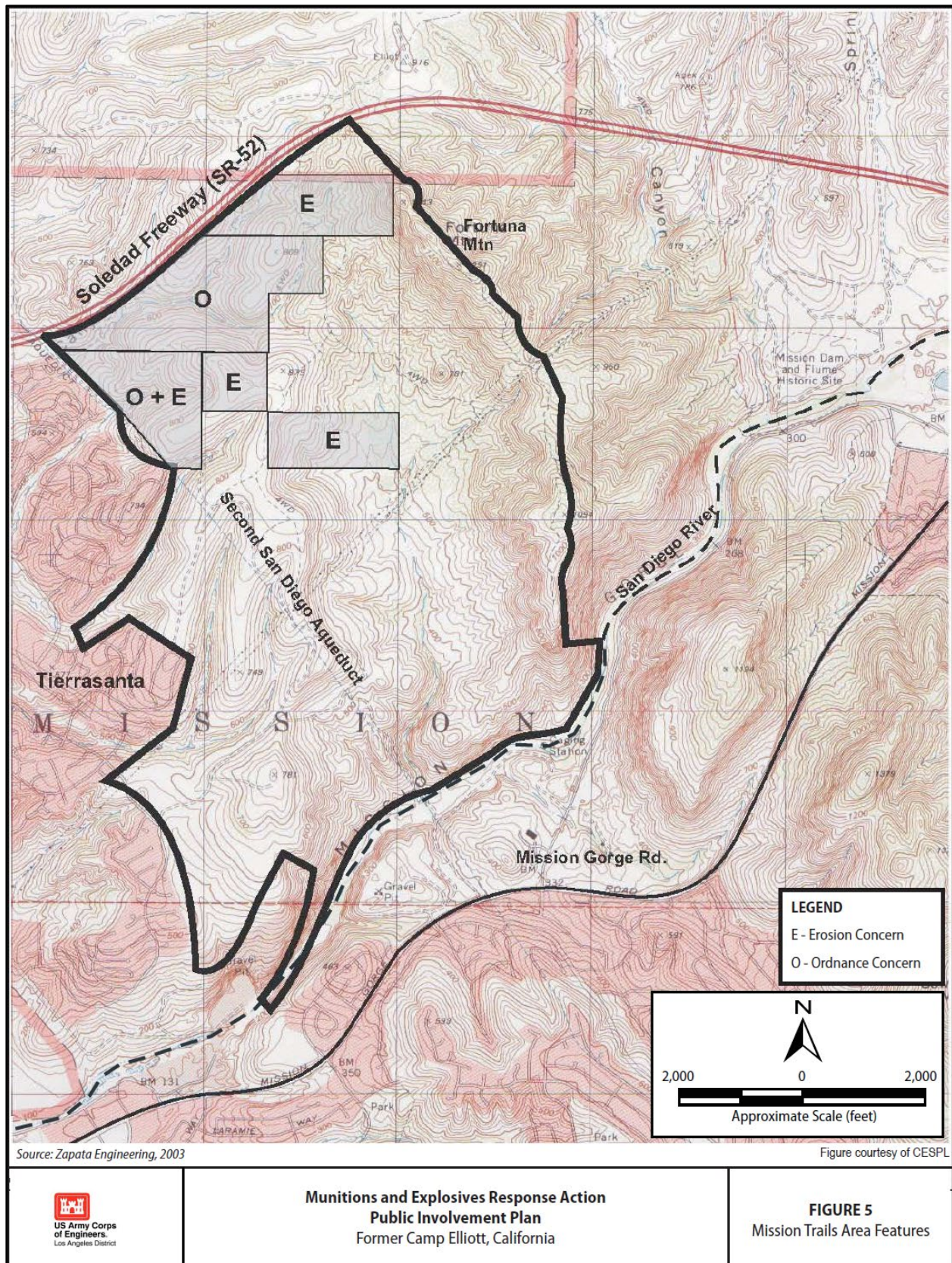
Tierrasanta and Mission Trails are in the eastern portion of the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California.

Tierrasanta consists of approximately 1,897 acres and is bounded on the north by State Route 52; on the west by Interstate 15; on the south by Friars Road, Mission Gorge Road and the San Diego River; and on the east by Mission Trails FUDS and Mission Trails Regional Park (MTRP) (**Figure 4**). Since the early 1970s, the community of Tierrasanta has been an active suburb of San Diego. The Tierrasanta community was founded in 1971 and was fully built out in the early 1990s. Tierrasanta is a fully developed residential community characterized by hilly terrain.

Mission Trails consists of approximately 2,100 acres and is in the northeastern portion of the City of San Diego, California. It is bounded on the north by State Route 52, on the west by Tierrasanta, on the south by the San Diego River and Mission Gorge Road, and on the northeast by the City of Santee. Mission Trails is entirely contained within the MTRP (**Figure 5**). The site is currently owned by the City of San Diego. The terrain in the MTRP is characterized by steep-to-rolling hills, mesas, and canyons, with riparian areas along the San Diego River and around Kumeyaay Lake. Natural vegetation consists mostly of grasses and scrub brush (coastal sage and chaparral) on mesas and hillsides, and riparian woodlands (primarily native California oaks and sycamores) clustered around small streams and seasonal creeks in the bottoms of the valleys/canyons.

Annual rainfall in the area averages around 10.34 inches. However, only 3.34 inches were recorded in 2018, and the 2004-2005 season was the third wettest in the area’s history, with more than 22 inches of rainfall. Annual rainfall in 2019 was slightly above the average for a total of 12.93 inches





(San Diego County Water Authority [SDCWA], 2020). Annual rainfall in 2020 was 7.83 inches (San Diego Weather Center, 2021).

2.2.1 Site Surroundings

Tierrasanta and Mission Trails lie within the borders of the former Camp Elliott. A large portion of the current community of Tierrasanta, and much of the Mission Trails project area, are within the boundaries of former weapons ranges at Camp Elliott; thus, all elements of the area (i.e., homes, schools, business establishments, infrastructure, and open-space areas) are situated within or immediately adjacent to areas with a history of live-fire weapons training.

The combined project areas are bounded on the north by MCAS Miramar and the East Elliott FUDS project area; on the south and east by the Navajo community and the cities of Santee and La Mesa; and on the west by Interstate 15.

Portions of these project areas are characterized by rugged hills and nearly inaccessible canyons, including some of the extensive open areas in Tierrasanta (which has over 800 acres of parks and canyons, as well as public access to San Diego River frontage, within the community borders) and much of the Mission Trails area. Other areas are fully developed residential and commercial urban areas.

With its extensive open areas and heavy vegetative cover, undeveloped portions of the area are home to a wide variety of native plants and animals. For example, an informal survey conducted during the Environmental Chemical Corporation (ECC) clearance action at Tierrasanta recorded sightings or evidence of 25 species of mammals (ECC, 1995). According to the *Natural Resource Management Plan for Mission Trails Regional Park*, MTRP supports a diverse wildlife population, including at least 26 mammals, 101 birds, 17 reptiles and amphibians, and over 600 invertebrate species. Further, the diversity of animal species observed or expected to occur within MTRP is typical of large, ecologically connected open space areas with a mix of coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grassland, and riparian woodland habitats in coastal San Diego County (RECON Environmental, Inc., 2019). Areas of ecological significance in or near the project areas include a small number of vernal pools, primarily in the Murphy Canyon area and the San Diego River watershed. The San Diego River Conservancy is an independent, non-regulatory state agency established in 2002 (funded with \$12 million from Proposition 13 and Proposition 40 revenues) to preserve, restore, and enhance the San Diego River Area. One important San Diego River Conservancy goal is to build a river-long-park and hiking trail stretching fifty-two miles from the river's headwaters near Julian (east of Tierrasanta) to the Pacific Ocean, including the segment of the river that passes through Tierrasanta and MTRP (San Diego River Conservancy, 2021).

Historical files at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), located at San Diego State University, indicate that 62 cultural resource surveys have been conducted, and that 171 prehistoric or historic archaeological sites have been recorded in the area within the Camp Elliott project boundaries. Because the specific locations of these sites are protected, any sites within the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDSs cannot be identified. However, SCIC has asked to be contacted if ground-penetrating work is to be conducted in the project areas so that the actual data regarding the archaeological sites can be provided (ITSI, 2009c).

An intensive cultural resources survey of approximately 200-acres associated with the Mission Trails Flow Regulatory Structure (FRS) II Project (discussed below) was conducted in 2005/2006.

Records searches were conducted at SCIC. The records indicated that portions of the project area have been the subject of previous cultural resources surveys and a total of 16 cultural resources investigations. The fieldwork for the survey, conducted in 2005 and 2006, found no previously unrecorded resources (Tierra Environmental Services, 2006).

2.2.2 Current Site Development

Much of the Tierrasanta area is a fully developed residential community, with small commercial and light industrial areas. The Mission Trails project area is largely undeveloped except for the trails, parking areas, and the few structures associated with MTRP. Tierrasanta is primarily residential, with some light industry near the intersection of State Route 52 and Interstate 5. Now at build-out, most of the developed land in Tierrasanta is devoted to residential uses. The current population of Tierrasanta is over 32,000 people and 10,947 households (Point2, 2020). There are no permanent residents in the Mission Trails FUDS.

The SDCWA has initiated the construction phase of FRS II to upgrade the untreated water system in the northwest area of the MTRP. The project currently underway will construct a new 5-million-gallon underground covered reservoir, a flow control facility and pipeline interconnections. The reservoir will be covered with soil and vegetation, except for several access hatches and vents that allow for air movement inside the reservoir. As a result of the construction, some trails in the western portion of the park are closed to public access. Construction is expected to be completed in early 2022 (SDCWA, 2020).

MTRP recently completed development of a new 5,000-square-foot ranger station in the East Fortuna Staging Area of the park in February 2020. The addition of the station serves as the conclusion of the East Fortuna Staging Area developments that began in 2004. The original developments included parking spaces for 47 cars, 15 horse trailers, 12 picnic sites, and four horse corrals. The new station added office space for the 13 rangers that currently work at MTRP (Mission Times Courier, 2020).

2.3 History of Property Inspections and Cleanup Activities

Following the closure of Camp Elliott, initial inspections and ordnance clearances were conducted by various branches of the U.S. Armed Forces between 1964 and 1973. Following the incident in December 1983 (noted in **Section 2.1.4**), the Navy conducted two additional clearance operations in Tierrasanta open space areas in 1984 and 1985. As noted in **Section 2.1.3**, the Camp Elliott site was added to the FUDS program in 1987, some twenty-five years after the closure of the Camp Elliott.

2.3.1 Hazardous Materials Present

All the current Tierrasanta and Mission Trails project areas were part of Camp Elliott. Training activities involving a wide range of weapons and explosives (including small arms, artillery, and incendiary devices) were conducted in almost all areas of Camp Elliott during its 40- year history.

Munitions representing all these categories have been recovered during removal actions. Since 1970, several pieces of ordnance have been turned over to the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department's (SDFD) Explosive Ordnance Disposal team and other local agencies by individuals. It is possible that additional rounds of any or all the munitions employed at Camp Elliott may remain.

The 1983 incident in which two boys were killed illustrates the fact that the threat of explosive hazards at the former Camp Elliott sites is very real. Although a number of ordnance investigation and clearance actions have been conducted since this incident (see **Section 2.3.3**), the rugged and open terrain that characterizes much of the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails project sites, and natural processes such as earthquakes, erosion, and fire, create a constantly changing environment, where buried or near-surface objects can become exposed at any time in areas accessible to the public. Matt Spicer, Metro Arson Strike Team (MAST) Captain and Bomb Technician, interviewed for the concurrent Five-Year Review in 2020, indicated MAST gets most of their calls following heavy rains (**Appendix B**).

The extent and the rugged physical makeup of this area also have complicated detection and removal actions. The primary hazards associated with these sites continue to be the ongoing unearthing of additional munitions through natural forces and new possibilities for public exposure owing to changes in public access patterns.

A major wildfire (the Cedar Fire) in late October 2003 burned through the canyons of Tierrasanta, damaged or destroyed several homes, and forced evacuation of the entire community. The fire also consumed a great deal of vegetation in MTRP. In all, the fire burned over 390,000 acres and destroyed over 3,500 structures in San Diego County and adjacent areas, including more than 300 homes in nearby Scripps Ranch (northeast of MTRP).

As reported in the 2009 Recurring Review, the fire and subsequent erosion changed the accessibility of some areas of MTRP and unimproved lands in Tierrasanta, raising the possibility that additional munitions may have become exposed. City employees discovered a shell near MTRP during work to stabilize hillsides to minimize erosion. However, USACE personnel responding to a city inquiry did not locate any further munitions or scrap during an informal reconnaissance of portions of the Tierrasanta canyons (ITSI, 2009c).

During the period from 2016 to 2020, additional munitions have been found within the Tierrasanta FUDS boundary and just outside the Mission Trails FUDS boundary (BSX, 2020a).

2.3.2 Nature of Potential Threats

The primary safety hazards associated with MEC include blast pressure, fragmentation hazards, and thermal hazards. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Military Family Housing for the San Diego Region (Department of the Navy, June 2003), which addresses the adjacent MCAS Miramar, defines these hazards as follows:

- **Blast pressure** is the almost instantaneous pressure increase resulting from a violent release of energy from a detonation in a gaseous medium (e.g., air).
- **Fragmentation hazards** result from the shattering of an explosive container or from the secondary fragmentation of items near an explosion.
- **Thermal hazards** are those resulting from heat and flame caused by a deflagration or detonation.

2.3.3 History of Inspection and Removal Activities

Initial inspections and ordnance clearances were conducted by the Army and Navy between 1964 and 1973, following the closure of Camp Elliott. In 1983, after three Tierrasanta children

discovered a live piece of ordnance and two were killed, then-Mayor Wilson requested assistance from the 6th Army, stationed at Fort MacArthur to conduct removal activities. In 1984, more than 50 pieces of ordnance were discovered in a surface sweep that covered 326 acres of open space, using 22 men for 31 days. Of the pieces found, eight were potentially explosive (USACE, 1999).

In 1988, after the area was assigned to the FUDS program, the USACE conducted a Feasibility Study to determine the extent and magnitude of ordnance contamination in the Tierrasanta community. Following the Feasibility Study, a Record of Decision (ROD) was issued for the portion of the former Camp Elliott that encompasses the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDS project areas to record the remedial action decision for the UXO and related debris contamination (DoD, 1988b). The ROD prescribed ordnance clearance (NOTE: The terminology has changed from 1988; this document is now known as a “Decision Document” per Engineer Regulation [ER] 200-3-1.) Using a sector-based approach, two sectors of the former Camp Elliott that remained federal property were fenced to prevent public access, and four sub-areas, totaling 1,364 acres, received plans for ordnance clearance by teams using electromagnetic locators (Environmental Chemical Corporation [ECC], 1995a).

This operation, one of the first ordnance clearance operations on public lands, was conducted by the USACE from 1990-94. Personnel removed 4,803 ordnance items (including small arms and larger munitions), 26,000 pounds of ordnance debris, and over 70 tons of trash. As indicated in the Final Removal Report for this effort, “more than 18 times the predicted number of hazardous rounds were discovered and disposed of, posing a considerably higher risk to the public than was originally projected by the 1986 Risk Assessment Report” (ECC, 1995a).

Similar USACE ordnance clearance operations conducted in the West Fortuna area of MTRP between 1992 and 1995 removed 620 ordnance items, 779 small arms, 27,869 pounds of ordnance debris, and 41,106 pounds of trash (ECC, 1995b). As part of the MMRP program, an initial Recurring Review of ordnance and explosives (OE) response actions was conducted for Tierrasanta in 1999. The first Five-Year Review for Tierrasanta incorporated the “*Jefferson Proving Grounds/Tierrasanta Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Protectiveness Evaluation Methodology*” developed by the USACE Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama. The review report concluded that the OE clearance actions completed in 1990-1994 were still protective of public safety (USACE, 1999).

A similar review was conducted for the Mission Trails project area in 2000-2003. The final report for this Recurring Review also concluded that “the ordnance and explosives clearance completed on September 12, 1995, is still protective of public safety” (Zapata Engineering, 2003).

From July through September 2007, a surface clearance was conducted by the USACE for the East Fortuna area of MTRP. The clearance used visual methods supported by Schonstedt hand-held magnetometers to check areas where visibility was restricted (e.g., high grass, brush). During the field operations, the area cleared totaled approximately 554 acres, or 83% of the surveyed acreage targeted by the project. Inaccessible areas, including steep terrain and dense brush, were not cleared. A total of 16 munitions debris items, weighing a total of approximately 200 pounds, were located and disposed either by turning over the property to MTRP for educational purposes or to the U.S. Navy Explosive Ordnance Mobile Disposal Unit VII for training purposes. No MEC (“live munitions”) were found (Project Resources, Inc. [PRI], 2008).

As part of the five-year review process, site visits were conducted for the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails (West Fortuna portion) project areas during the period of 13 to 20 November 2006, and again on 22 April 2008. The site visits concentrated on locations of interest that generally consisted of previously visited (and photographed) locations, areas prone to accelerated erosion, and areas that had yielded high concentrations of MEC during past site clearances. Additional areas of interest were identified while visiting these sites, and open space was generally reconnoitered while project personnel traversed the project area from one point of interest to another. A site visit was not conducted for the East Fortuna portion of the Mission Trails project area because of the planned East Fortuna surface clearance action. Findings of the site visits are presented below. Additional information is provided in the two Five-Year Recurring Review reports (ITSI, 2009a and 2009b).

No ordnance or erosion concerns were identified within the Tierrasanta project area. The site visit indicated that the OE clearance completed in April 1994 was still protective of public safety. No OE problems were identified due to erosion, construction, recreation, other activities, storm damage, or changes in land use. The site visit found that conditions had improved since the previous Recurring Review was completed. The vegetation had grown taller and denser. Erosion control features had been installed at some of the locations where the previous review had observed an erosion problem. However, a few more MEC warning signs were recommended to be installed (ITSI, 2009a and 2009b).

For the West Fortuna portion of the Mission Trails project area, substantial erosion concerns were noted in the Shepherd Canyon, North Fortuna Mountain, and South Fortuna Mountain areas. In the other portions of West Fortuna, vegetation appears to have stabilized erosion-prone slopes, and in some areas, erosion-control features have been put in place by City of San Diego Parks and Recreation staff or California Conservation Corps crews. No ordnance-related concerns were identified within the project area. No MEC problems were identified due to erosion, construction, recreation, storm damage, other activities, or changes in land use. The site visit team found that while erosion and landslides continue to occur on a small scale on portions of the site, conditions in the project area generally had improved in most areas and were vastly improved in some since the previous Recurring Review was completed. However, several more MEC warning signs were recommended for installation (ITSI, 2009c).

As part of the current Five-Year Review site visits were conducted in 2019 and 2020 to note any changes at the Mission Trails and Tierrasanta FUDSs since the implementation of the remedy in the 1990s and to observe current site conditions. The site visit team observed failing erosion control measures and some minor erosion in a few areas of Tierrasanta and Mission Trails, as well as vegetation growth in previous erosion areas (BSX, 2020a).

2.3.4 Lead Agency for Ongoing Activities

As noted in **Section 2.1.3**, the USACE is the lead federal agency under the FUDS program. The current Five-Year Review being conducted by USACE for the Mission Trails and Tierrasanta FUDSs is designed to answer three questions:

1. Is the MEC response still functioning as originally intended?
2. Are the assumptions used at the time the original response was established still valid?

3. Does new information suggest that the current response no longer minimizes ordnance-related risks or is no longer protective of human health, safety, and the environment considering the best currently available technology?

Five-year review activities evaluate site-specific factors that could influence the continued effectiveness of the response. Project personnel will note and record current conditions at the sites through field reports and photographic surveys and will assess the applicability of new technology to the review process.

The final Five-Year Review Report for the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails project areas will present the findings of this evaluation of the continued protectiveness of the response action. This report will document whether the actions that have been implemented in the past continue to minimize explosive safety risks and are still protective of human health, safety, and the environment, and also will recommend any follow-up actions that may be warranted.

This updated PIP will provide the USACE, regulatory agencies, and the public with a road map of the activities included in the current Community Relations Program, which is designed to ensure the safety of the community by providing local residents, officials, schools, and other stakeholders with information about project activities and actions in a timely manner; to create opportunities for the public to become involved in project-related activities.

Section 3.0 Community Background

This section provides a brief background of the Tierrasanta community, including a community profile; the history of community involvement under the FUDS program and USACE responses to past community concerns; and current community concerns and communication needs as identified through recently conducted background research, community interviews, and surveys.

3.1 Community Profile

The Tierrasanta community, encompassing approximately 11 square miles, is part of the City of San Diego, one of the largest urban areas in California, with a total population of 1.54 million. Tierrasanta is in the eastern sector of the city, and lies roughly northwest of the San Diego River, north of Friars Road, south of State Route 52, and east of Interstate 15.

Development of the area began in the 1960s, when the Federal Government declared a portion of Camp Elliott, a former Marine Corps and Navy training camp and supply center, as surplus. The City of San Diego adopted the initial Elliott Community Plan in 1962 to guide the initial acquisition of property for public uses such as street rights-of-way. Much of the area's residential development was based on the updated Elliott Community Plan adopted in 1971. In 1976, the city adopted the boundaries for MTRP, and split the Elliott planning area into two distinct sections. The park and the developing community to the west were severed from the Elliott Community Plan, and a new planning area was formed with the adoption of the Tierrasanta Community Plan in 1982. The more rugged, remote section east of MTRP, now known as the East Elliott planning area, remains largely undeveloped. A new master plan for MTRP adopted in the winter of 2018 calls for an expansion of the park from 7,200 acres to 9,800 acres, primarily by annexing East Elliott into the park once the city has acquired all of the land there (The San Diego Union-Tribune, 2019).

The initial Tierrasanta development was created by Christiana Community Builders as the first master-planned community in San Diego County, and much of the area was privately developed from the 1970s through the 1990s. The military legacy of the community still exhibits a strong presence, as evidenced by the 2,321-unit Murphy Canyon Naval Housing development, which accounts for approximately one-fifth of the total dwelling units in the planning area.

The inclusion of extensive areas of natural open space has played a considerable role in shaping the form of development within Tierrasanta. The community itself has over 800 acres of open space, included in an Open Space Maintenance and Lighting District, operated with a full time City Inspector. Canyon systems meander throughout the community, defining the transitions between individual development areas and interconnecting to the canyon/trail systems of the adjacent MTRP (which comprises approximately half of the original Tierrasanta planning area).

While descriptions of the community may make it appear rugged and remote, Tierrasanta is only eight miles from downtown San Diego, less than ten miles from the Pacific Ocean, and is adjacent to the San Diego County Credit Union Stadium (formerly Qualcomm Stadium), which is currently undergoing demolition to make way for a new Aztecs Stadium. Most of the developed land in Tierrasanta is devoted to residential uses, and residential areas are fully built out. Neighborhoods are largely defined by the relatively flat, buildable areas between hills and canyons.

Several small commercial centers, primarily serving the residents, are scattered throughout the community, and a minor light industrial area is located near the intersection of Interstate 15 and

State Route 52. Industrial and commercial development is more extensive beyond the community's footprint, in the areas west of Interstate 15, in the Navajo community, and in the cities of Santee and La Mesa. There are no major industrial structures or large-scale employers in the area. The most significant employment clusters identified in the San Diego region's 16 cluster industries include software and computer services, computer and electronic manufacturing, biotechnology and pharmaceuticals, medical services, defense and transportation manufacturing, and entertainment and amusement (San Diego Association of Governments [SANDAG], 2020).

The demographics of the Tierrasanta community (zip code 92124) and the schools located within the FUDS project area are summarized in **Table 3-1** below.

Table 3-1
Demographics of the Tierrasanta Community

Ethnic Group	Community ⁽¹⁾	Schools (Range) ⁽²⁾
Black/African American	5.6%	3.00-19.70%
Asian	13.5%	0.70-17.60%
Filipino	- ⁽³⁾	1.70-4.20%
Hispanic/Latino	16.8%	20.60-41.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.10 - 1.00%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.20-1.10%
White	57.4%	19.50-51.00%
Other	0.3%	Not reported
Two or more races	5.6%	6.90-16.60%

⁽¹⁾ U.S. Census Bureau, 2018

⁽²⁾ San Diego Unified School District (SDUSD), 2019

⁽³⁾ Reported with "Asian" ethnic group.

Schools in Tierrasanta are part of the San Diego Unified School District (SDUSD), and the community is served by five neighborhood Kindergarten through 5th grade elementary schools (Hancock, Kumeyaay, Miller, Tierrasanta, and Vista Grande); two middle schools (De Portola and Farb); Serra High School; and numerous other schools and educational institutions (Tierrasanta Community Council, 2020). Fifth graders that reside in the Serra Cluster, which includes the Tierrasanta community, may choose to enter either Farb Middle School or De Portola Middle School.

Total student population for these schools (as of the 2018-2019 school year) was approximately 7,000.

All pupils who are residents of SDUSD are guaranteed enrollment in their neighborhood school, capacity permitting. School “Choice” applications for Transitional Kindergarten through 12th grade are necessary if children want to attend a school other than their neighborhood school, or if they reside outside of SDUSD boundaries. Additionally, SDUSD offers support to military families who can apply for “Choice” outside of the priority window and receive “Choice” enrollment on a space-available basis.

The Voluntary Enrollment Exchange Program (VEEP) offers limited transportation to encourage students from one community to attend approved pattern schools outside their neighborhood. The VEEP program is open to middle and high school students residing within a specific boundary of a school that has an approved VEEP pattern (SDUSD, 2020).

SDUSD is one of the top large urban school districts in the U. S. Measures include top scores on state and national tests, and their leadership in academic excellence, the arts, student health, and technology (SDUSD, 2020).

The communities of Santee and La Mesa are independently incorporated cities within San Diego County and are served by separate school districts. Post-secondary students are served by several large community colleges, San Diego State University (located just south of Tierrasanta), the University of California at San Diego, and several private colleges and universities.

3.2 History of Community Involvement

Following the 1983 incident described in **Section 2.1.4**, community activists working in concert with the City of San Diego were largely responsible for initiating the actions that led to the passage of legislation establishing California Civil Code sections 1940.7 and 1102.15, which mandate that sellers of residential properties and landlords of rental properties, who have knowledge of former ordnance locations within one mile of the property, must notify individuals purchasing or renting such property of this fact.

Other significant community-based initiatives include the production of two educational films promoting UXO safety procedures. The first, entitled “Play It Safe,” was spearheaded by the Tierrasanta Community Council after the 1983 incident. This film was played regularly in Tierrasanta schools for several years, supplementing presentations made by the SDFD. The USACE, the SDUSD communications office, the SDFD, and the San Diego County Sheriff’s bomb squad and aerial enforcement team collaborated on a second film, “Do the Right Thing,” produced in 2002 as part of the 2003 Recurring Review for MTRP conducted by Zapata Engineering (ITSI, 2009c).

Throughout the history of the Tierrasanta community and MTRP, volunteers have helped inform community members and visitors about safety-related issues. Activities including publishing information and establishing and maintaining ordnance-related warning signs in open space areas, have been funded by local developers, and supported by the Tierrasanta Community Council, Tierrasanta Open Space Maintenance District, Mission Trails Regional Park Citizens Advisory Committee, Mission Trails Regional Park Foundation, City of San Diego, and elected officials at every level of government.

Newsletters produced by Christiana Community Builders were mailed to every resident and buyer of a Tierrasanta home beginning in August 1971. Subsequently, the Tierrasanta Bulletin, in tabloid format, was published by the Tierrasanta Community Council and distributed door to door by

volunteers for several years. In 1977, the Tierrasanta Community Council sold the Tierrasanta Bulletin, and the original volunteers, who had produced the Tierrasanta Bulletin for several years, founded the Tierra Times. For several years, both the Tierrasanta Bulletin and the Tierra Times served the community. Publication of the Tierra Times has continued to the present and is currently mailed free to approximately 10,000 Tierrasanta homes and businesses. (source: <http://www.tierrasantacc.org>; June 2020). Virtually every local resident interviewed mentioned this paper when asked about the best ways to communicate with the community.

3.3 Key Community Concerns

The USACE made a presentation to the Tierrasanta Community Council on 16 March 2005 and conducted a Public Availability Session on 22 March 2005 at the MTRP Visitor and Interpretive Center. Project personnel conducted personal interviews with more than 70 public officials and residents of areas proximate to the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDSs during the period from March through June 2005. An additional 19 surveys were completed by area residents at the public meeting held in March, or online. Further information was obtained from supplemental interviews with public officials and agency representatives in early 2006 and in 2019/2020. These contacts allowed the USACE to update residents on previous Recurring Review activities and the current Five-Year Review; gather information on residents' awareness of and concerns about the project area; and determine the types of information deemed most important by the residents and how the USACE can provide that information most effectively. Significant information obtained from the survey, interviews, and research activities is summarized in this section. Survey and interview results from this 2019/2020 process are included in **Appendix B**.

The dominant themes in the information provided by the respondents included a strong concern that educational/informational activities be continued so that no ordnance-related tragedies happen in the future; an awareness that munitions-related discoveries continue to the present, even though they were not able to provide specific information on any incidents; and a willingness to support the distribution of information and/or help communicate information about the project at meetings or community events.

Almost no negative information about past or current events/handling emerged from the interviews/surveys. Respondents commented frequently that information about the area's history and ordnance safety issues presented in and through the local schools and media has decreased significantly in the past 5-15 years. In fact, the only schools that continue to provide munitions safety training, including the 3Rs (Recognize, Retreat, Report), are the two schools within Navy property (Murphy Canyon), which include Miller and Hancock Elementary Schools. It was unclear whether this reflects decreasing concern with these issues and/or decreasing familiarity with past events as more early residents move out of the area, or is a function of the limited media attention paid to the small number of ordnance-related incidents in recent years. The latter is supported by a review of the San Diego Union-Tribune archives. Newspaper staff identified only six articles related to munitions/ordnance in the Tierrasanta/MTRP area from January 2000 to June 2006, and there were none reported from 2016 to 2020 (BSX, 2020a).

Some uncertainty was noted as to which incidents mentioned by respondents correlated with the former Camp Elliott and which may be related to other military and/or civilian activities in the area. A number of respondents were eager to receive additional information about activities associated with the Five-Year Review and the development of the PIP.

Areas of community concern indicated as significant by one or more respondents include:

- Minimizing the possibility of future injuries by assuring that residents and visitors receive appropriate information and warnings/reminders about UXO hazards.
- Providing significant USACE visibility, and establishing widespread, effective communication between the USACE and elements of the community, during the Five-Year Review.
- Establishing and maintaining effective repositories and distribution points for information—especially about ordnance-related findings and incidents (and, as appropriate, educating/motivating people to look at and heed this critical information).

Specific input on each of these issues is presented in the following subsections, and the community activities proposed in response to these concerns are outlined in **Section 4**.

3.3.1 Issue 1: Minimizing the Possibility of Injuries

The most important element of the Community Relations Program, in terms of injury- avoidance, is ensuring that members of the community—and in particular, school-age children (and their parents), new residents, and visitors—are aware of the potential hazards of UXO and know what to do if they encounter suspected ordnance.

Historically, several interview respondents expressed concern that the safety film shown regularly in most area schools for a decade after the 1983 incident apparently is not being used, and that the film produced in 2002 may not be shown as widely (at least not beyond the schools). The SDFD no longer makes periodic presentations in schools (a function of diminishing local funding) and there is no indication that either of the films are being presented currently.

One core component in addressing this issue must be effective communication with students, teachers, school administrators, and parents. As the risk of injury is to some extent localized to open areas (including parks and canyons), a second component of the response to this issue will involve reviewing and/or expanding current programs for establishing and maintaining signage and other public-area information to assure that effective warnings and reminders are visible at the most likely points of exposure.

The Five-Year Review also will address changes in physical conditions within the project areas that may create or modify the nature of localized hazards.

3.3.2 Issue 2: Keep the Public Informed

Maintaining community awareness is critical to the ongoing effectiveness of the risk-reduction/minimization identified as Issue 1. The challenges involved in responding to this issue include: a diverse audience (ranging from schoolchildren to adults, and including both residents and occasional visitors to area parks); varying levels of awareness of the area's history; and the identification of a wide range of media as appropriate/preferred vehicles for receiving information.

This issue can be addressed most effectively by an approach that includes both (1) proactive preparation and distribution of a variety of audience-appropriate information related to safety issues and project activities and (2) the establishment of records centers and repositories that can be accessed easily by community members interested in a deeper understanding of the FUDS/MMRP process and/or in providing supplemental distribution of safety-related information.

3.3.3 *Issue 3: Provide Opportunities for Public Involvement and Input*

This issue most clearly reflects the “involvement” element of the Community Relations Program. Strong communication will allow the project teams to establish and maintain coordination between the USACE, various agencies that may produce or manage information related to the FUDS, the potential media/outlets for project-related information, and the public.

In addition, the presence of an effective “two-way street” will create additional opportunities for the USACE to obtain input from community members with important information about ordnance-related issues in the area, to address any emergency situations more rapidly and effectively, and to create vehicles for reassuring the community that appropriate activities are taking place to address changes in site conditions or community concerns.

3.4 **Response to Community Concerns**

A short munitions safety film, “Play It Safe,” was prepared shortly after the 1983 fatalities to inform the public about proper avoidance of potentially dangerous munitions—emphasizing the “Don’t touch!! Mark the location. Call 9-1-1” 3Rs response procedure that is still the heart of all munitions-related safety messages. This film was shown regularly in area schools for nearly ten years and was used as part of the ordnance and explosives training for San Diego City and County public safety personnel (ITSI, 2009c).

In 2002, a second safety film, “Do the Right Thing,” was produced jointly by the USACE and San Diego City Schools (see **Section 3.2**). However, during follow-up interviews with public safety and school personnel in March/April 2006, ITSI could not confirm whether the video was still being shown at any schools; it was learned that the school district did not require such showings. MTRP and the Tierrasanta library also have copies of the video, and it was reportedly shown occasionally to groups visiting the park (ITSI, 2009c).

As reported in the 2016 Third Five-Year Review Report, MEC awareness training materials were provided to SDUSD on compact disc (CD) for reproduction as needed (USACE, 2016). BSX contacted SDUSD to determine if they still retained copies of the videos and was informed in November 2020 that the copies could not be located. The MTRP and the Tierrasanta library also were provided with copies of the videos in 2016. BSX confirmed with the Tierrasanta Library that the videos are available for viewing once the library reopens, following COVID-19 pandemic closures. As of the date of this PIP update, MTRP is reviewing the request.

Under the current Five-Year Review, follow-up interviews were conducted of SDUSD personnel and City of San Diego safety personnel and it was found that the UXO safety awareness training that includes the 3Rs (Recognize, Retreat, Report) is no longer taking place at the schools; with the exception of the two leased Navy schools in Murphy Canyon (Hancock and Miller Elementary Schools). The Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) hires Jacobs Engineering Group (Jacobs) to provide the training to the two schools. BSX contacted Ms. Rosa Esquivel with Jacobs, and she confirmed that the presentations are provided annually to the two elementary schools within Navy property (Murphy Canyon). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic; however, the training was suspended in 2020 until school resumes.

In association with the first Recurring Review for Mission Trails in 2000-2003, the USACE issued a number of safety-related informational items including “Larry The Lizard Plays It Safe,” a coloring book distributed to children (primarily residents of the Tierrasanta community); a color

brochure outlining USACE involvement in the community; the films described above; and several background/information documents intended primarily for contractors and homeowners planning improvements to their properties (these items included an ordnance safety information sheet, a Contractor Fact Sheet, and an information and acknowledgment letter, some of which can be found in **Appendix C**).

Continuing public reminders about ordnance-related hazards are provided through warning signs established along trails in Tierrasanta and MTRP open areas, and additional cautionary information posted or distributed at the MTRP Visitor and Interpretive Center and the project websites (see **Section 4** below). Additional warning signs were installed under the Third Five-Year Review as was recommended in 2009. A map and spreadsheet of the sign locations was provided to the City of San Diego Open Space Maintenance Department (USACE, 2016).

As an element of a previous Recurring Review, USACE made a presentation to the Tierrasanta Community Council on 16 March 2005. The presentation given by Lloyd Godard, USACE Project Manager (PM), provided an overview of activities associated with the LTM review process and the PIP.

The USACE also held a public availability session at the MTRP Visitor and Interpretive Center on 22 March 2005. This session was designed to gather additional public input and respond to the concerns and questions raised by residents during community interviews. USACE and regulatory staff available to address community members' concerns included: Lloyd Godard, USACE PM in 2016; Greg Fuderer, USACE Public Affairs Officer in 2016; and other members of the project team. During the informational session, USACE staff responded to community concerns regarding project activities and outlined the procedural activities that were included in the Recurring Review process.

Prior to the meeting, a mailing was sent to approximately 7,000 households and businesses in the area to invite community members to the meeting and provide directions. A separate letter was sent to project stakeholders, and an announcement was placed in the San Diego Union-Tribune over two consecutive weeks. The announcement was placed in both the east zone and the central zone editions of the paper for appropriate local distribution. In addition, a public announcement of the meeting was posted on the San Diego Union-Tribune website.

Another public meeting was held on 03 June 2009 to answer questions and solicit input to the draft Recurring Review reports and the draft PIP. An announcement for this meeting was placed in the San Diego Union-Tribune over two consecutive weeks thirty days prior to the meeting. The announcement was placed in both the east zone and the central zone editions of the paper for appropriate local distribution.

As described in more detail in **Section 4**, project websites were established, and most recently updated, to provide information about area history, current five-year review activities, and available site- and project-related documents. Additionally, an informational fact sheet and a contractor and homeowner fact sheet were developed and have been posted to the CESPL website, the Tierrasanta Community Council, and MTRP websites as part of the current five-year review (included in **Appendix C**). The informational fact sheet was also submitted electronically to SDUSD with a request to include in the "Facts for Parents" package of handouts at the beginning of the school year. Further, the fact sheet was provided to Tierra Times for publication on 08 October 2020.

3.5 Summary of Communication Needs

Survey respondents were less specific about how they received information than about the assurance that they would receive appropriate risk/hazard-related information and have ongoing access to more detailed information about FUDS-related activities being conducted in the area.

A number of media were identified as effective vehicles for communicating with various elements of the target audience. These vehicles, all of which will be considered in the design of the overall communications mix for the activities outlined in **Section 4**, include (not in sequence):

- Articles and announcements in the San Diego Union-Tribune, the Tierra Times (frequently mentioned as the number-one source of information for Tierrasanta residents), the Mission Times Courier, and other local publications.
- Information presented in school newsletters and/or distributed via the “Levi Express” (one school district official’s term for handouts sent home with students).
- Information posted on websites with local focus (schools, communities, Parks and Recreation, elected representatives, USACE project sites, MTRP, etc.).
- Community newsletters and magazines.
- Public service announcements on local radio and television.
- Signage in parks.
- Posters in parks, public buildings, stores, etc.
- Disclosures associated with real estate transactions (sale/purchase or rental).
- Fact sheets, newsletters, and other communications produced and mailed by the USACE.
- Presentations at schools, libraries, public meetings.
- Announcements, displays, and/or handouts at local meetings (e.g., community council meetings, parent-teacher associations, service organizations, board meetings, etc.).
- Brochures, displays, in public and organizational locations (libraries, parks, public buildings, churches, etc.).

It is very important to note that in addition to merely identifying possible media outlets, many respondents provided detailed information about specific vehicles with which they were associated and, in several instances, offered to help project personnel create, publicize, and/or distribute relevant information.

Section 4.0 The USACE Community Relations Program

The overall goal of the USACE's Community Relations Program is to promote two-way communication between citizens and the USACE and to provide opportunities for meaningful and active involvement by the community in the five-year review process. This section outlines the community involvement activities proposed to address the specific, current community concerns identified during the interview and information-gathering process of the Recurring Reviews for Tierrasanta and Mission Trails.

Sections 4.1 through 4.3 outline the components of the Community Relations Program for the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDSS' project areas. The activities described in these sections have been designed based on information obtained through the interviews, surveys, and other community inputs described earlier in this document. Together the projected activities address each issue that has been identified as being important to the community. Activities are described in a sequence generally corresponding to the discussion of community concerns in **Section 3.3**.

It is intended that the activities described in the following subsections will be implemented according to the timeline presented in **Section 4.4**. However, individual activities may be modified, additional activities may be implemented, and schedules may be changed as appropriate, based on emerging site conditions and/or future community input.

The "community of concern" for this updated PIP includes several distinct neighborhoods, and their boundaries may be geographic, physical, and/or political in nature. For example, the southern edge of the Tierrasanta community is divided from the "next door" Navajo community by a canyon, a Navy golf course, the San Diego River, and a major road. Both communities are within the City of San Diego, but fall under different Community Planning Groups, while La Mesa and Santee are separately incorporated cities with their own governments, school districts, and police and fire services.

Since the primary sources of information (particularly local newspapers and other print media) identified by residents of adjacent neighborhoods may differ, a good deal of attention will be paid to the identification of the media most appropriate to delivering specific information to specific audiences (i.e., segments of the overall community) promptly and effectively.

Some overlap in media coverage is inevitable, given the number of points of contact available and the fact that most individuals in the community are involved with multiple aspects of community affairs. Therefore, the cost/benefit/reach of potential vehicles will be considered in establishing a program with optimum reach. Also, patterns of communication may be re-evaluated during project activities and adapted as necessary.

4.1 Issue 1: Minimize the Possibility of Injuries from UXO

The action steps proposed to address this issue focus on targeted, effective communications. Several respondents had questions or comments about making sure that field safety warnings (e.g., trail signs, park handouts, and kiosks) and emergency communications related to UXO continue to be available and effective. Note that several activities discussed under Issue 2 and Issue 3 also contribute to this effort.

4.1.1 *Establish a Point of Contact (POC)*

Tierrasanta, MTRP, and USACE representatives would establish points of contact (POCs), one each from Tierrasanta and MTRP, who will be the points of collection for information about any ordnance-related incidents occurring in the communities. Various community contacts, as noted in **Appendix A**, would be sent an annual letter from the USACE asking them to contact the POC and report any ordnance-related incidents, with this information to be posted to the FUDS project websites.

- Objective: Assure that information about any MEC-related incidents is collected and in USACE possession, and that this information is easily available to any interested party.
- Method: Decide on the POC; USACE to send a letter to the appropriate parties to establish the POC as the collection point for all new MEC incidents. POC to forward information to the USACE Public Affairs Officer for posting to the project website.
- Timing: Establish during finalization of the updated PIPs and five-year reviews.

4.1.2 *Monitor/Map/Maintain MEC Warning Signs*

Establish an inventory of MEC warning sign placements in MTRP and Tierrasanta open spaces. Review this information with appropriate contacts to assure that the number and placement of warnings is appropriate for current conditions in the project areas, and that any necessary actions to augment signage are identified and implemented.

- Objective: Assure that the MEC warning signs are established and properly maintained.
- Method: USACE shall install new signs as recommend in the Recurring Review reports, inventory the MEC sign locations, and provide a map for Tierrasanta Open Space Maintenance District and MTRP to use for monitoring of their condition and maintenance of the signs. The USACE will inventory and map all MEC warning signs and install new signs where needed.
- Timing: Initial contacts were made during the second half of 2005 and each subsequent Recurring Review since. Additional warning signs were installed under the Third Five-Year Review as was recommended in 2009. A map and spreadsheet of the sign locations was provided to San Diego Open Space Maintenance (USACE, 2016). BSX confirmed with Mr. Loren Boerboom, Grounds Maintenance Manager for the City of San Diego Open Space, that they have an inventory of replacement signs and they have the sign template allowing them to order more when needed. However, MTRP does not have an inventory of replacement signs or the template.

4.1.3 *Implementation*

Implement recommendations found in the final Five-Year Review Reports.

- Objective: Assure that the recommendations in the final Recurring Reviews for the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDS projects are implemented properly and in a timely manner.
- Method: As recommended in the 2016 Five-Year Review Report, USACE would develop a Land Use Control Implementation Plan (LUCIP) that formally defines the objectives of

the public awareness program, the elements necessary to meet the objectives, and the roles and responsibilities of USACE and other stakeholders and implement accordingly. Additionally, it was also recommended that a memorandum for record be written that explains the incorporation of the Mission Trails component of the response action into the actions undertaken in accordance with the Tierrasanta Decision Document, without an Explanation of Significant Differences or Decision Document Amendment to justify the increased scope of the response action.

- **Timing:** The LUCIP, describing the implementation of land use controls (LUCs) for the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDSs, was developed and finalized in June 2018. Following the 2018 audit of existing LUCs as described in the *Former Camp Elliott-Tierrasanta and Mission Trails Land Use Control Implementation Plan (LUCIP)* (USACE, 2018), and the *Third Five-Year Review Report, Mission Trails and Tierrasanta* (USACE, 2016), the implementation of the LUCs was completed in 2020 and documented in the *Final Implementation Report for Land Use Controls Audit Recommendations* (BSX, 2020b). With regard to the memorandum for record, the LUCIP documents the following in Section 1.6: “The subsequent munitions clearance work done for Tierrasanta also included areas of Mission Trails so both sites eventually needed a public education effort, which was accomplished through the implementation of non-engineered LUCs (i.e., signs). This education effort was required per the Record of Decision (ROD). Although LUCs were not formally selected as part of the final alternatives for Tierrasanta and Mission Trails project sites, the use of non-engineered LUCs is warranted given the access that large populations have to these sites.” (USACE, 2018).

4.2 Issue 2: Keep the Public Informed

A small number of documents and processes are mandated by FUDS guidelines. These and other activities proposed for the current PIP at the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails project areas will be designed and implemented so that any critical information is communicated as promptly and as widely as possible. General information about the FUDS program and project/review activities will be distributed on a regular basis (and maintained in the repositories and on project websites), such that members of the community develop an awareness that the USACE is providing consistent access to appropriate information and ordnance safety guidelines.

4.2.1 Recurring Review and PIP Communications

Prepare and distribute site fact sheets, ordnance-awareness brochures, technical summaries, press releases, public service announcements and other appropriate communications, issue final versions of the updated PIPs, and final Five-Year Review Reports.

- **Objective:** To provide citizens with current, accurate, easy-to-read, easy-to-understand information about the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails project areas. These communications may be used to supply the public with information about ordnance awareness in general; past, current, and upcoming site activities; question and answer sections focusing on community concerns; overviews of cleanup technologies; site maps; listings of USACE and other relevant points of contact; and listings of additional sources of information and other project/site-related resources.

- Method: The various communications will be mailed (in paper and/or electronic formats) to appropriate audiences, distributed, or placed in public areas as appropriate. For example, it is anticipated that–
 - Press releases and public service announcements will be distributed to the local media and government points of contact identified in **Appendix A** to this PIP.
 - Copies of these communications (and other site-related documents) will be available at the information repositories, at other public locations requesting them, and on the project websites.
- Timing: The USACE will prepare and distribute these communications as necessary and appropriate. Under the current five-year review, an informational fact sheet and a contractor and homeowner fact sheet were developed and have been posted to the CESPL, Tierrasanta Community Council, and MTRP websites (included in **Appendix C**). The informational fact sheet was also submitted electronically to SDUSD with a request to include in the “Facts for Parents” package of handouts at the beginning of the school year. Further, the fact sheet was provided to Tierra Times for publication on 08 October 2020 (**Appendix C**).

4.2.2 *Public MEC Awareness Education*

Educate the general public as to potential MEC risks remaining in the project areas.

- Objective: To educate the general public about the hazards of ordnance/munitions.
- Method: The Tierrasanta Library and MTRP would promote viewing of MEC safety video “Do the Right Thing” to groups and individuals.
- Timing: Ongoing.

4.2.3 *MEC Awareness Presentations in Schools*

Educate students, parents, and teachers through annual contact with area schools.

- Objective: To educate school district personnel, teachers, students, and, indirectly, their parents about the sites; to address their concerns; and to caution students about the hazards of ordnance/munitions.
- Method: The USACE would provide MEC awareness training materials to the SDUSD. Possible actions the SDUSD might undertake include:
 - Conducting live or electronic MEC awareness presentations to classrooms, faculty, school assemblies, or other meetings or events. The existing “Do the Right Thing” or “Play it Safe” ordnance safety videos could be used.
 - Providing take-home materials (e.g., informational handouts, age-appropriate activity sheets, etc.) to the students directly or incorporated into school newsletters.
 - Establishing links between school district and campus websites and the project websites.
- Timing: To be determined by SDUSD. Under the current five-year review, BSX contacted SDUSD to determine if they still retained copies of the two videos and was informed that

the videos could not be located. BSX also spoke with Mr. Jeff Ring, SDFD Bomb Squad Commander and Fire Captain, who was able to confirm that SDFD no longer provides munitions awareness training to the local schools. He indicated that although SDUSD no longer requests the training, SDFD would never turn down such a request. Contact information for Mr. Ring was provided to SDUSD to coordinate munitions awareness training for the local schoolchildren.

4.2.4 *Worker MEC Briefing*

The USACE would collaborate with community authorities in developing a safety briefing materials package advising of the potential ordnance hazards and the precautions to be taken while working at Tierrasanta and MTRP. This package would be made available to all those working in the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails project areas where digging, grading, or other intrusive activities might unearth UXO.

- Objective: To educate and to caution workers about the potential hazards of ordnance/munitions.
- Method: Develop safety briefing materials; provide these materials to the following for their use:
 - MTRP
 - City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department
 - City of San Diego Development Services
 - Homeowners' associations
- Timing: Ongoing.

4.2.5 *Maintain and Update Information Repositories*

Maintain information repositories for project-related documents.

- Objective: To provide convenient locations where residents can go to read and copy official documents and other pertinent information about the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDS project areas and Recurring Review-related USACE activities.
- Method: The repository reference collections of site information will contain the Administrative Record file, other site-specific information and communications, the PIP, and information about the general FUDS/MMRP process. The current collections at two area locations have been inventoried, and documents will be added/replaced to bring these collections current. Holdings will then be updated on an as needed basis. Additional repositories may also be established, including one at the USACE District headquarters in Los Angeles, California. Many of the documents included in the repositories may also be made available online through the project websites.
- Timing: Local repositories have been established at the Tierrasanta Branch Library and the MTRP Visitor and Interpretive Center. The USACE will add documents, and other appropriate items, as they become available. Contact information for these repositories is provided in **Appendix E**. Several of the project documents have been made available on the project websites.

4.2.6 Public Information

Provide project and FUDS/MMRP information on the Internet.

- Objective: To provide key resources for both general and specific information about issues related to the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails project sites.
- Method: Two project websites have been established and will be maintained and updated by the USACE – Los Angeles District. The websites (1) present basic project-related information, (2) provide links or references to additional information items, (3) provide contact information for key USACE personnel and other project points of contact, and (4) solicit input from community members. The websites' addresses are:
 - www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Camp-Elliott/Tierrasanta/
 - www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Camp-Elliott/Mission-Trails/
- Timing: The websites are active and will be updated periodically as new information becomes available.

4.3 Issue 3: Provide Opportunities for Public Involvement and Input

In addition to distributing information, the Project Team will actively solicit input and feedback from the community so that the effectiveness of the distributed information and other program activities can be assessed and all channels of communication between the USACE and the community remain open and functional.

4.3.1 Public Meetings

Hold public meetings.

- Objective: To update the community on project developments; provide the Project Team with valuable information for use in making decisions; address community questions, concerns, ideas, and comments; and give residents opportunities to review and comment on various USACE documents and interact with the USACE Project Team.
- Method: USACE and Project Team representatives will schedule, prepare for, and attend all announced public meetings. The USACE will provide public notice at least two weeks in advance of the scheduled meetings. The USACE PM, and other appropriate USACE and/or contractor personnel will attend (refer to **Appendix F** for possible meeting locations.)
- Timing: A public meeting will be held to solicit input and answer questions on the Draft Final Five-Year Review Report for Tierrasanta and Mission Trails. Announcements and press releases will be issued for each comment period and meeting. Announcements will appear in local newspapers and USACE fact sheets, on the project websites, and in other media and public locations as appropriate. The format of the public meeting may be affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

4.3.2 *Response to Comments Summary*

Prepare and issue response to comments summaries as appropriate.

- Objective: To summarize comments received during public comment periods on the Five-Year Review Report, to document how the USACE has considered those comments during the decision-making process and respond to major comments as appropriate.
- Method: The USACE will prepare a Responsiveness Summary table as an attachment to the final versions of each of the Final Five-Year Review Reports. All information, both technical and non-technical, will be conveyed in a manner that is easily understood.
- Timing: USACE will issue the response to comments summaries with the final Five-Year Review Reports.

4.4 **Time Frame for Public Involvement Activities**

This section outlines the schedule for implementation of the public involvement activities for the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails project sites described above. Individual items and their timing may be modified as necessary to respond to changing conditions and to maintain the most effective two-way communication between the USACE and members of the community. **Table 4-1** groups the proposed public involvement activities by category and indicates the schedule and guidelines for implementation of individual items over the course of the five-year review interval.

In addition to the more visible community-oriented activities outlined above (and in **Section 3**), the project team will establish and maintain the administrative framework required to support the public involvement effort and strengthen the channels of communication between the USACE and all elements of the community. This will include activities such as:

- Maintaining current contact information for key community representatives and sources of information and support.
- Reviewing and updating the PIP as required.
- Responding promptly and appropriately to all questions, suggestions, and comments received from the community, and incorporating these inputs into future program activities as appropriate.

Table 4-1: Time Frame for Public Involvement Activities

Activity	Time Frame
4.1.1 Establish Points of Contact (POCs)	Establish during finalization of the PIP and five-year reviews.
4.1.2 Monitor/Map/Maintain MEC Warning SignsInitial contacts were made during the second half of 2005.	Activity ongoing.
4.1.3 Develop a LUCIP and implement accordingly.	The LUCIP, describing the implementation of LUCs for the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDSs, was developed and finalized in June 2018. Implementation of the LUCs documented in the 2018 audit was completed in 2020.
4.2.1 Five-Year Review and PIP Communications	The USACE will prepare and distribute these communications as necessary and appropriate.
4.2.2 Public MEC Awareness Education	Ongoing.
4.2.3 MEC Awareness Presentations in Schools	To be determined by SDUSD.
4.2.4 Worker MEC Briefing	Ongoing.
4.2.5 Maintain and Update Information Repositories	Ongoing.
4.2.6 Public Information	The websites (www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Camp-Elliott/Tierrasanta/ and www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Camp-Elliott/Mission-Trails/) are active, and will be updated periodically as new information becomes available.

Table 4-1: Time Frame for Public Involvement Activities (continued)

Activity	Time Frame
4.3.1 Public Meetings	USACE presented to the Tierrasanta Community Council on 16 March 2005 and a Public Availability Session/Open House was held for the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDSs on 22 March 2005. A public meeting was conducted 03 June 2009 to provide information on the Second Five-Year Recurring Review project and to solicit input on the draft project documents. A public meeting is planned to update the public on the current five-year review process and solicit their input (pending the lifting of COVID-19 pandemic restrictions currently in place).
4.3.2 Response to Comments Summary	USACE has included the response to comments summaries with the final documents and will continue to do so.

Section 5.0 References

This section identifies items used in the preparation of this PIP and other project documentation. Additional information sources, contact information for some of the individuals and organizations mentioned in this PIP, and the locations of repositories holding copies of some items, may be found in the Appendices.

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Appendix A

Project Contacts

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District			
Name and Address	Title	Phone Number	Email
Lu Tan U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District 915 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 15018 Los Angeles CA 90017	Project Manager	213-452-3669	Lu.L.Tan@usace.army.mil
Brooks Hubbard, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District 915 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 15018 Los Angeles CA 90017	Chief, Public Affairs	213-453-3717	Brooks.O.Hubbard@usace.army.mil
Federal Elected Officials			
Name and Address	Title	Phone Number	Email
Dianne Feinstein 331 Hart Senate Office Building Washington DC 20510	U.S. Senator	202 224-3841	https://www.feinstein.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/e-mail-me
Alex Padilla 803 Russell Senate Office Building Washington DC 20510	U.S. Senator	202-224-3553	http://www.padilla.senate.gov/

Federal Elected Officials, Continued			
Name and Address	Title	Phone Number	Email
<p>Scott Peters</p> <p>Washington, DC Office 2338 Rayburn Office Building Washington, DC 20515</p> <p>San Diego Office 4350 Executive Drive Suite 105 San Diego, CA 92121</p>	U.S. Representative, District 52	<p>202-225-0508</p> <p>858-455-5550</p>	https://scottpeters.house.gov/contact
State Officials			
Name and Address	Title	Phone Number	Email
<p>Gavin Newsom</p> <p>1303 10th Street, Suite 1173 Sacramento, CA 95814</p>	Governor	<p>916-445-2841 Fax: 916-558-3160</p>	https://govapps.gov.ca.gov/gov40mail/
<p>Toni G. Atkins</p> <p>Capitol Office State Capitol, Room 205 Sacramento, CA 95814</p> <p>San Diego District Office 1350 Front Street, Suite 4061 San Diego, CA 92101</p>	Senator, District 39	<p>916-651-4039 Fax: 916-651-4939</p> <p>619-645-3133 Fax: 619-645-3144</p>	https://sd39.senate.ca.gov/contact

State Officials, Continued			
Name and Address	Title	Phone Number	Email
Brian Maienschein Capitol Office State Capitol Sacramento, CA 95814 District Office 12396 World Trade Drive, Suite 118 San Diego, CA 92128	Assemblymember, District 77	916-319-2077 Fax: 916-319-2177 858-675-0077	https://a77.asmdc.org/contact-me
California Department of Toxic Substances Control			
Name and Address	Title	Phone Number	Email
Sara Michael 5796 Corporate Ave Cypress, CA 90630	Project Manager	714-816-1983	sara.michael@dtsc.ca.gov
Local Officials			
Name and Address	Title	Phone Number	Email
Monica Ryan NAVFAC SW, EV Core, Floor #11 750 Pacific Highway San Diego, CA 92132-0058	U.S. Navy Remedial Project Manager (Murphy Canyon)	619-705-5494	monica.ryan@navy.mil

Local Officials, Continued			
Name and Address	Title	Phone Number	Email
Dianne Jacob County Administration Center 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 335 San Diego, CA 92101	San Diego County County Supervisor, District 2 (Navajo, La Mesa, Santee)	619-531-5522 Fax: 619-696-7253	dianne.jacob@sdcounty.ca.gov
Kristin Gaspar County Administration Center 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 335 San Diego, CA 92101	San Diego County County Supervisor, District 3 (Tierrasanta, Mission Trails)	619- 531-5533	kristin.gaspar@sdcounty.ca.gov
City of San Diego Elected Officials			
Name and Address	Title	Phone Number	Email
Kevin Faulconer City Administration Building 202 C Street, 11 th Floor San Diego, CA 92101	City of San Diego Mayor	619-236-6330	kevinfaulconer@sandiego.gov
Scott Sherman 202 C Street, MS#10A San Diego, CA 92101	Councilmember, District 7	619-236-6677	scottsherman@sandiego.gov
Mara W. Elliott 1200 Third Ave., Suite 1620 San Diego, CA 92101	City Attorney	619-236-6220	cityattorney@sandiego.gov

City of San Diego Departments			
Name and Address	Title	Phone Number	Email
Michelle Sokolowski 1222 First Ave. San Diego, CA 92101	Development Services Department Deputy Director	619-446-5431	msokolowski@saniego.gov
Colin Stowell 600 B Street, Suite 1300 San Diego, CA 92101	San Diego Fire-Rescue Department Fire Chief	619-533-4300	
Metro Arson Strike Team (MAST)	Staffing arranged so that the City of San Diego has coverage for fire investigations and critical explosives and bombing incidents 24/7.	619-236-6815	
Andrew Field	Parks and Recreation Director	619-236-6643	
Paul Kilburg	Parks & Recreation, Open Space Division Interim Deputy Director (Includes open space regional parks, such as Mission Trails Regional Park)	619-685-1350	
Bruce Martinez	Parks & Recreation, Community Parks I Deputy Director (Includes neighborhood parks and recreation centers within Council Districts 1, 2, 5, 6 [Tierrasanta], and 7 [Mission Trails])	619-235-1103	
Loren Boerboom	Parks & Recreation, Open Space Division Grounds Maintenance Manager	619-980-8108	lboerboom@saniego.gov

City of San Diego Departments, Continued			
Name and Address	Title	Phone Number	Email
Ryan Robertson One Father Junipero Serra Trail San Diego, CA 92119	Mission Trails Regional Park Senior Ranger	619-668-3281	rrobertson@sandiego.gov
Paul Garcia 4860 Ruffner St., Annex Room 5 San Diego, CA 92111	San Diego Unified School District Facilities Planning and Construction Civil/Environmental Project Coordinator	619-913-2999	pgarcia-craivanu@sandi.net
Samer Naji 4100 Normal Street, Room 2244 San Diego, CA 92103	San Diego Unified School District Communications Facilities Communications Supervisor	619-548-3388	snaji@sandi.net
SDUSD schools in the vicinity of Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDS Project Sites			
Name and Address	Principal and Email Address	Phone Number	Website
Gaspar De Portola Middle School 11010 Clairemont Mesa Blvd. San Diego, CA 92124	Jamey Jaramillo, jjaramillo@sandi.net	858-496-8080	https://www.sandiegounified.org/schools/de-portola
Hancock Elementary School 3303 Taussig Street San Diego, CA 92124	Irene Hightower, ihightower@sandi.net	858-496-8310	http://www.sandiegounified.org/hancock
Kumeyaay Elementary School 6475 Antigua Blvd. San Diego, CA 92124	Angela Zarzosa, azarzosa@sandi.net	858-279-1022	http://www.sandiegounified.org/kumeyaay

SDUSD schools in the vicinity of Tierrasanta and Mission Trails FUDS Project Sites, Continued			
Name and Address	Principal and Email Address	Phone Number	Website
Miller Elementary School 4343 Shields St. San Diego, CA 92124	Jennifer O'Connor, joconnor@sandi.net	858-496-8319	http://www.sandiegounified.org/miller
Serra High School 5156 Santo Rd San Diego, CA 92124-2098	Erica Renfree, erenfree@sandi.net	858-496-8342	https://www.sandiegounified.org/schools/serra
Tierrasanta Elementary School 5450 La Cuenta Dr. San Diego, CA 92124	Sally Viavada, sviavada@sandi.net	858-496-8255	http://www.sandiegounified.org/tierrasanta
Vista Grande Elementary School 5606 Antigua Blvd. San Diego, CA 92124	Nikki Mitchell, nmitchell@sandi.net	858-496-8290	http://www.vistagrandeelementary.com
Local Community Councils			
Organization	Point of Contact	Phone Number	Email address
Tierrasanta Community Council	Steve Muckle, President		tierrasmuckle@gmail.com http://www.tierrasantacc.org
Navajo Community Planning Group	David Smith, Chair	619-283-5557	David.Smith@eldpinc.com navajoplanners@gmail.com

Environmental and Active Citizens Groups		
Name	Address	Other Information
Mission Trails Regional Park Community Advisory Committee	Mission Trails Visitor and Interpretive Center One Father Junipero Serra Trail San Diego, CA 92119-1008	
Mission Trails Regional Park Task Force	Mission Trails Visitor and Interpretive Center One Father Junipero Serra Trail San Diego, CA 92119-1008	
Mission Trails Regional Park Foundation	Mission Trails Visitor and Interpretive Center One Father Junipero Serra Trail San Diego, CA 92119-1008	Jennifer Morrissey, Executive Director Email: jmorrissey@mtrp.org Phone: 619-582-4502
San Diego River Conservancy	11769 Waterhill Road Lakeside, CA 92040	Julia L. Richards, Executive Officer Email: julia.richards@sdrc.ca.gov Phone 619-390-0534 Website: http://sdrc.ca.gov/
San Diego River Coalition	4891 Pacific Highway, Suite 114 San Diego, CA 92110	Rob Hutsel, Chair Email: rhutsel@sandiegoriver.org
San Diego River Park Foundation	4891 Pacific Highway, Suite 114 San Diego, CA 92110	Rob Hutsel, President and CEO Email: rhutsel@sandiegoriver.org Phone: 619-297-7380 Email: info@sandeigoriver.org Website: https://www.sandiegoriver.org

Environmental and Active Citizens Groups, Continued		
Name	Address	Other Information
Friends of Tierrasanta Canyons	Santo Rd & Antigua Blvd. San Diego, CA 92124	Email: katbike2@aol.com Website: https://www.facebook.com/Friends-of-Tierrasanta-Canyons-170779956322464/
San Diego Canyonlands	5106 Federal Blvd. #205 San Diego, CA 92105	Email: info@sdcanyonlands.org Website: https://www.sdcanyonlands.org/ Phone: 619-546-7707
Sierra Club, San Diego Chapter	8304 Clairemont Mesa Blvd, #101 San Diego, CA 92111	Richard Miller, Chapter Director Email: richard.miller@sierraclub.org Phone: 858-569-6005 Website: http://sandiegosierraclub.org
Other Local Resources		
Source	Website Address	Notes
USACE, Los Angeles District	https://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Camp-Elliott/Mission-Trails/ https://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Camp-Elliott/Tierrasanta/	Project related information with links to ordnance safety information

Other Local Resources, Continued			
Source	Website Address	Notes	
DENIX	https://www.denix.osd.mil/uxo/ Note: A link can be found on the project websites above. DENIX = Department of Defense Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange	3Rs Explosives Safety Education Program	
Funded by the City of San Diego in the 1990's	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c97j68SGq7Y	Tierrasanta Bomb Safety Video, <i>Time to Play It Safe</i>	
Other Governmental, School and Educational Organizations			
Organization	Point of Contact	Phone Number	Email address
California Parent Teacher Association, Ninth District (San Diego and Imperial Counties San Diego Office of Education 6401 Linda Vista Road, Annex A San Diego, CA 92111	Colleen Hervey, President president@ninthdistrictpta.org	858-268-8077	https://www.ninthdistrictpta.org
Grossmont Union High School District (La Mesa) PO Box 1043 La Mesa, CA 91944	Theresa Kemper, Superintendent tkemper@guhsd.net	619-644-8083	http://guhsd.net
San Diego Office of Education 6401 Linda Vista Road San Diego, CA 92111-7319	Dr. Paul Gothold, Superintendent	858-292-3500	https://www.sdcoe.net/Pages/Home.aspx

Appendix B
2019/2020 Community Survey

	Lieutenant Chris Anthony, EOD 4-May-2020	Loren Boerboom 8 April 2020 and 2 September 2020	Tom Calhoun 15-Apr-2020	Kristin Camper 20-Apr-2020	Paul García 9 April 2020 and 15 April 2020	Greg Hampton 29-Apr-20	Matt Spicer 14-Apr-20	Jeff Ring 7-May-20	James Sanders 14-Apr-20	Pete Scarlett 1-May-20	Mark Tegio 26-May-20	Deanna Spehn 14-Apr-20	Jan Whitacre 9-Apr-20
Question													
1 Optional: What is your title?	Lt. Chris Anthony, EOD Detachment Southwest. Lt. Anthony will respond to potential munitions calls associated with Naval housing in Tierrasanta.	Grounds Maintenance Manager	Lead Project Manager for SDUSD Facilities Division	Community Plans and Liaison Officer, MCAS Miramar	Civil/Environmental Coordinator for SDUSD	Sheriff Sargent Bomb Squad Command, San Diego County	Captain and Bomb Tech, MAST	Fire Captain and Bomb Squad Commander	Resident, Retired	Officer in Charge, MCAS Miramar EOD	Sr. Water Resources Specialist, SDCWA	Past President Tierrasanta Community Council & Planning Group, also Past Vice President and Past Secretary and longtime member. Co-Publisher and Editor of Tierra Times newspaper delivered free to all homes and businesses in Tierrasanta community (10,250 approximately).	Past-president of the Tierrasanta Community Council. His term was up at the end of March 2020 and they have not gathered to elect a new president because of stay-at-home orders. He thought they may gather in May for the election.
2 How familiar are you with the site and its history (specifically, related to military use and cleanup)?	He is not personally familiar with the FUDS, as he was assigned just three months ago and has not had any calls yet. He is aware that there have been reports historically of UXO findings. Back in October 2018 there was an incident where a call placed to the Sheriff for a Mark 76 practice bomb, spotting charge intact, that was being used for a vegetation planter in a Navy housing unit located in Murphy's Canyon (Murphy Canyon housing is not included in either FUDS). There was an incident investigation and after action discussions within NAVFAC SW as to why the Sheriff was called and not a military EOD detachment. The Sheriff was called because that was what is documented on the UXO warning signs. NAVFAC SW takes care of policy related to naval housing and naval bases in San Diego. The Sheriff would be quickest to respond because of the resources available to them. However, because the munitions were used by DoD, and they originated with the DoD, the DoD should respond. It makes sense policy-wise that Naval Base San Diego, specifically, Naval Base Coronado respond, but given limited resources and delayed response time due to logistics, it makes sense that MCAS Miramar would be the first called for a response action and quick mitigation.	He is very familiar with the site history.	Fairly familiar with both because SDUSD does have schools in the area. He has been with the district off and on since 1993.	She is aware of the history and the removal actions	He is not very familiar with Mission Trails, but is definitely with Tierrasanta because of the schools. He is very familiar with the military history and the more recent history. He actually grew up in San Diego, left for college and returned in 2015.	He indicated he was a little familiar, but both sites are in the City of San Diego and they don't respond to most items in the city. He usually responds to calls in the desert.	He is familiar with the site history and removal actions.	Very familiar.	He was familiar with the military history and knew that the site had been used for military training purposes. He was also aware that some removal actions had taken place.	He has been briefed and he and the EOD team have responded when asked to in the last year. He has been stationed at MCAS Miramar just about one year and he thought they responded 1 or 2 times in that one year's time.	Somewhat familiar from historic documentation, planning documents and survey reports for prior projects.	Since the two 8-year-old boys died in 1983, I have been the official POC for the local planning group/civic organization on the UXO issue, representing the Tierrasanta Community Council & Planning Group in meetings with the USACE, City of San Diego, State of California, and in meetings with members of Congress representing our community. This includes both the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails ordnance removal efforts.	Jan was present at the TPP meeting for this project and has lived in Tierrasanta since 1980. He was in Tierrasanta when the two boys were killed and knows the parents. He has a long-standing history in Tierrasanta and he is familiar with historical activities.
3 Do you know how to recognize UXO? Do you know what to do if you find UXO?	Most definitely	Yes, he knows how to recognize UXO and knows not to touch it and call 911 immediately.	He sure does and immediately mentioned the 3Rs. He and Paul Garcia give regular munitions safety training for SDUSD personnel and contractors.	Yes, she knows to mark the area, don't touch the suspicious item, and call authorities.	Yes, he has used the 3Rs munitions guidance and develops Munitions Response Plans for the school district as needed. He also gives the briefings to contractors and internal personnel, as needed.	Yes, he does, but sometimes they do get some curve balls and they have to reach out to others to identify items.	Most certainly, it's in his job description. Their policy is to call EOD	Yes	Yes. He knew that if he were to find a rusty piece of metal out on the trails to leave it alone and call Parks and Rec. I suggested a more appropriate call would be to the Fire Department and he added that Parks and Rec would contact the Fire Department immediately.	Yes	Just to the extent of information provided in fact sheets and MTRP website; do not touch, mark area and move to safer location, call 911.	I helped design the signs that have been installed in the open space areas of Tierrasanta explaining what to do if you encounter a piece of UXO. I have written all the articles for the Tierra Times since 1983 on what happened, why it happened, what to do if you find a piece of UXO, etc. Don't touch it, mark its location, call 9-1-1 and wait for the Fire Department to respond.	Like everyone in Tierrasanta, he knows how to recognize UXO and to not touch it and call authorities (usually the Fire Department). He also said that realtors are required to notify potential buyers of the potential hazards associated with UXO. He said that the schools continue to teach children of the potential hazards present. The Fire Department use to do the teaching, but he does not believe they do it any longer. He did not know who did do the teaching in the schools.
4 Are you aware of any munitions findings at the site in the past five years (i.e., since the last 5YR), or have you personally observed any munitions at the site since then?	He has not personally observed any munitions at the site and he was informed by his predecessor of the incident in October 2018. He mentioned that he had spoken with Pete Scarlett, MCAS Miramar EOD, and provided him with a map that was the product of discussions in 2018 with NAVFAC SW related to the October 2018 munition findings at the Navy housing in Murphy Canyon. The map was also provided to BSX by Pete Scarlett. I mentioned that it looked as though the map was reporting findings from past subsurface surveys and investigations, not from potential munitions reporting in the community. He was not sure as the map was provided to him by his predecessor. The map was a result of NAVFAC discussions with local responders and he suggested that BSX contact Cristina Ferrari at NAVFAC SW; cristina.ferrari@navy.mil, (619) 532-4143.	No	He was not aware of any findings at these two sites; only at Rosedale.	She is not personally aware of any munitions findings but said that MCAS Miramar EOD would most certainly know of any findings. She suggested that she would be surprised if there had been no findings over the last five years.	No, not at either Tierrasanta or Mission Trails.	The only finding that Sargent Hampton could recall was when someone found something either at Mission Trails or Tierrasanta and placed a call to him outside of the City of San Diego. He did not recall what the item was or if it was live and he said there was no report on it.	Yes, and he has personally been on some of the calls. He will submit a request for a database query once BSX can provide him with the appropriate zip codes for the two FUDS sites. He will have the query report sent directly to me. Post-call note: The zip codes were sent to Matt at 4:29 pm and included 92124 for Tierrasanta and 92119 for Mission Trails. BSX was provided with a list of incident calls.	Yes, there have been findings over the past five years and the database query that Matt Spicer provided would include all of those calls	He was not and said the last time he had heard of any finds was a couple of decades ago.	Yes	No	Since 1983 despite repeated requests and despite consistent efforts in the 5-year reports the City of San Diego, the Fire Department and the USACE have not alerted the Tierrasanta community about any pieces of UXO that have been found. I usually find out from something on TV or (very rarely) in the San Diego Union-Tribune. During each 5-year review for both Tierrasanta and the Mission Trails ordnance sweeps I make the same request: tell the community when a piece is found. Hearing what was found only during the 5-year reviews is unsatisfactory.	No, he is not aware of any. He did say that he had an inquiry from a citizen of something suspicious in the canyon, which he checked out and said it was only a piece of plastic. I asked if any ordnance was exposed during the removal of the palm trees from Rueda Canyon and he said he was not aware of any and he was involved in the meetings for that activity.
5 Are you aware of any natural events at the site since the last 5YR that would cause UXO to become unearthed (i.e., fire, erosion, frost heave, storm damage, earthquakes)?	No, but he did say that there has been some pretty aggressive rains in the last few months, but he did not hear of any UXO being unearthed.	He said they have experienced some very heavy rains, especially last year when the rain total was approximately 20 inches. They have also experienced some heavy rains more recently.	He said they have had some heavy rains, but not of biblical proportions.	Ms. Camper said there have been some pretty heavy rains over the last five years and a few brush fires and added that most of the brush fires are along the freeways.	Not to his knowledge.	He was not aware of any natural events but suggested heavy rains could certainly expose UXO at the FUDS as they do in the desert	They have had quite a bit rain and that is usually when they get calls. He said the last call was on a service road under SDG&E transmission line during grading activities.	No, nothing significant.	He indicated that the region has had some pretty heavy rains and added that most of the native, untouched areas in the canyons are not impacted by erosion.	He knows that heavy rains have uncovered UXO	No	Wildfires in Mission Trails in the last 5 years. Wildfires along the I-15 freeway have scorched some areas. Heavy rains at times which lead to erosion in some locations in the community.	They have had some significant rains in the past that have caused erosion on all the trails.
6 Do you know about the public awareness program and institutional controls (i.e., signage) that are in place at the site?	Yes, he is aware of the signs and is also aware of the USACE campaign to make the general public aware of the potential munitions hazards at these formerly used defense site. He has not personally seen any signs. He does believe that the signs should list a military EOD unit (MCAS Miramar makes sense due to close proximity to the sites) rather than "911". He suggested that USACE would have to get permission from MCAS Miramar to include their number on the sign. He thought having NBC as the backup would be prudent also (that too would require USACE to get permission from NBC).	Yes, he is very aware of the program to educate the children and for the children to take the message home and share with the household. He is very aware of the signage as he is responsible for their maintenance and care.	Yes, he is very familiar with the program.	Yes	Yes, he is very familiar with the public awareness program and the signage at the sites.	Sargent Hampton is slightly aware of the program and the signs.	He is aware of the signage.	Yes	He said there are warning signs distributed throughout the canyons and at MTRP. He also added that the Tierrasanta Times will occasionally run an informational article.	He is not familiar with the program or the signs, but he said that Chris Anthony, Navy EOD, is very familiar with the program and the signs. In fact, Chris Anthony wants to see those signs updated.	Yes	I helped design them and wrote the statement that is printed on the signs. I chair the Tierrasanta Open Space Committee and all the signs are in the official city-owned open space that the Committee makes recommendations on regarding maintenance and management of the open space area-approximately 1000 acres. The committee is advisory to the Open Space Division of the City of Sna Diego's Parks and Recreation Dept.	He is aware of signs at trail entrances and he noticed that many have been replaced. He is also aware that the MTRP conducts public education efforts at their facility.
7 Would you consider them effective in minimizing contact with munitions by the public? What can be done to make them more effective?	Yes, based on his understanding.	Yes, he considers these measures somewhat effective. He also thought additional measures could prove effective, indicating that it has been a number of years since information has been released. He was not aware of when the last fliers were sent out to the community. He had a concern that privately held lands were not swept sufficiently and suggested I speak with Deanna Spehn.	He indicated the program was a good one and very effective, especially at MTRP where they have the information center with actual displays and training. He added the schools are made aware every year of the potential hazards present. He feels the amount of resources spent on the program is commensurate with its effectiveness.	She thinks they are effective and mentioned that when she talks to local community groups in the area, they are very sensitive to the potential for munitions at the sites. She did not feel that more needed to be done to be more effective.	Yes, they seem to be effective. As an employee of a public agency he sees that SDUSD has expanded on munitions awareness programs for internal personnel as well as contractors by providing briefings prior to any construction activity. He couldn't think of what more could be done.	He did not have enough familiarity with the program or signs to really have an opinion.	Not applicable	Yes, the calls are definitely decreasing and of those calls that they have gotten, nothing has been live. He added that the squad is not overtaxed with the few calls they get.	He said they are definitely providing the public with warnings and they seem to be effective.	He thought Chris Anthony would be more helpful with regard to this question. But he does feel that it would be if some radio or TV spots as more people move into the area. He thought it would be a good investment in TV and radio spots to get the word out about the potential hazards present. A lot of the calls that they are getting are from homeowners and in particular, a mobile home park where the residents are repeatedly told not to dig, but they still do.	We take no exception to the public awareness program.	They are effective. We replace them as needed. They are not subject to vandalism, etc.	He said that you don't really see a lot of kids in the canyons and woods playing as they once did. I he thought that they were likely on their electronic devices). He did feel that the efforts appear to be helpful. Asked if he thought more could be done, he mentioned that he did not know how hard the realtors are working to deliver the message and thought more might be needed in this area. He said it is the responsibility of the parents to stress to their children the need to avoid any suspicious items. He said that he thought Deanna Spehn was still publishing a notice in the Tierra Times as a simple reminder to the community to be safe. He thought also that the Tierrasanta Community Council may have posted simple reminders on their website but wasn't sure if they still did. Apparently, the website does not get a great deal of traffic.

13 (specific to interviewee where response provided)	Please provide details on the procedures followed within SDCWA in coordinating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers when planning new construction activities or maintenance projects at Mission Trails Regional Park.		Corps staff is consulted regarding existing and new CWA Section 404 permitting. With regard to UXO specifically, SDCWA consults with the Corps and includes contract specification language notifying the contractor of unexploded ordnances.	
12 (specific to interviewee where response provided)	During our phone conversation, you reported that there have been no UXO reported. Were there any observations made when they removed the palm trees from Rueda Canyon?			There were no official observations made-no concerted effort to look for UXO. There were several workers involved in the tree removal and they had been reminded about the potential to find UXO in the area and cautioned about what to do. That is what happens whenever the city authorizes work in the Tierrasanta or Mission Trails open space. The full-time Inspector for the Tierrasanta Open Space and Maintenance Assessment District is charged with advising workers about the potential open space in the Maintenance Assessment District.

Former Camp Elliott, Tierrasanta FUDS Project #J09CA006701 and Mission Trails FUDS Project #J09CA006702
MTRP Visitor Questionnaire Tabulated Results

Question	Jessica/1 3/5/2020	NA/2 3/5/2020	Jay/3 11/6/2019	Louis/4 11/6/2019	Jeffrey/5 11/6/2019	Rhonda/6 11/6/2019
Are you aware that the MTRP was a part of the former Camp Elliott? Do you know what activities took place at the						
1 Former Camp Elliott?	Yes/No	No/No	Yes/Yes	Yes/No	No/No	Yes/Yes
2 Is this your first visit to MTRP?	No	No/2nd	No	No	No	No
If this is not your first visit, how often do you come to MTRP?	Not often, less than monthly	Only second visit to park	Not often, less than monthly	Weekly	Every two weeks	Weekly
3						
Did you know that UXO has been found at MTRP and that is may						
4 still be present in the area?	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Now that you know that UXO may still be present in the area, does this change your mind						
5 about visiting MTRP?	No	No	No	No, stay on the road Just to get some fresh air, dog exercise	No Just to get some fresh air, biking	No
Why did you come to MTRP today?	Just to get some fresh air	Hiking and walk dog	Family outing, wildlife			Hiking
6						
Do you know how to recognize a						
7 UXO item?	Sort of	No	Sort of	No	No	I don't know
Do you know what to do if you	Yes, I will contact someone, maybe the park ranger	Yes, call 911 and report it				
8 do find UXO?			Yes	No	Yes, call 911	Yes
Do you expect to return to the						
9 park?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Have you seen the Mission Trails warning signs and have you						
10 taken the time to read one?	Yes	No	Yes	Not sure	Yes	Yes
Do you heed the warnings						
11 posted on the signs?	Yes	NA	No	I don't know	Yes	Yes
12 Comments:	None	None	None	None	None	The Camp Elliott signs are clear and easy to understand. However, she wouldn't know what an ordnance item looks like and assumes that they would only be found if someone went off-trail.

Former Camp Elliott

Tierrasanta FUDS Project Number J09CA006701 and Mission Trails FUDS Project Number J09CA006702

Survey Monkey Tabulated Results

	Question	Yes	No	Comments	
1	Did you know the Tierrasanta community and portions of the Mission Trails Regional Park were once part of the former Camp Elliott, which was used by the U.S. Marine Corps for artillery, anti-aircraft and machine gun training beginning in 1917?	3	0		
2	Did you know that unexploded ordnance (UXO) has been found within the Tierrasanta community and the Mission Trails Regional Park?	3	0		
3	Do you know how to recognize a UXO?	1	2		
4	Do you know what to do if you find a UXO ?	2	1	Mark it, walk away slowly and tell someone (police/fire)	Would contact an MTRP park ranger.
5	A Five-Year Review is being conducted at the former Camp Elliott, Tierrasanta, and former Camp Elliott, Mission Trails, to determine if the remedial action is still protective of human health and safety and the environment. Have you heard about the Five-Year Review?	0	3		
6	Are you familiar with the land use controls that have been developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the sites (e.g., warning signs, munitions educational displays, brochures/fact sheets, safety awareness training, etc)?	2	1	Calle De Vida entrance	Brochures and signage
7	Would you be interested in being added to a mailing list to receive fact sheets and other general information about the Five-Year Review?	3	0	email address provided (two)	home address provided
8	Other than the mailing list, in what other ways do you feel the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers can provide the community with information and better involve them in the Five-Year Review process?	Newspapers 3 Radio/TV 1 Information Repository 0 Community Meetings 3 Formal Briefings 1 Property Visits 1 Website 1 Other 1 (Tierra Times, Social Media [Facebook ads] and ads/articles in the community papers)			
9	Can you suggest anyone else (e.g., friend, neighbor, group, informal or formal leader) that we should contact or who might want to be included on the mailing list?	0	3		
10	Is there anything else you would like to mention? If in answering this question you provide "historical" information, please identify the source of this information.	2	1	Are the open areas/canyons still being "swept" every 5 years? Can the elementary school aged children receive annual assemblies again (from fire department or bomb squad?) teaching them what they look like and what to do if they see one? When I was in school they were done every year after the death of the two boys but they have not been done in recent years.	Would be interesting to have a timeline history about the military's use of what is now MTRP to provide to local teachers at schools around the park. Could be very interesting for the students.

Appendix C

Public Involvement Tools

Former Camp Elliott, Tierrasanta and Mission Trails

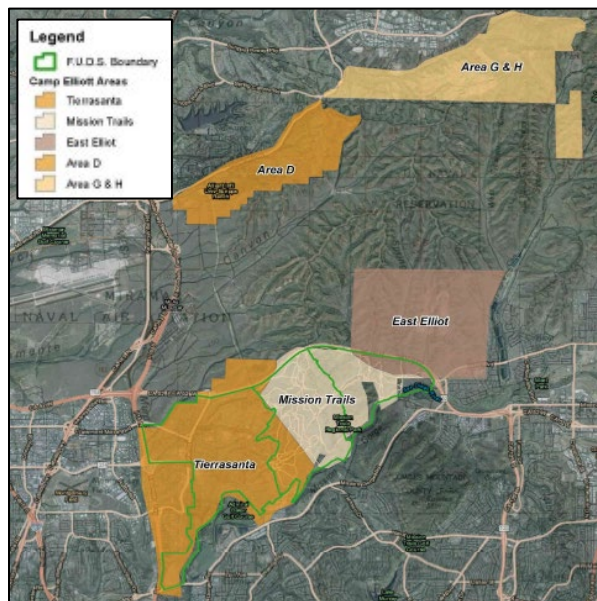
Formerly Used Defense Sites

The Tierrasanta community and the northern portion of the Mission Trails Regional Park (MTRP) were once part of the former Camp Elliott, used by the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) for artillery, anti-aircraft, and machine gun training. The munitions used ranged from 37 millimeter (mm) high explosive (HE) to 155mm HE and shrapnel projectiles.

Military use of Camp Elliott began in 1917 and continued to 1960. In 1961, the Navy declared 15,000 acres of the former Camp Elliott, including the area that became the Tierrasanta community and MTRP, to be excess land. This land was sold over several years by the General Services Administration to real estate developers and private individuals. Additionally, property was transferred to local municipalities. The remainder of Camp Elliott was retained by the military and is part of Marine Corps Air Station Miramar.

Portions of the former Camp Elliott have been subject to several clearance actions, including one in 1964 by the U.S. Navy, one in 1965 by the USMC, and one in 1973 by the U.S. Army. Even after the multiple surface clearances, two boys from the Tierrasanta community were killed by accidental detonation of a 37mm HE projectile in 1983. Additional investigations have been conducted at the former Camp Elliott since 1984 through the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) Program. Since that time, the former Camp Elliott has been divided into four FUDS project areas: Tierrasanta (comprises the Tierrasanta community); Mission Trails (comprises the northern portion of MTRP); East Elliott; and Areas D, G, and H.

Even though multiple surface and subsurface clearances have been performed, there is still a potential for encountering munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) in the Tierrasanta community and MTRP. While the chances of encountering unexploded ordnance or MEC items are slim, the risk does exist and you should be wary of any type of old metal you might find within the Tierrasanta community and the MTRP. Protect yourself, your family, your friends, and your community in the unlikely event you encounter potential munitions, and learn and follow the **3Rs**:



Recognize

Recognize when you may have encountered a munition. Do not touch or pick up suspicious items, whether they are whole or in fragments.

Retreat

Mark a location near the item and carefully move away on the same path you entered – do not run.

Report

Call 911. Notify local law enforcement that you found a suspect ordnance item. Tell them what you saw and where you saw it.

Currently, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, is performing a Five-Year Review of the former Camp Elliott for Tierrasanta and Mission Trails to evaluate whether previously implemented munitions response actions continue to minimize explosives safety risks and remain protective of human health and safety and the environment. Please visit <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/6LS7CCV> if you would like to participate in a brief survey to provide input for the Five-Year Review. The survey will be available through October 31, 2020.

Additional information about the former Camp Elliott can be found at:

<https://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Camp-Elliott/>

and the information repositories:

Tierrasanta Branch Library
4985 La Cuenta Drive
San Diego, CA 92124

Mission Trails Regional Park Visitor Center
One Father Junipero Serra Trail
San Diego, CA 92119



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Los Angeles District



Additional Information for Contractors and Homeowners

Former Camp Elliott,
Tierrasanta and Mission
Trails FUDS
San Diego, CA

This fact sheet has been developed to provide additional information to the contractor and homeowner regarding potential historical military munitions that could remain in the subsurface at the former Camp Elliott, Tierrasanta and Mission Trails Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). Former Camp Elliott, now known as the Tierrasanta community and Mission Trails Regional Park (MTRP) (refer to Figure 1), operated as a tank, anti-tank, and artillery training/practice range from World War I to the Korean War.

Since the 1980s, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has conducted extensive ordnance investigations and cleanup efforts at the former Camp Elliott.

Suspicious items can be encountered while:

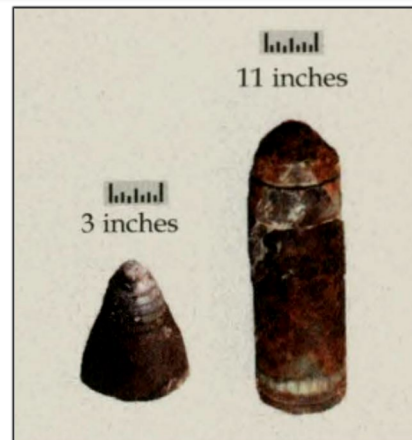
- * Installing underground pools;
- * Installing posts for decking and fencing projects;
- * Digging foundations;
- * Excavating and installing utilities (e.g., cables, piping); and
- * Any other ground disturbing activity.

While the chances of encountering old shells, mortars, and other munitions are slim, you should be cautious of any type of old metal object you may find in the area. Regardless of age, ordnance can still be explosive. With time, these items can become more sensitive and detonations could occur with even the slightest touch or vibration.

Homeowners, and contractors and their personnel should be aware of these hazards before digging in the Tierrasanta community or the MTRP. If any suspicious metal items are found, stop digging immediately, remove yourself and/or personnel from the immediate area, and call 911 to report the findings to local authorities.



These images show only a few of the types of ordnance that could be found at Tierrasanta and MTRP. Not all ordnance types are represented. ANY old metal object could be ordnance.



Safety Counts!

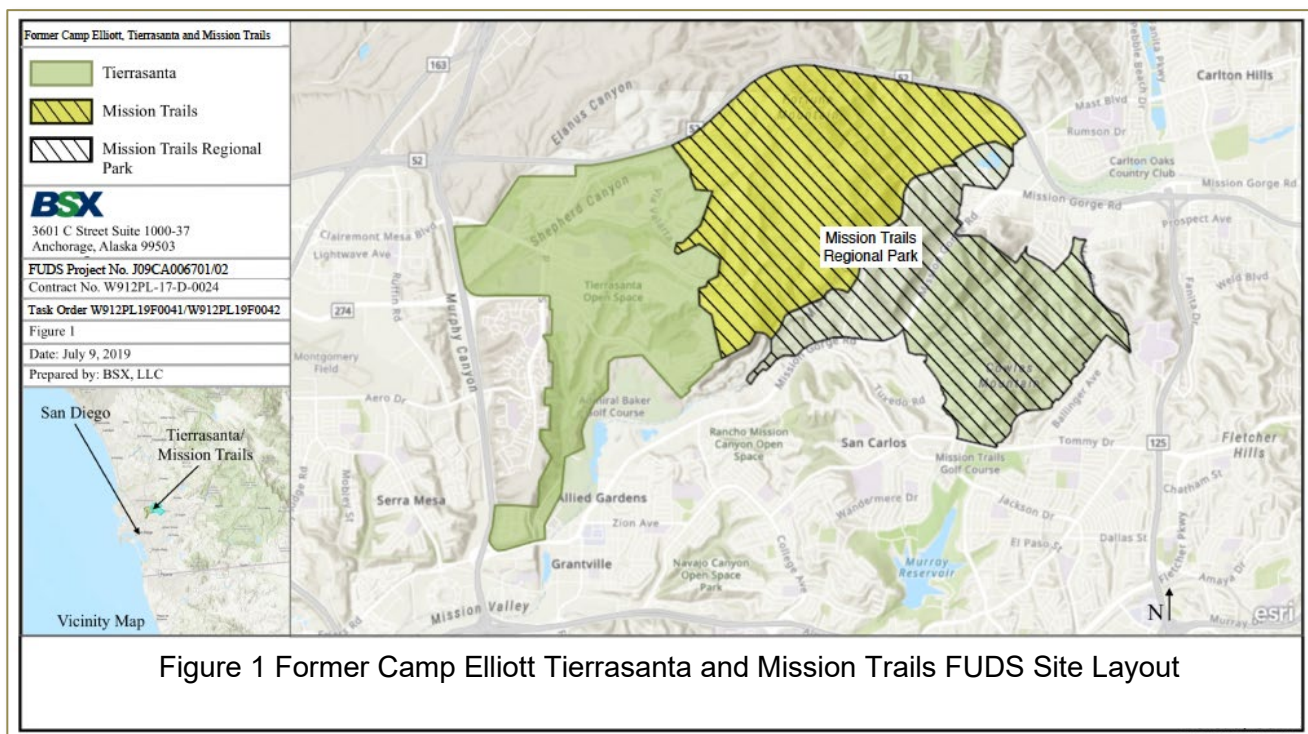
If you suspect that you have encountered any military munitions, be sure to follow the 3Rs of explosives safety.



Recognize you may have encountered a munition.

Retreat from the munition. Do not touch or disturb it; instead move away carefully, walking out the same way you entered the area.

Report what you saw and where you saw it, by calling 911.



Point of Contact



**US Army Corps
of Engineers.**
Los Angeles District

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District
 Public Affairs Office
 915 Wilshire Blvd.
 Los Angeles, CA 90017
 213-452-3921

Additional information about former Camp Elliott; the Tierrasanta and Mission Trails Formerly Used Defense Sites; and ordnance safety awareness can be found at the following USACE websites:

<https://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/and-Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Camp-Elliott/Mission-Trails/>

and

<https://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Camp-Elliott/Tierrasanta/>

The American Period

Background

California's wealth had been noticed by the United States. By 1842, U.S. Navy ships were regularly cruising offshore, and by 1845 Americans were openly expounding the idea of a United States that stretched "from sea to shining sea." Mexican California came to an end within two years. After a series of battles, including Kearny's battle at San Pasqual, the United States laid claim to the territory.

By 1850, California was a state. Americans settling in California after 1848 brought their own ideas about land ownership. According to American tradition, they could settle on public land, build a farm, and then, after making some improvements, buy the land for a modest price. The Mexicans viewed them as squatters. During the American period, the land in and around Mission Trails Regional Park came under a variety of new uses, as well as new owners. Ranching, farming, mining, recreation, and military activities were initiated, but much of the land remained undeveloped

Ranching and Farming

In 1885, the former mission lands were opened up for settlement and a number of ranches and farms were purchased in the area. One of the most notable tracts was Rancho Fanita, owned by the Scripps family; dairy farming was represented by the Edgemoor Dairy. Beans were regularly planted for years between Cowles Mountain and Lake Murray.

Mining in Mission Gorge

Beginning in 1873, granite mines appeared in Mission Gorge. Light gray in color, the granodioritic rock extracted from these mines was used to construct roads, buildings, jetties, and dams. Blocks of granite from the Gorge were used in the construction of a breakwater in San Diego Bay and are still in place today. The family of Robert Waterman, Governor of California from 1887 to 1891, built the San Diego and Cuyamaca Eastern Railroad, which allowed the granite to be shipped economically from the mines. Modern mining industries, which provide sand, gravel, and decomposed granite products, evolved out of the early granite mining business. Many firms extracted sand and gravel on lands now part of Mission Trails Regional Park, including J.B. Stringfellow, the Kenneth Golden Company, H.G. Fenton, and the V.R. Dennis Company. In addition, the Morse Construction Company operated a dynamite magazine on park premises in the 1960s. Kumeyaay Lake and other nearby ponds are the by-products of these mining operations, created by the removal of rock materials in the late 1940s.

Military Presence - *Information from US Army Corps of Engineers Los Angeles District Fact Sheets*

Military use of the land that has become the Fortuna area of Mission Trails Regional Park began in 1917 and continued to 1960 – from World War I to the Korean War. Most of the land was used for live-fire artillery and tank exercises by the U.S. Army from 1917 to 1919 and by the U.S. Marine Corps from 1941 to 1944. The munitions used ranged from 37 millimeter (mm) to 155 mm High Explosive and shrapnel projectiles. It is part of the former Camp Elliott Training Area which encompassed 30,500 acres of land including the Fortuna area of Mission Trails and extending north of SR52 through East Elliott and most of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar. With the establishment of Camp Pendleton for the Marine Corps, Camp Elliott was transferred to the Navy, and served as a Training and Distribution Center until 1960, when it was deactivated.

Nearly half of Camp Elliott was declared excess land in 1961, including the area that became the Tierrasanta community and Mission Trails Regional Park, and was sold over several years to real estate developers, private individuals, and government entities. The remainder of Camp Elliott was retained by the military and most is part of MCAS Miramar. The majority of the Fortuna area of Mission Trails Regional Park was transferred to the city of San Diego in January 1964. The deed restricted its use to historic monument/public recreational purposes for 20 years.

[Unexploded ordnance](#) was an unfortunate legacy of the military period. After Camp Elliott closed in 1960, the Navy and the Marine Corps cleared ordnance from portions of the former camp. In 1983 three children discovered a 37mm unexploded round in an open area near their Tierrasanta homes, and while playing with it the round detonated. This accident prompted action by the U.S. Navy and searches for unexploded ordnance in the area of the Tierrasanta community, extending into the southwest boundary of Mission Trails were conducted in 1984 and 1985. Additional searches and removal actions were conducted from 1992 through 1995 and the Corps of Engineers removed ordnance items, small arms, munitions debris and trash. The Fortuna area of Mission Trails is under Long-Term Management by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The site is investigated every five years to evaluate if previous removal actions and remediation activities are still protective of human health and the environment.

[Learn more about unexploded ordnance](#)

Water Issues

As San Diego grew, the need for a reliable water source became as critical to the City Fathers as it once had been to the Mission padres. In 1920, the San Diego River was the only river flowing through the city, so the choice for the source was limited. But where along the river to site a dam and just who owned the rights to the water was destined to be fought over throughout the decade and into the next. Two powerful San Diegans, Colonel Ed Fletcher, owner of the Cuyamaca Water Company which held title to a mile and a half of the San Diego River, and wealthy magnate John D. Spreckels, each championed different sides of the debate. Fletcher wanted to sell his water interests to the City for \$1,400,000 and argued that the best place for a new dam was below the old Mission Dam, on land he owned. Spreckels, represented by the City Attorney, was outraged, claiming that the City already held all of the river's water rights as established under Spanish law, which subsequently passed to Mexico and then to the United States. This view was later upheld by the County Superior Court and again in the Supreme Court. With regard to a dam site, Fletcher's opponents argued for an upriver location, at El Capitan, on El Cajon Mountain.

In 1924, in a special election citizens voted down a bond measure to construct the dam in Mission Gorge, but later that year approved a bond issue to construct the dam at El Capitan by a three-to-one margin. It was ten years before El Capitan Dam was finally built. In 1930, a second bond measure was put before the voters, who were asked to fund the construction of a dam one-half mile below the old Mission Dam - it too failed, and this time by an even greater margin than the first. If a dam had been built anywhere in Mission Gorge the 1920s or 30s, large portions of the land that became Mission Trails Regional Park would have disappeared beneath its waters. By the mid-1950s the area had become far too developed and populated to seriously consider a dam project, and by the 1960s it had become impossible.

Recreational Uses


As San Diego grew, the back country along the San Diego River provided an outlet from stress and an opportunity to get away from city life. As late as the mid-1920s, enough unfenced land remained to allow unhindered treks all the way from the Cuyamaca foothills westward to the coast. Hunters, hikers, and naturalists alike shared this "wilderness" area so close to home. Climbing Cowles Mountain for the view from the top was a favorite local pastime, and for 40 years, from 1931 to 1971, San Diego State College freshman classes repainted the "S" (which stood for San Diego State) on the southwest side of the mountain.

More articles:

The American Period

GO

Mission Trails eNewsletter




Receive information about MTRP programs, events, and news from around the park.

Sign Up >

Photo: David Cooksy

Mission Trails Regional Park



The park encompasses 7,220 acres of both natural and developed recreational acres. Its rugged hills, valleys, and open areas represent a San Diego prior to the landing of Cabrillo in San Diego Bay in 1542. **Read more >**

Photo: Chris Szwedo

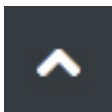
MTRP Visitor Center



One Father Junipero Serra Trail
San Diego, CA 92119
(619) 668-3281
mtrp@mtrp.org

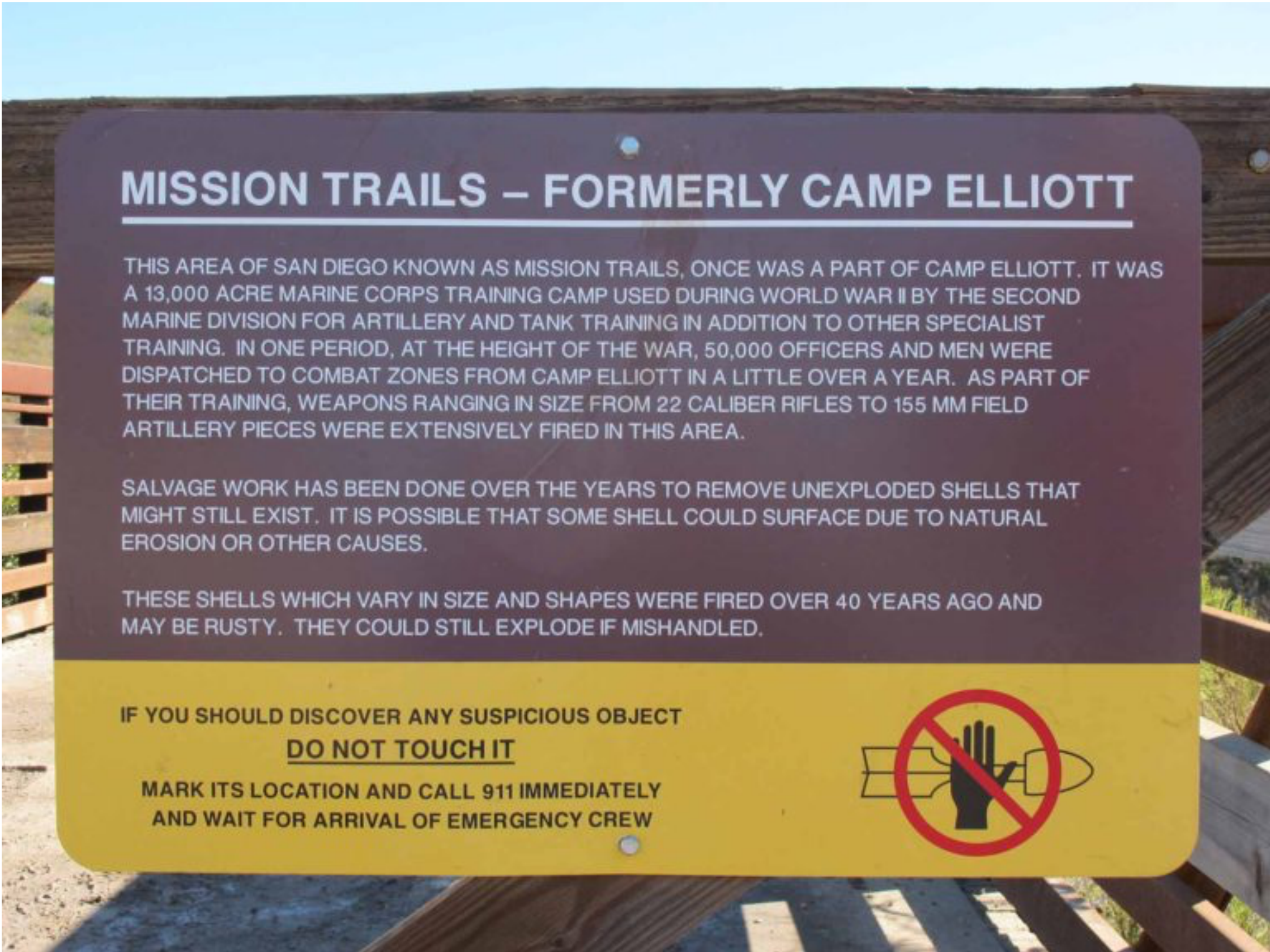
Trail Maps · Directions

Photo: Gerry Tietje



Unexploded Ordnance at Mission Trails

Warning signs, such as the one shown in the photo, have been installed in several locations in Mission Trails Regional Park (and throughout the neighboring Tierrasanta community). A [safety notice](#) is also available at trail kiosks in the park.



The sign reads:

Mission Trails – Formerly Camp Elliott

This area of San Diego known as Mission Trails, once was a part of Camp Elliott. It was a 13,000 acre Marine Corps Training Camp used during World War II by the Second Marine Division for artillery and tank training in addition to other specialist training. In one period, at the height of the war, 50,000 officers and men were dispatched to combat zones from Camp Elliott in a little over a year. As part of their training, weapons ranging in size from 22 caliber rifles to 155 mm field artillery pieces were extensively fired in this area.

Salvage work has been done over the years to remove unexploded shells that might still exist. It is possible that some shell could surface due to natural erosion or other causes.

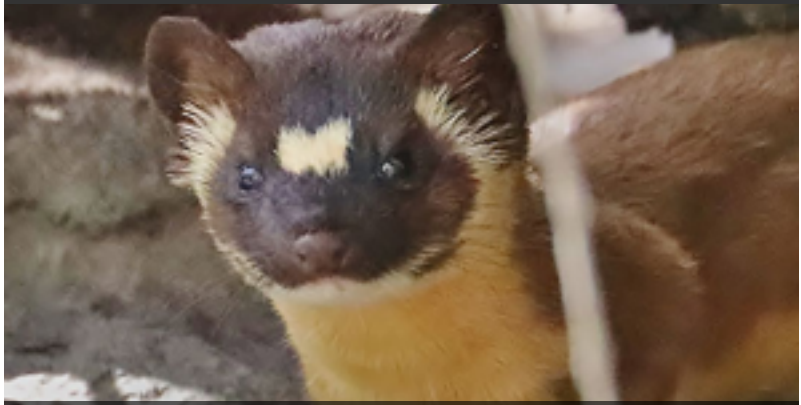
These shells which vary in size and shapes were fired over 40 years ago and may be rusty. They could still explode if mishandled.

If you should discover any suspicious object DO NOT TOUCH IT: mark its location and call 911 immediately and wait for arrival of emergency crew

For more information on the past military use of the area, please visit the [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District's website for the Camp Elliott project](#).

Information is also available at the [Visitor's Center](#), and at the Tierrasanta Library (4985 La Cuenta Drive, San Diego, CA 92124).

Mission Trails eNewsletter




Receive information about MTRP programs, events, and news from around the park.

Sign Up >

Photo: David Cooksy


Mission Trails Regional Park



The park encompasses 7,220 acres of both natural and developed recreational acres. Its rugged hills, valleys, and open areas represent a San Diego prior to the landing of Cabrillo in San Diego Bay in 1542. [Read more >](#)

Photo: Chris Szwedo

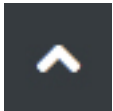
MTRP Visitor Center



One Father Junipero Serra Trail
San Diego, CA 92119
(619) 668-3281
mtrp@mtrp.org

[Trail Maps](#) · [Directions](#)

Photo: Gerry Tietje



[Sign Up Now](#)

Tierrasanta Community Council
Information Email List

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- [Important Community Information and Documents](#)
- [Meetings](#)
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- [Open Space](#)
- [Public Notices](#)
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- [Tierrasanta Schools](#)
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ADVERTISE

The Tierrasanta Community Council is starting a new Community Partners section on its website.

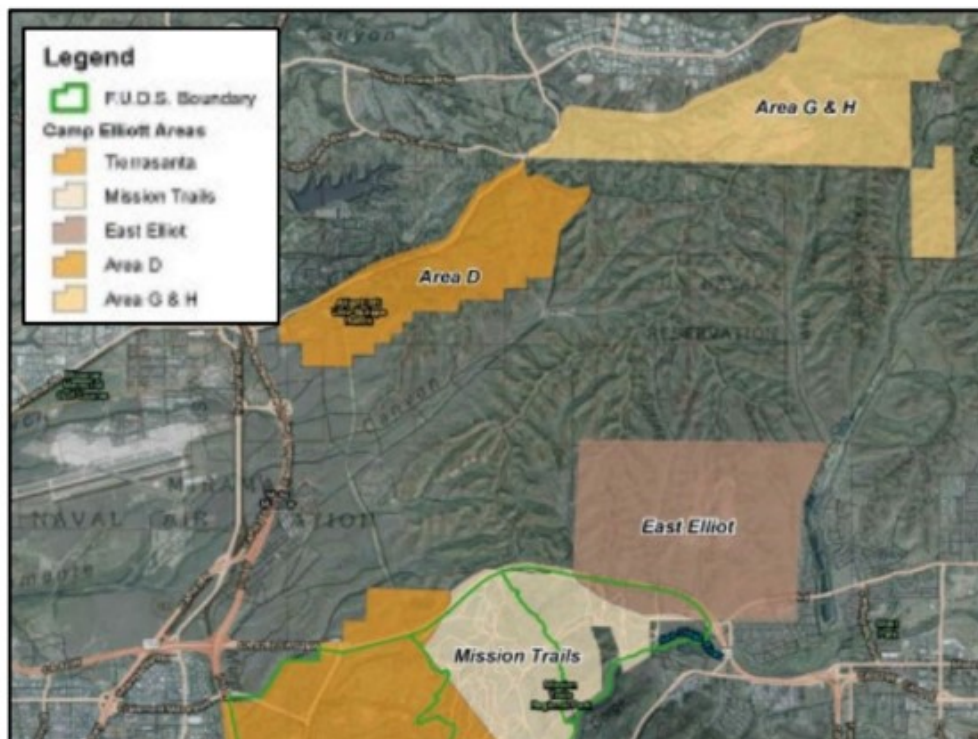
[Click here for details](#)

Unexploded Ordnance in Tierrasanta

The Tierrasanta community and the northern portion of the Mission Trails Regional Park (MTRP) were once part of the former Camp Elliott, used by the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) for artillery, anti-aircraft, and machine gun training. The munitions used ranged from 37 millimeter (mm) high explosive (HE) to 155mm HE and shrapnel projectiles.

Military use of Camp Elliott began in 1917 and continued to 1960. In 1961, the Navy declared 15,000 acres of the former Camp Elliott, including the area that became the Tierrasanta community and MTRP, to be excess land. This land was sold over several years by the General Services Administration to real estate developers and private individuals. Additionally, property was transferred to local municipalities. The remainder of Camp Elliott was retained by the military and is part of Marine Corps Air Station Miramar.

Portions of the former Camp Elliott have been subject to several clearance actions, including one in 1964 by the U.S. Navy, one in 1965 by the USMC, and one in 1973 by the U.S. Army. Even after the multiple surface clearances, two boys from the Tierrasanta community were killed by accidental detonation of a 37mm HE projectile in 1963. Additional investigations have been conducted at the former Camp Elliott since 1984 through the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) Program. Since that time, the former Camp Elliott has been divided into four FUDS project areas: Tierrasanta (comprises the Tierrasanta community); Mission Trails (comprises the northern portion of MTRP); East Elliott; and Areas D, G, and H.



Even though multiple surface and subsurface clearances have been performed, there is still a potential for encountering munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) in the Tierrasanta community and MTRP. While the chances of encountering unexploded ordnance or MEC items are slim, the risk does exist and you should be wary of any type of old metal you might find within the Tierrasanta community and the MTRP. Protect yourself, your family, your friends, and your community in the unlikely event you encounter potential munitions, and learn and follow the 3 Rs:

Recognize: when you may have encountered a munition. Do not touch or pick up suspicious items, whether they are whole or in fragments.

Retreat: Mark a location near the item and carefully move away on the same path you entered – do not run.

Report: Call 911. Notify local law enforcement that you found a suspect ordnance item. Tell them what you saw and where you saw it.

Warning signs, as shown in the photo below, have also been installed throughout the Tierrasanta community (and the neighboring Mission Trails Regional Park).



Currently, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, is performing a Five-Year Review of the former Camp Elliott for Tierrasanta and Mission Trails to evaluate whether previously implemented munitions response actions continue to minimize explosives safety risks and remain protective of human health and safety and the environment. Please visit <https://www.surveymonkey.com/x/6LS7CCV> if you would like to participate in a brief survey to provide input for the Five-Year Review. The survey will be available through October 31, 2020.

For more information on the past military use of the site, please visit the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District's website for the Camp Elliott project: <https://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Camp-Elliott/>.

Additional information is also available at these information repositories:

- Tierrasanta Library, 4985 La Cuenta Drive, San Diego, CA 92124
- Mission Trails Regional Park, 1 Father Junipero Serra Drive, San Diego, CA 92119

Register your cell, VoIP phone number & email with AlertSanDiego at readysandiego.org

AlertSanDiego is for registering your cell phone number, VoIP phone number and email address only. Listed and unlisted landline phone numbers are already included in the database and do not need to be registered. Visit readysandiego.org for complete information.

The County of San Diego, in partnership with Blackboard Connect Inc., has instituted a regional notification system that will be able to send telephone notifications to residents and businesses within San Diego County impacted by, or in danger of being impacted by, an emergency or disaster.

This system, called AlertSanDiego, is used by emergency response personnel to notify those homes and businesses at risk with information on the event and/or actions such as evacuation, shelter in place, a gas leak, missing person, etc. and the action that the county's emergency services providers are asking them to take.

The system utilizes the region's 9-1-1 database, provided by the local telephone companies, and thus is able to contact landline telephones whether listed or unlisted. It is TTY/TDD capable.

Because the system uses the 9-1-1 database, only landline numbers are in the system. If you have a Voice over IP (VoIP) or a cellular telephone and would like to be notified over that device, or if you would like an email notification, you must register those telephone numbers and/or email address for use by the system.

AlertSanDiego is now available in accessible American Sign Language (ASL). Accessible AlertSanDiego for American Sign Language (ASL) provides emergency notifications to residents of San Diego County who are deaf, blind, hard of hearing, and deaf/blind before, during, and after a disaster.

Emergency notifications are available to internet and video capable devices such as computers, cell phones, smart phones, tablet computers and wireless Braille readers. These alerts are offered in American Sign Language (ASL) video with English voice and text.

Select the Accessible Option during registration to receive AlertSanDiego notifications in American Sign Language (ASL). Contact alertsd@sdcounty.ca.gov

zero8hundred can ease the transition from service in the military to civilian life

Navigating the transition to civilian life can be challenging. zero8hundred was created by San Diego community leaders who joined together to create a better system to ease transitions for service members when they have from 0-9 months remaining on active duty.

Through a unique partnership with the armed forces, the program offers a one-stop approach to support transitioning members and families with a variety of important services, resources and opportunities. zero8hundred's staff are veterans and individuals who have been military dependents with personal experience with the unique challenges of transitioning service members.

Well-trained peer navigators work personally with transitioning military members and spouses to help develop transition plans that include education, employment, childcare, housing, and health and wellness.

Log on to zero8hundred.org to find out how they can help make a smooth transition into civilian life!

If you find a piece of unexploded ordnance in Tierrasanta/Murphy Canyon or Mission Trails Regional Park - Don't Touch It! Mark its location & Call the Fire Department at 9-1-1 & Wait for their Arrival!

The City's Get it Done App really works!


As part of an effort to make city government more efficient and accessible for all San Diego residents, the Get it Done San Diego app allows you to report problems and request improvements for city properties and facilities in neighborhoods throughout the city. The app is available for both iPhone and Android users.

You can also report over 20 non-emergency problems/complaints regarding roads, streetlights, traffic signals, etc.

You can also upload photos that become part of the record for your complaint.

You don't have to use the App. You can go online and provide the information by visiting www.sandiego.gov

Have you tried this yet?
Report potholes or graffiti or burned out streetlights or downed trees or illegally parked cars!! The list is endless!



REPORT NON-EMERGENCY PROBLEMS

Use the "Get it Done" App. or go to www.sandiego.gov/get-it-done

Please be extra cautious at this time of year when ground fogs at night and in the early morning hours makes it difficult to see the deer and other animals moving in and out of our open space! Watch for wildlife along our roads. Many species live in Mission Trails Park visit in Tierrasanta during the night!

Former Camp Elliott, Tierrasanta and Mission Trails Formerly Used Defense Sites

The Tierrasanta community and the northern portion of the Mission Trails Regional Park (MTRP) were once part of the former Camp Elliott, used by the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) for artillery, anti-aircraft, and machine gun training. The munitions used ranged from 37 millimeter (mm) high explosive (HE) to 155mm HE and shrapnel projectiles.

Military use of Camp Elliott began in 1917 and continued to 1960. In 1961, the Navy declared 15,000 acres of the former Camp Elliott, including the area that became the Tierrasanta community and MTRP, to be excess land. This land was sold over several years by the General Services Administration to real estate developers and private individuals. Additionally, property was transferred to local municipalities. The remainder of Camp Elliott was retained by the military and is part of Marine Corps Air Station Miramar.

Portions of the former Camp Elliott have been subject to several clearance actions, including one in 1964 by the U.S. Navy, one in 1965 by the USMC, and one in 1973 by the U.S. Army. Even after the multiple surface clearances, two boys from the Tierrasanta community were killed by accidental detonation of a 37mm HE projectile in 1983. Additional investigations have been conducted at the former Camp Elliott since 1984 through the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) Program. Since that time, the former Camp Elliott has been divided into four FUDS project areas: Tierrasanta (comprises the Tierrasanta community); Mission Trails (comprises the northern portion of MTRP); East Elliott; and Areas D, G, and H.

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Mark a location near the item and carefully move away on the same path you entered – do not run.

Report

Call 911. Notify local law enforcement that you found a suspect ordnance item. Tell them what you saw and where you saw it.

Currently, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, is performing a Five-Year Review of the former Camp Elliott for Tierrasanta and Mission Trails to evaluate whether previously implemented munitions response actions continue to minimize explosives safety risks and remain protective of human health and safety and the environment. Please visit <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/6LS7CCV> if you would like to participate in a brief survey to provide input for the Five-Year Review. The survey will be available through October 31, 2020.

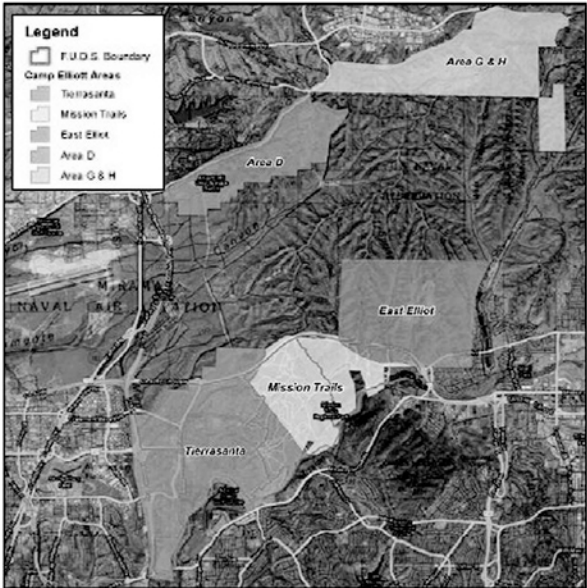
Additional information about the former Camp Elliott can be found at:

<https://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Camp-Elliott/>

and the information repositories:

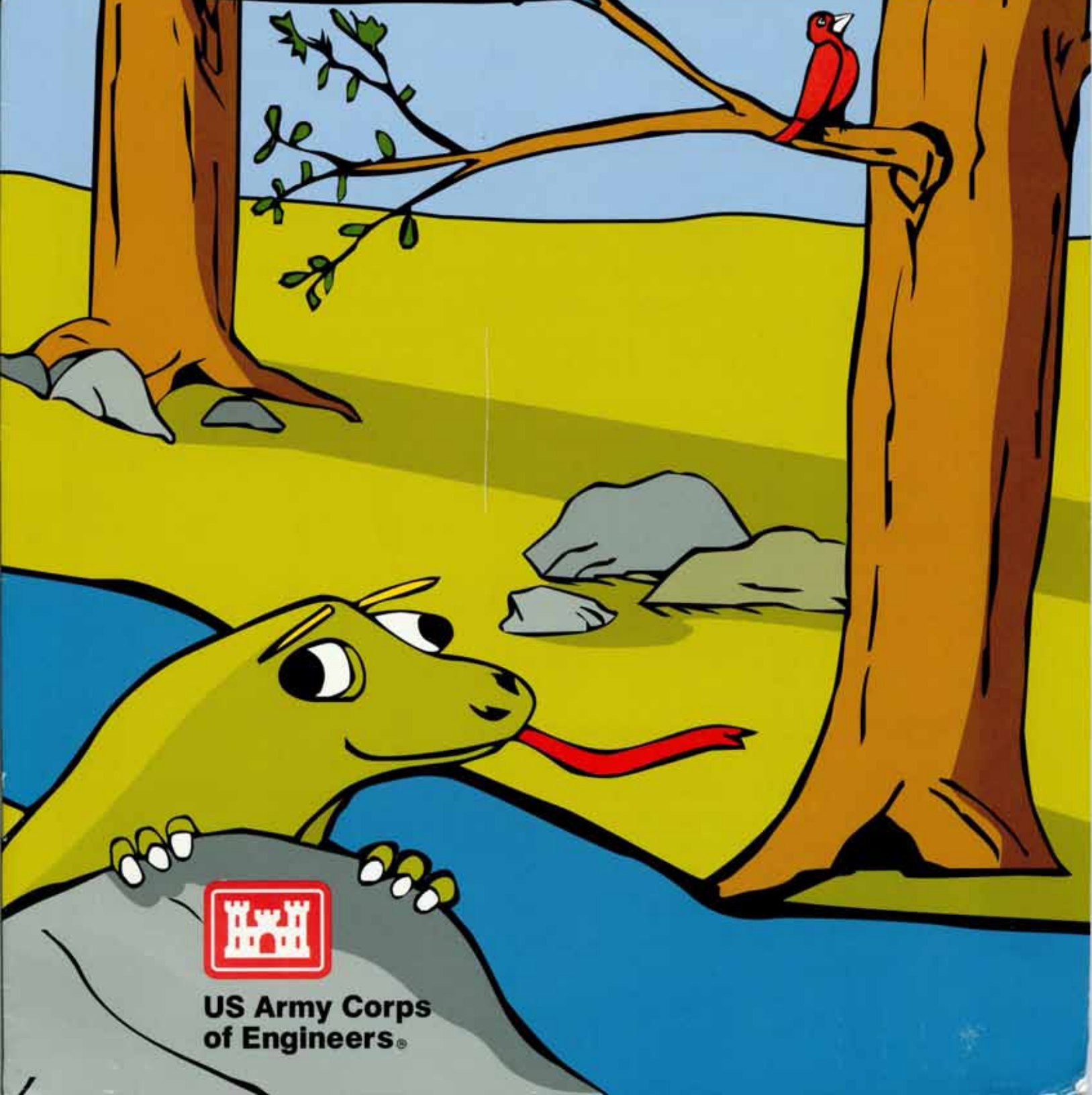
Tierrasanta Branch Library
4985 La Cuenta Drive
San Diego, CA 92124

Mission Trails Regional Park Visitor Center
One Father Junipero Serra Trail
San Diego, CA 92119



Larry The Lizard Plays It Safe

Tierrasanta / Murphy Canyon Community



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

Note to Parents:

The Tierrasanta/Murphy Canyon community is built on what was once a military training range known as Camp Elliott. This land was declared surplus by the Department of Defense.

The Army Corps of Engineers has completed its investigations and cleanup of this area to reduce the risk of the public encountering explosive items. Although the chances of finding any old military items are slim, everyone should be wary of the old metal containers that may be found in the area. Regardless of age, these items may explode and cause injury.

This coloring book was developed to promote safety awareness to the children of the community who may find remnants of unexploded ordnance while playing in the area. You are encouraged to discuss the history of the site with your children, and reinforce the safety message presented here.

If you or your children find any suspicious items, remember the following:

- **Do Not Touch**
- **Mark the Location with Something Visible**
- **Tell an Adult**
- **Call 911**

For more information, you may contact:

Herb Nesmith, (213) 452-3921 or
Debbie Castens, (213) 452-3990
US Army Corps of Engineers
Los Angeles District
911 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 15024
Los Angeles, CA 90017-3401

Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville
ATTN: Public Affairs
P.O. Box 1600
Huntsville, AL 35807-4301
(256) 895-1692



Larry the Lizard on the Lookout

Playing outside can be real cool,
But first let's review
The Safety Rules.

If there's metal on the ground,
Go tell someone what you found.

If glass or wire is what you see,
Tell someone quick and let it be.

Rocks and sticks and leaves OK,
But something metal you stay away.

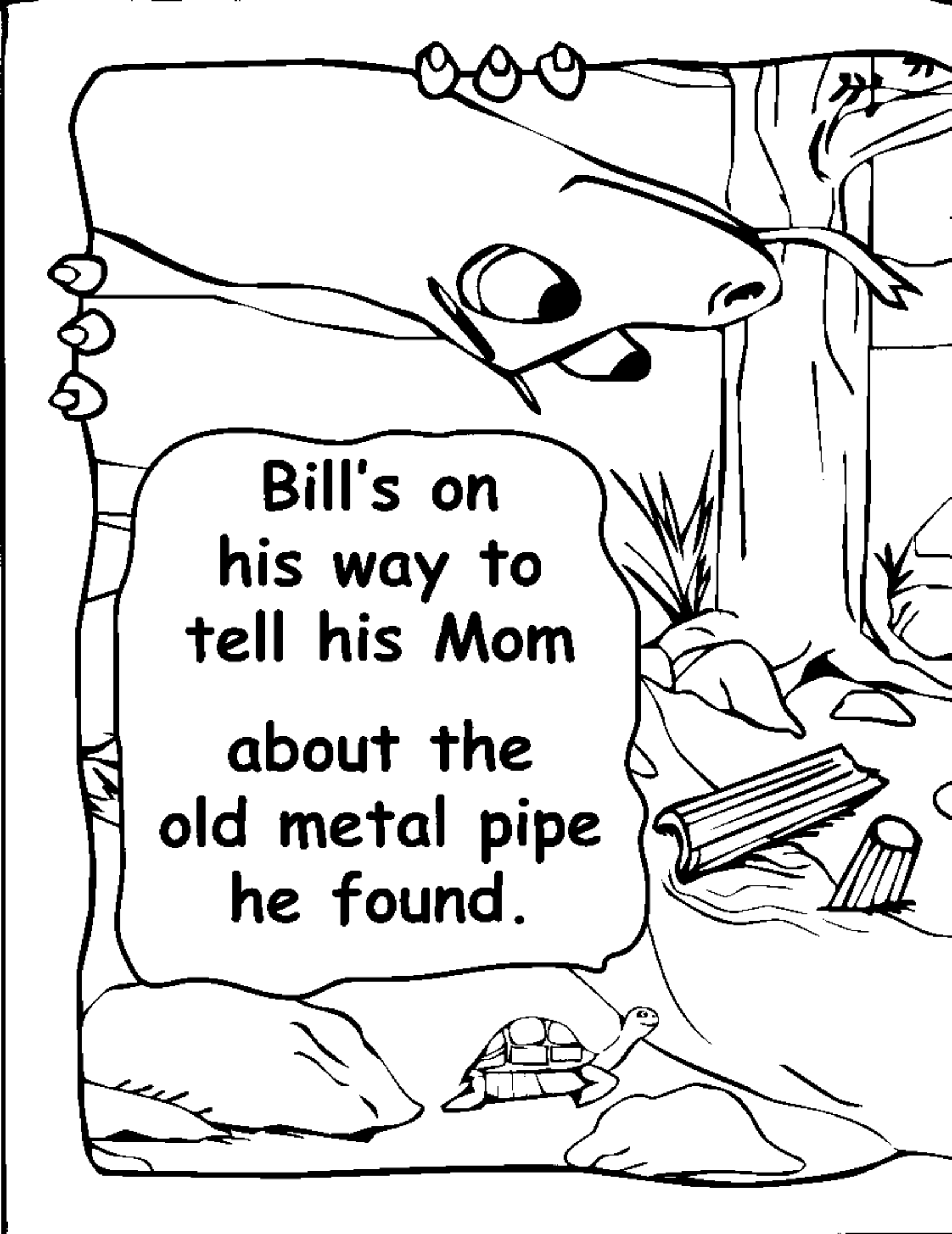
Metal can be sharp and rusty too!
Just don't touch it. It's
the safe thing to do!

A black and white line drawing of a mouse at the bottom of the page, looking up towards a large speech bubble. The mouse has large eyes and a small tail. The speech bubble is a large, rounded rectangle with a wavy border, containing two lines of text. The background features some simple line drawings of trees and bushes.

Liz found
something sharp
and rusty and bad.

"Yikes! That
could hurt.
I'm telling Dad."





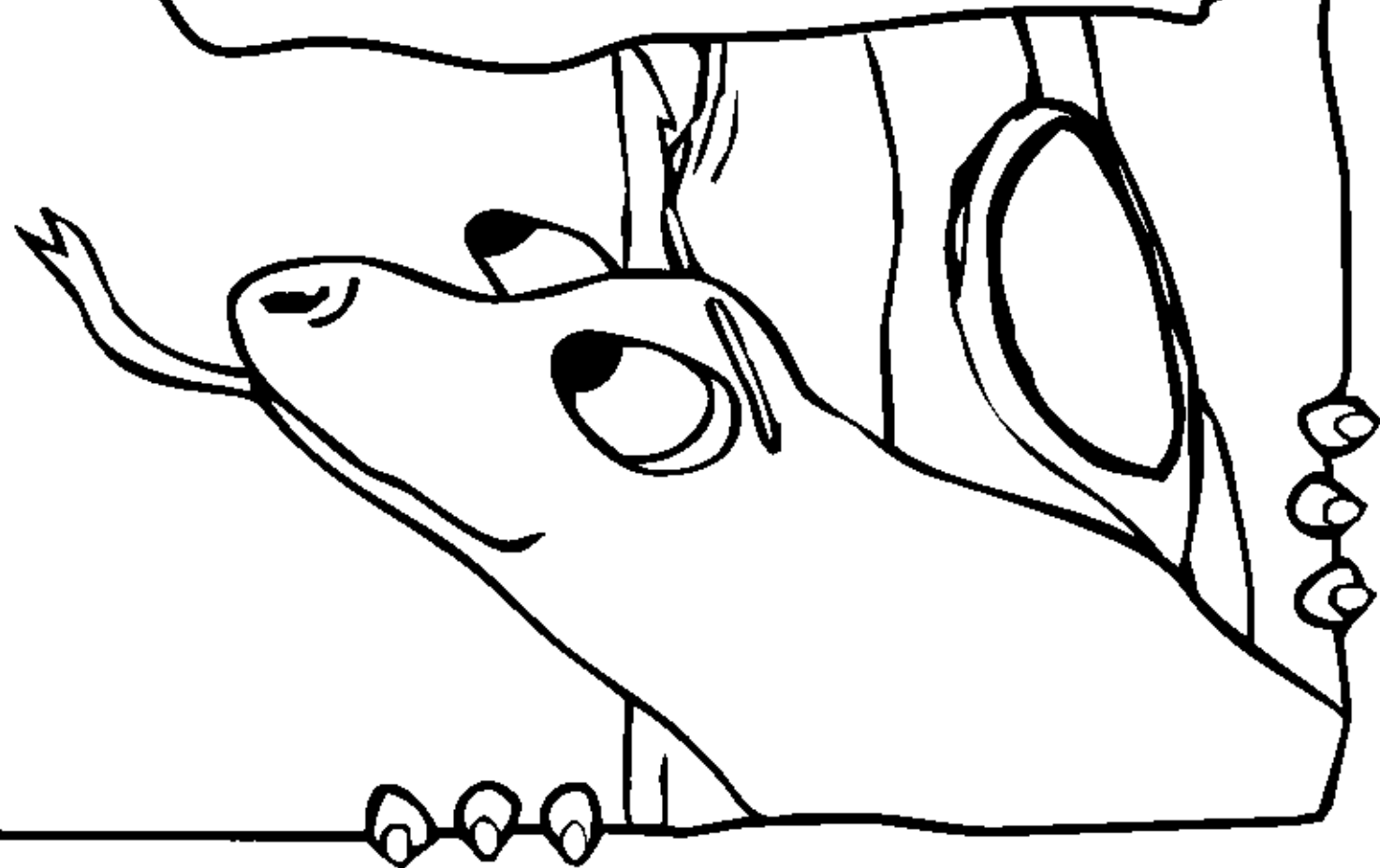
**Bill's on
his way to
tell his Mom
about the
old metal pipe
he found.**





Over hills and
ramps and rocks
Jim pedals

but he's always
careful to avoid
strange metals.



Help Larry Find the Answers.

A	X	B	C	A	L	L	O	Q	G	H	M
J	N	F	E	T	Z	R	D	H	Z	W	O
P	R	K	M	Q	P	B	O	E	W	S	L
R	R	U	S	T	Y	F	N	L	Y	X	L
A	S	P	P	I	V	J	C	M	D	M	B
H	L	T	A	M	G	Q	P	E	T	R	I
S	A	F	E	T	Y	N	G	T	A	L	K
T	O	R	O	N	Z	I	S	E	P	K	E
F	M	U	O	L	A	R	R	Y	R	I	O
G	C	O	X	U	E	G	D	A	H	A	K
H	W	I	R	E	F	D	M	C	S	B	V
M	A	W	N	T	U	M	E	T	A	L	S

If glass or **WIRE** is what you see, Tell someone quick and let it be.

Larry reviewed the **SAFETY** rules.

Jim rides a **BIKE**.

The Lizard's name is **LARRY**.

In an emergency **CALL** 911.

Liz found something sharp and **RUSTY**.

When Jim rides he's always careful to avoid strange **METALS**.

Jim wears a **HELMET** when he rides.

Metal can be **SHARP** and rusty too.

Larry pays attention to the warning **SIGNS** in the park.

Remember to **MARK** the location.

Do not **TOUCH** strange metals.

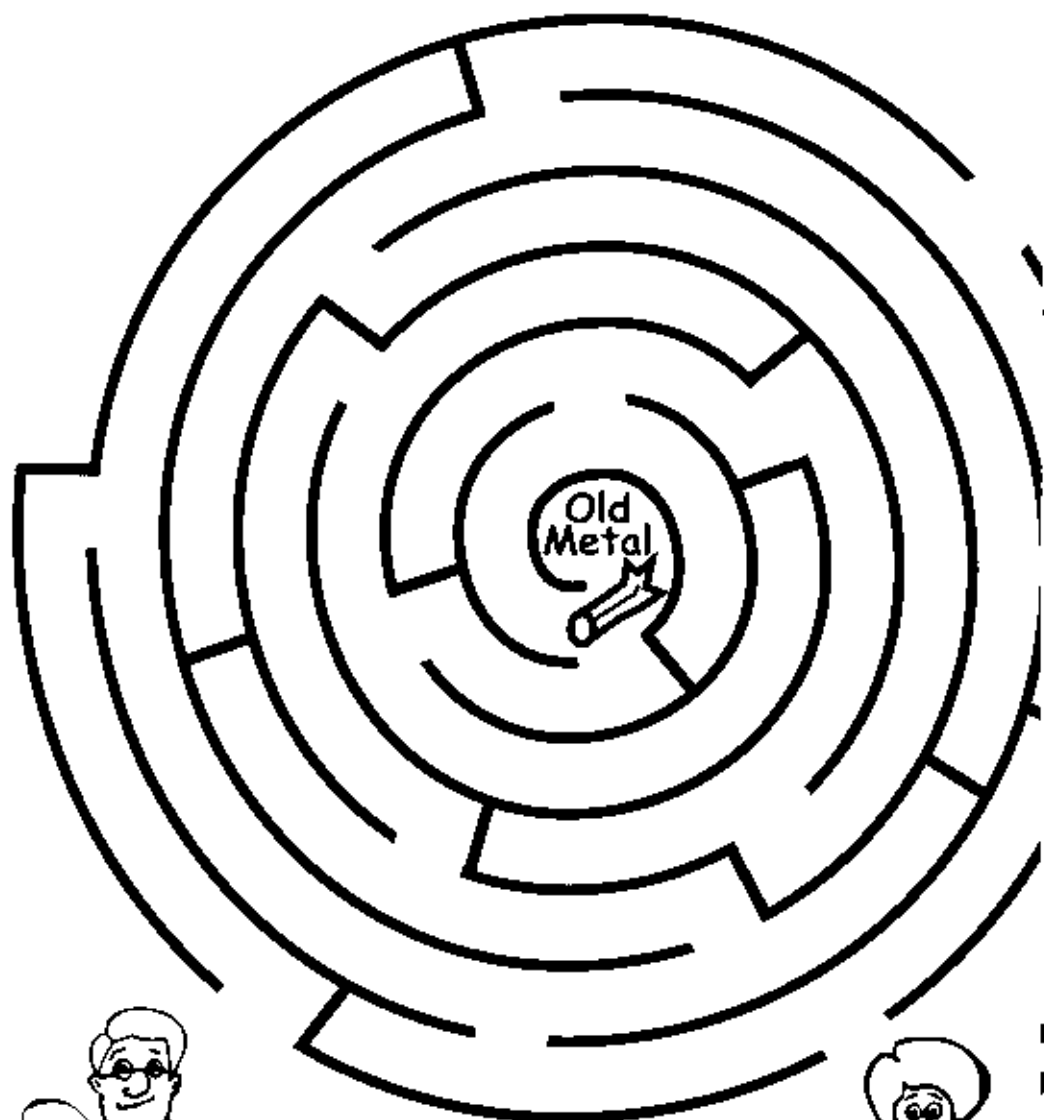
Play It Safe Bookmark

Mark the location and show them what you found

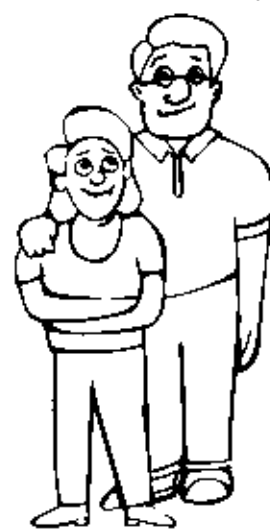
Take your parents, your teacher and the Police C
to the place where you found the old metal.

If there's metal
on the ground,
go tell someone
what you found.

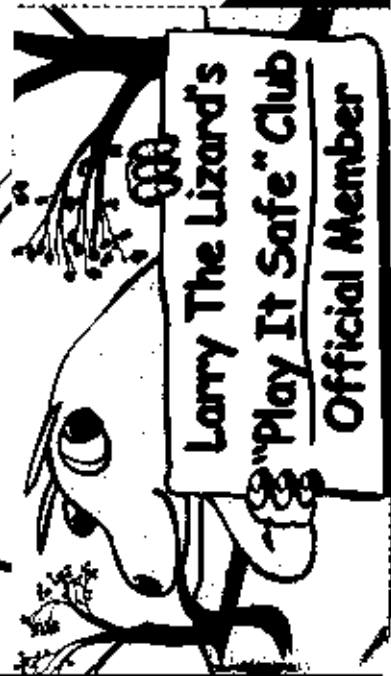
Metal can be sharp
and rusty, too!
Just don't touch it.
It's the safe thing
to do!



- Remember:
- Do Not Touch
 - Mark the Spot
 - Tell an Adult
 - Call 911



Parents





US Army Corps of Engineers



Tierrasanta/Murphy Canyon is built on what was once a training/practice range called Camp Elliott. Although the US Army Corps of Engineers has conducted investigations and clean-up of the community, it is important that the children and adults who live in the area are aware of the potential to find ordnance.

Chances are you may never see old ordnance, but you should be careful if you find any type of old metal containers in Tierrasanta/Murphy Canyon. All ordnance is dangerous and can hurt or kill.



★ **Do Not Touch**
★ **Mark the Location**
★ **Call 911**



For more information on former Camp Elliott removal actions, please contact,

US Army Corps of Engineers,
Los Angeles District
911 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 15024
Los Angeles, CA 90017-3401

Mr. Herb Nesmith
Phone: 213.452.3921
or

Ms. Debra Castens
Phone: 213.452.3990

DO NOT TOUCH! REPORT AT ONCE!
CALL 911

Points-of-Contacts

US Army Engineer District, Los Angeles
Public Affairs Office, PO Box 532711
Los Angeles, CA 90053-2325
213.452.3921

US Army Engineering and Support
Center, Huntsville
Public Affairs Office, PO Box 1600
Huntsville, AL 35807-4301
256.895.169

Additional information about the
former Camp Elliott can be found in
the information repository located at
the Tierrasanta Library
4985 La Cuenta Drive
San Diego, California
and/or by contacting the
US Army Corps of Engineers.

*The USACE also has additional infor-
mation available on
ordnance safety.*

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zapata@zapeng.com

Contractor Fact Sheet



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

**Tierrasanta/Murphy
Canyon Community**

Camp Elliott, now known as the Tierrasanta/Murphy Canyon Community, operated as a tank, anti-tank, and artillery training/practice range from World War I to the Korean War. The US Army Corps of Engineers has conducted an extensive ordnance investigation and cleanup effort. While the chances of encountering old shells, mortars, and munitions are slim, you should be wary of any type of old metal objects you may find in the area. Regardless of age, ordnance retains its explosive potential. Over time, some of these items can become more sensitive and detonation could occur with the slightest touch.

Sizes of ordnance depicted are approximate



11 inches
24 inches

Suspicious items can be encountered while:

- ✓ Installing underground pools;
- ✓ Installing posts for decking and fencing projects;
- ✓ Digging foundations; and
- ✓ Excavating and installing utilities (cables, piping, etc.).



11 inches
12 inches

This fact sheet has been developed to assist you in meeting the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (Right-to-Know). Inform your workers about these hazards before digging in the Tierrasanta/Murphy Canyon Community. We also recommend that you clearly post on-site the ordnance information sign provided with your construction permit. If any suspicious metal items are found, stop digging, remove workers from the immediate area, and call 911 to report the findings to the local authorities.

ATTENTION!



Do Not Touch
suspicious items.



Mark the location.



Call 911.

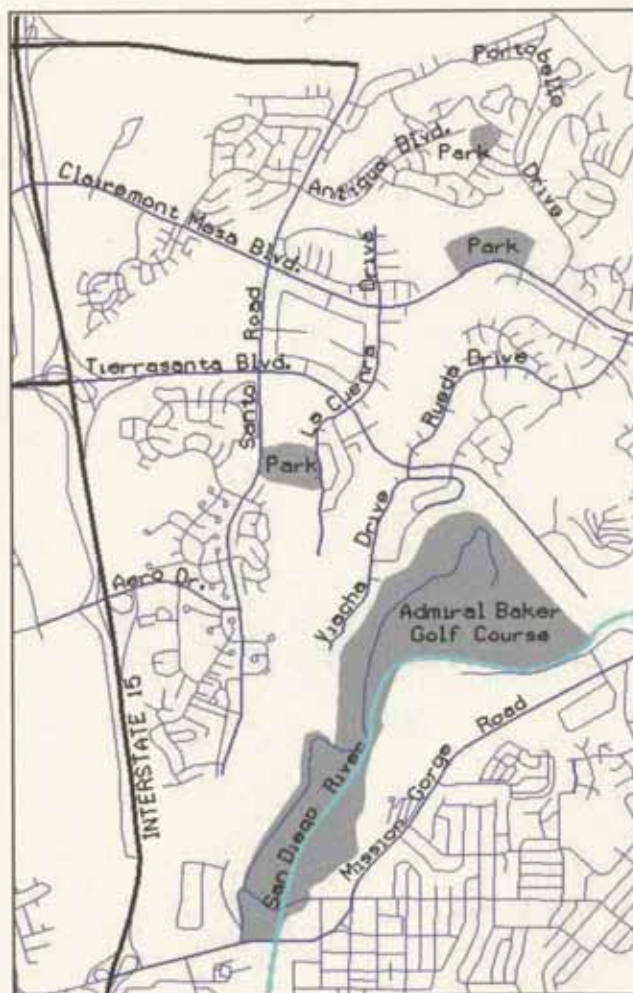
11 inches
3 inches



11 inches



Tierrasanta/Murphy Canyon Community





US Army Corps of Engineers

To Whom It May Concern:

The Tierrasanta/Murphy Canyon community is located on a portion of the former Camp Elliott. This area was used for artillery training beginning in the World War I time frame and continued in this status until it was transferred from Department of Defense control. In 1994, the US Army Corps of Engineers completed a subsurface ordnance clearance operation in this area.

Prior to the 1994 clearance, various military service branches conducted limited surface clearance operations in the area. In November 1999, the US Army Corps of Engineers published an *Ordnance Long Term Monitoring Report* reviewing the current status of the former clearance operation. Additional information regarding Camp Elliott can be found on the US Army Corps of Engineer's website, www.hndusace.army.mil, under Product Lines, Ordnance and Explosives, Project Webs. Contractors working in the Tierrasanta/Murphy Canyon community should be familiar with the potential for finding ordnance and what steps to take if ordnance is found.

Although the potential for finding ordnance is low, contractors and site personnel should:

- Be informed of the former military use of the area.
- Be particularly cautious of metal items, when digging.
- **DO NOT TOUCH** or **PICK UP** suspicious items.
- Call 911 and tell them you may have found a suspected ordnance item.
- Mark the location of the item.
- Remember, **ORDNANCE IS DESIGNED TO INJURE and KILL.**

Please do not hesitate to call Debra Castens at 213-452-3990 or Brad McCowan at 256-895-1174 if you have any questions concerning ordnance in this area.



Tierrasanta/Murphy Canyon Community

Contractor Signature

Print Name

Date

Appendix D

Media List

Local Media Contacts			
Name and Address	Phone/Fax	Email	Website
San Diego Union-Tribune 600 B Street, Suite 1201 San Diego, CA 92101	619-299-3131	customer.service@sduniontribune.com	https://www.sandiegouniontribune.com
Voice of San Diego 110 West A St., Suite 650 San Diego, CA 92101	619-325-0525		https://www.voiceofsandiego.org/
Tierra Times P.O. Box 420727 San Diego, CA 92142-0727	858-292-1037	Deanna Spehn, Editor; dspehn1@san.rr.com	
Mission Times Courier 1621 Grand Ave., Suite C San Diego, CA 92100	858-270-3103	Jeff Clemetson, Editor; jeff@sdnews.com	https://missiontimescourier.com/contact-mission-times-courier/

Appendix E

Repository Locations

Repository Locations			
Facility and Address	Phone Number	Website	Notes
Tierrasanta Branch Library 4985 La Cuenta Drive San Diego, CA 92124-2601	858-573-1384	https://www.sandiego.gov/public-library/locations/tierrasanta-library	<i>Currently closed due to COVID-19.</i>
Mission Trails Regional Park Visitor and Interpretive Center One Father Junipero Serra Trail San Diego CA 92119	619-668-3281	https://mtrp.org	<i>Currently closed due to COVID-19.</i>

Appendix F
Potential Meeting Locations

Potential Meeting Locations			
Facility and Address	Phone Number	Website	Notes
Tierrasanta Recreation Center 11220 Clairemont Mesa Blvd. San Diego, CA 92124	858-573-1393	https://www.sandiego.gov/park-and-recreation/centers/recctr/tierrasanta	Tierrasanta Community Council meets here. <i>Currently closed due to COVID-19.</i>
Tierrasanta Branch Library 4985 La Cuenta Drive San Diego, CA 92124-2601	858-573-1384	https://www.sandiego.gov/public-library/locations/tierrasanta-library	<i>Currently closed due to COVID-19.</i>
Mission Trails Regional Park Visitor and Interpretive Center One Father Junipero Serra Trail San Diego CA 92119	619-668-3281	https://mtrp.org	<i>Currently closed due to COVID-19.</i>